

May 11  
to author

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# 英華成語合璧字集

— A —

## MANDARIN-ROMANIZED DICTIONARY OF CHINESE

Including New Terms and Phrases, now current

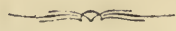
— BY —

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Examiner in Chinese to the University of Toronto

❧ 4TH EDITION ❧



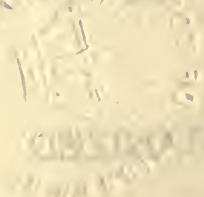
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英華字典



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DICTIONARY OF CHINESE

English and Chinese

BY ROBERT H. SHARPLEY

Author of 'The Chinese Language'

THE BOSTON

Published by the

Handwritten notes and a diagonal line with characters.

## TO THE USER OF THIS DICTIONARY.

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**History.**—As will be seen by the memoir of George Carter Stent which follows this preface, he published a vocabulary in the Pekingese dialect in the year 1871, according to the arrangement of the present work which makes the Romanized sound the first column, the Chinese the second, and English the third. As Mr. Stent had been long dead a new edition was urgently called for, and the late Dr. Mateer suggested to me the revision of the work. To this the heirs of Mr. Stent cordially agreed, at the same time generously handing over all rights to the reviser. The first edition was known as MacGillivray-Stent. Meantime the work of revision and change went steadily on according as I had opportunity. So many were the changes and so large the amount of labour expended that it was deemed right to issue the third edition under the name of MacGillivray “on the same principle as Stent.”

**Plan.**—This is practically a phrase book in which Mandarin so largely predominates as to justify the name “Mandarin Romanized Dictionary.” In the first column is found the Mandarin pronunciation according to the most widely accepted system of Romanization (Wade’s). In this matter of Romanization it is now practically impossible for dictionary makers to adopt any other system without extreme confusion. A comparative table of other systems will enable the reader who has learned another system to soon find his way about in this dictionary. Each character with the exception of rarer ones is followed by a group of characters, the whole constituting a phrase or double combination. The order of letters in the English alphabet determines the order in which the Romanized syllables are printed, not only for the initials but for the phrase arrangement under each character. In this way Chinese dictionaries are rendered as easily useable as English dictionaries which have always been arranged on the alphabetical principle. The most numerous group under a tone comes first in order with the single and rarer characters requiring infrequent references at the end. Next to the Romanized stands the page and column in the new edition of Giles’ Dictionary. In the second column opposite the corresponding sound are found the appropriate Chinese character or characters. The first character of the group is followed by a figure and a letter, a second figure and a letter. The first figure refers the reader to the page of Giles’ first edition on which the character is found, also the letters A, B, C will enable him to locate the column which contains it. The second figure and letter show the page and column in Williams’ Dictionary

in the same way. By this simple device the users may at once refer to larger lexicons without the additional labour of searching in radical indexes for the particular character they wish. Thirdly, opposite the Chinese is found a necessarily brief definition. In some cases references to other sources of information are appended either to the four authorities named below or to notes at the end of the volume. To economize space "Tzu" (子) is printed after each single character which may have that enclitic without perceptible difference in meaning. The word *same* means that the meaning is the same as the previous entry. Fourthly, after many of the definitions are found in brackets Romanized words and phrases, cognate or parallel to those definitions. The inquiring beginner will find it useful to turn up these phrases and thus enlarge his knowledge with ease and profit.

**The Tones.**—These are corrected according to Goodrich and Giles, the letters *Gi* meaning Giles, and the letters *Go* meaning Goodrich. The difficulty of deciding the tones in every case, as users of dictionaries know, is very great, and in cases of difficulty readers are warned that this dictionary does not pose as an authority. Wisdom suggests a reference to Goodrich and Giles. Figures in brackets indicate other tones of the same character.

**Contents of Dictionary.**—While Mandarin predominates a number of Wenli phrases are allowed a place, especially if common in the speech of scholars. It is impossible to indicate which are Mandarin and which Wenli as the dividing line is often hazy. The student must ask his teacher, or better trust his own ears and decide what phrases he will incorporate into his own working vocabulary.

**New Phrases.**—Each succeeding edition of this dictionary contains a number of new phrases. Some of these have been long in use while others are more recent. In the first edition modern literary and other combinations were given in an appendix. In this edition they have been embodied in the main text. The letter "N" shows most, if not all, the new phrases. The letter "O" placed after a definition indicates that the term is out of date, and is of merely historical interest, e.g., terms in official life, including the examination system. Several collections of new terms have recently been published, such as by Rev. Evan Morgan and Mrs. Ada Haven Mateer. In those works there are more phrases of this nature than I have thought well to incorporate, and those who are keen on further information will assuredly procure those books.

**Use of this Dictionary.**—Its chief use is held to be to aid the student in acquiring the spoken language (both sound and written form). He is cautioned, however, that not every phrase here should be indiscriminately used and learned. As Arthur H. Smith says: "Let him test his acquisitions like bank notes to see if they will pass!"



The learner having heard a word, or still better, two or more in combination, will find that this dictionary comes to his help even in the absence of teacher, first, that he may understand what he has heard; second, that he may ascertain its written form without laborious searching in the Radical indexes and huge dictionaries; and third, he may at the same time find a group of phrases more or less related to the one he has just heard. When a phrase is found the student should glance through the whole group where he will often find other equivalents or related phrases which he would like to learn at the same time. It is a good plan to look up the second, third, and fourth characters in a phrase as found under their own separate headings and thus pleasantly enlarge his acquisitions.

To suppose a case: The learner has heard the expression 安居樂業. If he can, from hearing, judge that the first sound is An, he turns at once to An, and under it he finds the phrase in question together with its relatives, and at the same time a ready road to larger dictionaries. To suppose another case: in reading he finds the character 安. If he knows its sound he may at once find it and its group as in the preceding case. But if he does not recognize it, a reference to the radical index at the back will at once show where the character and its group are to be found.

The beginner is bewildered when the usual form of dictionary is placed in his hands because he does not possess the key, but he will find in this book an easy and pleasant road to the knowledge of that which he wishes to acquire. Those who are preparing addresses, even if they have been years in the country, will find that the dictionary will help to brush up their knowledge of the phrases they require and even add some that they did not previously have at command in their vocabulary.

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### Contractions.

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- Com. = Complimentary.  
 Fig. = Figurative.  
 G. = Mayers' Chinese Government.  
 M. = Mateer's Lessons (1st edition).  
 Num. = Numerative.  
 N. = New.  
 O. = Old.  
 R. = Mayers' Chinese Reader's Manual.  
 Rad. = Radical.  
 S. = Surname.  
 W. = Williams' Middle Kingdom.

For Radicals, Index, Notes, and Tables, see end of book.

MEMOIR  
— OF —  
GEORGE CARTER STENT.

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While belonging to the British Legation Escort in Peking in 1869, Mr. Stent first discovered a taste for the study of Chinese, chiefly in its colloquial form, and his aptitude and perseverance received their first encouragement from Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wade, British Minister to Peking, himself famous for his *自選集* or Colloquial Lessons and other works on Chinese. Mr. Stent then joined the Foreign Customs Service, serving successively at Chefoo, Shanghai, Wenchow, and Swatow. Early in 1882 he was appointed to Takow, Formosa, and in May, 1883, he became assistant-in-charge of the Customs at that port, which post he continued to hold till 1st September, 1884, the day of his death.

His chief literary work was his "Chinese and English Vocabulary in the Pekingese Dialect" on the plan of the present Dictionary. He early showed a taste for colloquial novels, and began making a collection of phrases on the plan now so well-known, and followed in all subsequent editions. The first edition came out in 1871 and the second in 1877. Its popularity was evident from the beginning. In 1874 he also published a "Chinese and English Pocket Dictionary."

He was a member of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to whose Journal he contributed three papers (see Vols. VII and XI). In "Scraps from my Sabretache" he described some of his early experiences as a soldier in India. His "Jade Chaplet," "Fanning the Grave," etc., show that he had considerable skill as a versifier and translator. Mr. Stent's career in China and his literary achievements furnish a good example of what can be accomplished—with perseverance, enthusiasm, and good sense—even by one who has failed to enjoy the advantage of a liberal education.

[Condensed from *Journal of China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* for the year 1885.]

# COMPARATIVE ROMANIZATIONS.

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
A	A	O	A, Nga	Ch'ua	Ch'ih		Ch'wa
Ai	Ai	Ai; ngai	Ai, Ngai	Chuai	"		Chwai
An	An	An; ngan	An, Ngan	Ch'uai	"	Chwai	Ch'wai
Ang	"	"	Ang	Chuan	"	Chwen	Chwan
Ao	Ao	Ngao	Ao	Ch'uan	"	Ch'wen	Ch'wan
Cha	Chah	Cha	Cha	Chuang	"	Chwang	Chwang
Ch'a	Ch'ah	Ch'a	Ch'a	Ch'uang	"	Ch'wang	Ch'wang
Chai	"	"	Chai	Chui	"	"	Chwei
Ch'ai	"	"	Ch'ao	Ch'ui	"	"	Ch'wei
Chan	"	Chan; chen	Chan	Chun	Chuen	Chun	Chun
Ch'an	"	Ch'an; ch'en	Ch'an	Ch'un	Ch'uen	Ch'un	Ch'un
Chang	"	"	Chang	Chung	Chung	Chung	Chung
Ch'ang	"	"	Ch'ang	Ch'ung	Ch'ong	Ch'ung	Ch'ang
Chao	"	"	Chao	Chü	Chüh	Küh	Chü
Ch'ao	"	"	Ch'ao	Ch'ü	Ch'üh	K'üh	Ch'ü
Chê	Chae	Chê	Chê, Chê	Chüan	Chüen	Küan; tsüen	Chüen
Ch'ê	Ch'ae	Ch'ae	Ch'ê	Ch'üan	Ch'üen	Kü'en; tsüen	Ch'üen
Chêi				Chüeh	"	Küeh; tsüeh	Chüe
Chên	Chen	Chên; ch'eng	Chên	Ch'üeh	"	K'üeh; ts'üeh	Ch'üe
Ch'ên	Ch'en	Ch'an	Ch'ên	Chün	Chüin	Kiün	Chün
Chêng	Cheng	Ching	Chêng	Ch'ün	Ch'üin	K'iün; ts'iün	Ch'ün
Ch'êng	Ch'eng	Ch'ing	Ch'êng	Ê	Eh	Ngoh	E, Oâ
Chi	Chih	Kih; tsih	Chi	Ên	En	Ngân	Ên
Ch'i	Ch'ih	K'ih; ts'ih	Ch'i	Êng			Êng
Chia	Chiah	Kiah	Chia	Êr			Êr
Ch'ia	"	K'ia	Ch'ia	Fa	Fah	Fa	Fa
Ch'iai	K'iai	Ch'iai	Ch'iai	Fan	"		Fan
Chiang	"	Kiang; tsiang	Chiang	Fang	"		Fang
Ch'iang	"	K'iang; ts'iang	Ch'iang	Fei	"	Féi	Fei
Chiao	"	Kiao; tsiao	Chiao	Fên	Fen	Fân	Fên
Ch'iao	"	K'iao; ts'iao	Ch'iao	Fêng	Feng	Fung	Fêng
Chieh	{ Chie; Chieh	Tsié; tsieh	Chie	Fo			Foâ
Ch'ieh	"	Ts'ieh; k'ieh	Ch'ie	Fou	Feo	Feu	Fou
Chien	"	Tsien; kien	Chien	Fu	Fu	Fu	Fu
Ch'ien	"	Ts'ien; k'ien	Ch'ien	Hai	"	Hai	Hai
Chih	Chih	Chih	Chih	Han	"	"	Han
Ch'ih	Ch'ih	Ch'ih	Ch'ih	Hang	"	"	Hang
Chin	"	Tsin; kin	Chin	Hao	"	"	Hao
Ch'in	"	Ts'in; k'in	Ch'in	Hê			Hê, hei
Ching	"	Tsing; king	Ching	Hei	Heh	Hoh	Hei
Ch'ing	"	Ts'ing; k'ing	Ch'ing	Hên	Hen	Hân	Hên
Chiu	"	Kiu	Chiu	Hêng	Heng	Hâng	Hêng
Ch'iu	"	K'iu	Ch'iu	Hou	Heo	Heu	Hou
Chiung	Chiong	Kiüing	Chiung	Hsi	"	Hi; si	Hsi
Ch'iuung	Ch'iuung	K'iüing	Ch'iuung	Hsia	"	Hia	Hsia
Cho	Choh	Cho	Choâ	Hsiang	"	Hiang; siang	Hsiang
Ch'o	Ch'oh	Ch'o	Ch'oâ	Hsiao	"	Hiao; siao	Hsiao
Chou	Chou	Cheu	Chou	Hsieh	"	Hieh; sieh	Hsie
Ch'ou	Ch'eo	Ch'eu	Ch'ou	Hsien	"	Hien; sien	Hsien
Chu	Chuh	Chu	Chu	Hsin	"	Hin; sin	Hsin
Ch'u	Ch'uh	Ch'u	Ch'u	Hsing	"	Hing; sing	Hsing
Chua	"	Chwa	Chwa	Hsiu	"	Hiu; siu	Hsiu

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
Hsiung	Hsiong	Hiung	Hsiung	K'uang	Kuah	K'wang	K'wang.
Hsü	Hsiuh	Hsü	Hsü	Kuei	"	Kwéi	Kwei
Hsüan	Hsüen	Hüen; süen	Hsüen	K'uei	"	K'wéi	K'wei
Hsüch	Hsüe	Hüe	Hsüe	Kun	Kuen	Kwun	Kun
Hsün	Hsuin	Hiun; siün	Hsün	K'un	K'uen	Kw'un	K'un
Hu	"		Hu	Kung	Kong	Kung	Kung
Hua	Hua	Hwah	Hwa	K'ung	K'ong	K'ung	K'ung
Huai	"	Hwai	Hwai	Kuo	Kueh	Kwoh	Kwoá
Huan	"	Hwan	Hwan	K'uo	K'ueh	K'woh	K'woá
Huang	"	Hwang	Hwang	La	La	La	La
Hui	Huei	Hwui	Hwei	Lai	"	"	Lai
Hun	Huen	Hwun	Hun	Lan	"	"	Lan
Hung	Hong	Hung	Hung	Lang	"	"	Lang
Huo	Huh	Huh; hwuh hwoh	Hwoá	Lao	"	"	Lao
I	Ih	Yih	I	Lê	Leh	Lê	Lê
Jan	Ran	Jan	Jan	Lei	Lui	Léi	Lei
Jang	Rang	Jang	Jang	Lêng	Leng	Lêng	Lêng
Jao	Rao	Jao	Jao	Li	Li	Li	Li
Jê or Jô	Reh	Jeh	Jê, Joá	Lia	"	"	Lia
Jên	Ren	Jân	Jên	Liang	"	"	Liang
Jêng	Reng	Jäng	Jêng	Liao	"	"	Liao
Jih	Rih	'Rh	Jí	Lieh	"	Lieh; lüeh	Lie
Jou	Reo	Jeu	Jou	Lien	"	"	Lien
Ju	Ruh	Juh	Ju	Lin	"	"	Lin
Juan	Ruan	Jwan	Jwan	Ling	"	"	Ling
Jui	Rui	Jui	Jwei	Liu	"	"	Liu
Jun	Ruen	'Jun	Jun	Lo	Loh	Lo	Loá
Jung	Rong	Jung	Jung	Lou	Leo	Leu	Lou
Ka	"	"	Ka	Lu	Lu	Lu	Lu
Kai	"	"	Ka	Luan	"	Luan	Lwan
K'ai	"	"	Kai	Lun	} Luen	Lun	Lun
Kan	"	"	K'ai	(or lün)		Lun	Lun
K'an	"	"	Kan	Lung	Long	Lung	Lung
Kang	"	"	K'an	Lü	Lüh	Lu	Lü
K'ang	"	"	Kang	Lüan	Luan	Lwan; lüen	Lüen
Kao	"	"	K'ang	Lüeh	Lueh	Lueh	Lioá
K'ao	"	Koh	Kao	Lün	"	"	Lün
Kê	"	K'oh	K'ao	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma
K'ê	"	"	Kê	Mai	"	"	Mai
Kei	"	"	K'ê	Man	"	"	Man
Kên	Ken	Kân	Kei	Mang	"	"	Mang
K'ên	K'en	K'ân	Kên	Mao	"	"	Mao
Kêng	Keng	Käng	K'ên	Mei	"	Méi	Mei
K'eng	K'eng	K'äng	Kêng	Mên	Men	Mán	Mên
Kou	Keo	Keu	K'êng	Mêng	Meng	Mäng; mung	Mêng
K'ou	K'eo	K'eu	Kou	Mi	Mi	Mieh; mé	Mi
Ku	Kuh	Ku	K'ou	Miao	"	"	Miao
K'u	K'uh	K'u	Ku	Mieh	"	"	Mie
Kua	Kuah	Kwah.	K'u	Mien	"	"	Mien
K'ua	"	K'wa	Kwa	Min	"	"	Min
Kuai	"	Kwai	K'wa	Ming	"	"	Ming
K'uai	"	K'wai	Kwai	Miu	"	"	Miu
Kuan	"	Kwan	K'wai	Mo	Mo	Mo	Moá
K'uan	"	K'wan	Kwan	Mou	"	Metu	Mou
Kuang	"	Kwang	K'wan	Mu	Muh	Mu	Mu
	"		Kwang	Na	Nah	Nah; noh	Na

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
Nai	Nah	Nah ; noh	Nai	P'ou	P'eo	P'eu	P'ou
Nan	"	"	Nan	Pu	"	"	Pu
Nang	"	"	Nang	P'u	"	"	P'u
Nao	"	"	Nao	Sa	Sah	Sa	Sa
Nê	"	"		Sai	"	"	Sai
				San	"	"	San
Nei	Nui	Nei	Nei	Sang	"	"	Sang
Nên			Nên	Sao	"	"	Sao
Nêng	Neng	Năng	Nêng	Sê	Seh	Sê	Sê
Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Sên	"	"	Sên
Niang	"	"	Niang	Sêng	"	Săng	Sêng
Niao	"	"	Niao	Sha	"	Sha	Sha
Nieh	"	"	Nie	Shai	"	"	Shai
Nien	"	"	Nien	Shan	"	"	Shan
Nin	"	"	Nin	Shang	"	"	Shang
Ning	"	"	Ning	Shao	"	"	Shao
Niu	"	"	Niu	Shê	Sheh	Shê	Shê
No	"	"	Noă	Shên	"	Shăn	Shên
Nou	"	Neu	Nou	Shêng	"	Shăng;shing	Shêng
Nu	"	"	Nu	Shih	Shi	Shi ; sh'	Shi
Nuan	"	Nwan	Nun	Shou	Shleo	Shu	Shou
Nun	Nuen	Nün		Shu	"	Shu	Shu
Nung	Nong	Nung	Nung	Shuai	"	Shwai	Shwai
Nü	"	"	Nü	Shuan	"	Shwan	Shwan
Nüeh	"	"	Nüe	Shuang	"	Shwang	Shwang
Ou	Eo	Ngen	Ou	Shui	"	"	Shwei
Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Shun	Shuen	Shun	Shwn
P'a	"	"	P'a	Shuo	Shoh	Shoh;shwoh	Shwoă
Pai	"	"	Pai	So	"	"	Soă
P'ai	"	"	P'ai	Sou	"	"	Sou
Pan	"	"	Pan	Su	"	"	Su
P'an	"	"	P'an	Suan	"	"	Swan
Pang	"	"	Pang	Sui	"	"	Swei
P'ang	"	"	P'ang	Sun	Suen	"	Sun
Pao	"	"	Pao	Sung	Song	"	Sung
P'ao	"	"	P'ao	Szũ	Sĩ	"	Sĩ
Pei	"	P'ei	Péi	Ta	Tah	"	Ta
P'ei	"	P'úi	P'úi	T'a	T'ah	"	T'a
Pên	"	Păn	Pên	Tai	"	"	Tai
P'ên	"	P'ăn	P'ên	T'ai	"	"	T'ai
Pêng	"	Pang	Peng	Tan	"	"	Tan
P'êng	"	P'ăng	P'eng	T'an	"	"	T'an
Pi	"	Pi	Pi	Tang	"	"	Tang
P'i	"	P'i	P'i	T'ang	"	"	T'ang
Piao	"	"	Piao	Tao	"	"	Tao
P'iao	"	"	P'iao	T'ao	"	"	T'ao
Pieh	"	"	Pie	Tê	Teh	Tê	Tê
P'ieh	"	"	P'ie	T'ê	T'eh	Tê'h	T'ê
Pien	"	"	Pien	Tei	"	"	
P'ien	"	"	P'ien	T'ei	"	"	
Pin	"	"	Pin	Têng	Teng	Tăng	Têng
P'in	"	"	P'in	T'êng	T'eng	T'ăng	T'êng
Ping	"	"	Ping	Ti	Ti	Ti	Ti
P'ing	"	"	P'ing	T'i	T'i	T'i	T'i
Po	"	"	Poă	Tiao	"	"	Tiao
P'o	"	"	P'oă	T'iao	"	"	T'iao

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
Tieh	Tie	Tié	Tie	Tsun	Tsuen	Tsun	Tsun
T'ieh	"	"	T'ie	Ts'un	Ts'u'en	Ts'un	Ts'un
Tien	"	"	Tien	Tsung	Tsong	Tsung	Tsung
T'ien	"	"	T'ien	Ts'ung	Ts'ong	Ts'ung	Ts'ung
Ting	"	"	Ting	Tu	Tuh	Tu	Tu
T'ing	T'ing	T'ing	T'ing	T'u	T'uh	T'u	T'u
Tiu	Tiu	Tiu	Tiu	Tuan	"	Twan	Twan
To	Toh	To	Toă	T'uan	"	T'wan	T'wan
T'o	T'oh	T'o	T'oă	Tui	"	"	Twei
Tou	"	"	Tou	T'ui	"	"	T'wei
T'ou	"	"	T'ou	Tun	"	"	Tun
Tsa	Tsah	Tsa	Tsa	Tung	Tong	Tung	Tung
Ts'a	Ts'ah	Ts'ah	Ts'a	T'ung	T'ong	T'ung	T'ung
Tsai	"	"	Tsai	Tzũ	Tsi	Tsz'	Tsi
Ts'ai	"	"	Ts'ai	T'zũ	Ts'i	Ts'z	Ts'i
Tsan	"	"	Tsan	Wa	Uah	Wah	Wa
Ts'an	"	"	T'san	Wai	Uai	Wai	Wai
Tsang	"	"	Tsang	Wan	Uan	Wan	Wan
Ts'ang	"	"	T'sang	Wang	Uang	Wang	Wang
Tsao	"	"	Tsao	Wei	Uei	Wéi; wi	Wei
Ts'ao	"	"	T'sao	Wên	Uen	Wân	Wên
Tsê	Tseh	Tsê	Tsê	Wêng	O	Ngo	Wêng
T'sê	Ts'eh	Ts'ê	Ts'ê	Wo	O	O	Wo
Tsei	"	"	Tsei	Wu	U	Wu	Wu
Tsên	Tsen	Tsân	Tsên	Ya	Ia	Ya	Ya
Ts'ên	Ts'en	Tsan	Ts'ên	Yai	Iai	Yai	Yai
Tsêng	Tseng	Tsăng; chăng	Tsêng	Yang	Iang	Yang	Yang
Ts'êng	Ts'eng	Ts'ăng; ch'ăng	Ts'ên	Yao	Iao	Yao	Yao
Tso	Tsoh	Tso	Tsoă	Yeh	Ieh	Yeh	Yeh
Ts'o	Ts'oh	"	Ts'oă	Yen	Ien	Yen	Yen
Tsou	Tseo	"	Tsou	Yin	Yin	Yin	Yin
T'sou	Ts'eo	"	Ts'ou	Ying	Ing	Ying	Ying
Tsu	Tsuh	Tsu	Tsu	Yu	Yu	Yu	Yu
Ts'u	Ts'uh	Ts'u	Ts'u	Yung	Iong	Yung	Yung
Tsuan	"	Tswan	Tswan	Yü	Iuh	Yuh	Yü
Ts'uan	"	Ts'wan	Ts'wan	Yüen	Uen	Yuen	Yüan
Tsul	"	"	Tswei	Yüe	Üeh	Yueh	Yüeh
T'sul	"	"	Ts'wei	Yün	Üin	Yun	Yün

MANDARIN-ROMANIZED

DICTIONARY OF CHINESE

A<sup>1</sup>

AI<sup>1</sup>

A <sup>1</sup> (o <sup>1</sup> ) 1a	ㄉ	阿 1a613a	affirmative particle (2, 3, 4) hsi <sup>1</sup>
a <sup>1</sup> -hêng <sup>2</sup> (hung)		阿衡 or 渾 or 畔	Mohammedan priest. [tzü <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> .
a <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>		阿哥	elder brothers (Manchoo). [wei <sup>4</sup> ].
a <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>		阿公子	the eldest son of a nobleman (chüeh <sup>2</sup>
a <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>		阿羅漢	an arhhat (shih <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
a <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>		阿媽	a nurse of children (k'an <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup>
a <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup>		阿嚏	to sneeze (ta <sup>3</sup> t'i <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>1</sup> ). [hai <sup>2</sup> ].
a <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>3</sup>		阿斗	blockhead (han <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
a <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		阿魏	asafœtida (hsi <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
a <sup>3</sup> 1c	ㄛ	阿 1b613a	exclamation of doubt (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ). [fo <sup>2</sup> ].
a <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup> -t'o <sup>2</sup> -fo <sup>2</sup>		阿彌陀佛	Amida Buddha (shih <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> ,
a <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>		阿甚麼	ha! what! what are you hawing at?
a <sup>1</sup> (o <sup>1</sup> ) 2a	ㄛ	阿 2a614a	general interrogative (a <sup>1</sup> ).
a <sup>1</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>		阿熱	oppressively hot (jê <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
a <sup>1</sup> 2a	ㄛ	腌 2a1082c	dirty (kou <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>1</sup> ).
a <sup>1</sup> -tsa <sup>1</sup>		腌髒	dirty. See ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
AI <sup>1</sup> 3a	ㄛ	哀 2b619a	grief (yu <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>4</sup> ). [sung <sup>4</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ].
ai <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>		哀杖	staff carried in funeral processions
ai <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>		哀召	edict rê the death of an emperor.
ai <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		哀極	extreme grief (pei <sup>1</sup> ts'an <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		哀泣	to lament (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>		哀求	to entreat piteously (yang <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		哀而不傷	sad yet not distressing (music).
ai <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup>		哀號	loud lamentation (hao <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup>
ai <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>		哀感	public mourning (chui <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ). [k'u <sup>1</sup> ].
ai <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>		哀告	to entreat (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -k'ên <sup>3</sup>		哀懇	to earnestly entreat (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>		哀哭	to weep.
ai <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		哀觀主義	pessimism (lê <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> , pei <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>		哀樂	grief and joy (ch'i <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		哀憐	to pity (k'o <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).

ai <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	哀甚	extreme grief (k'u <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	哀聲	the sound of grief or pity.
ai <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	哀的美頓書	ultimatum.
ai <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>	哀哉	alas! (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -ts'an <sup>3</sup>	哀慘	pitiful, affecting (lien <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>4</sup>	哀慟	extreme grief (k'u <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -	哀慟迫切	same. [(ku <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	[ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> 哀子	an orphan boy, a motherless child
ai <sup>1</sup> 4a	口 屢 <sup>3b620a</sup>	exclamation of pleasure, pain, &c.
ai <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	屢呀	alas! oh dear! (yo <sup>1</sup> ). [1. 3. 4.
ai <sup>1</sup> 2b	口 欸 唉 <sup>2a619a</sup>	an interjection, a reply (also 3).
ai <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	唉可惜	alas! (ai <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>4</sup>	唉歎	to sigh (t'an <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	唉的一聲	heaved a sigh (t'an <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>1</sup> -tsên <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	唉怎麼樣	oh dear! how's that?
ai <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	唉應聲	a sound of assent (ta <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ).
ai 5a	哎 <sup>13c1b</sup>	exclamation of surprise, etc.
ai <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>1</sup>	哎呦	an exclamation, alas! (or 啊).
<b>AI<sup>2</sup> 2b</b>	挨 <sup>2b1a</sup>	side by side. M. 204 (also 1).
ai <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	挨擠	to press, to crowd (yung <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	挨擠不動	unable to press through crowd
ai <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	挨及國	Egypt (伊 &). [(ku <sup>4</sup> yung <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	挨肩	shoulder to shoulder (chien <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>2</sup>
ai <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	挨金似金	next to gold like gold (fig.). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	挨着排的	side by side in regular order.
ai <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	挨着次序	in regular order.
ai <sup>2</sup> -l'ao <sup>4</sup>	挨靠	to rely upon (k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -lêng <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	挨冷受凍	to suffer great cold (ping <sup>1</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ,
ai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	挨了一年	waited a year. [lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>4</sup>	挨罵	to receive abuse (shou <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	挨門查	a house-to-house search (sou <sup>1</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	挨名補用	to fill vacancies in order of names.
ai <sup>2</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	挨餓	to be hungry (jên <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ). [exams. O.
ai <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	挨保	to be surety for candidates at
ai <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	挨打	to receive a beating (ta <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -	挨他作甚	why do you press close to him?
ai <sup>2</sup> -ts'un <sup>1</sup>	(ma) 挨村	neighboring villages (ma <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	挨次	in order (ts'êng <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> , tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	挨次輪流	in regular rotation (lun <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
ai <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	挨次點名	to check off names in order.
ai <sup>2</sup> 2b	埃 <sup>2a619a</sup>	dust (t'u <sup>3</sup> ).



ai<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup>

埃埃滾滾  
埃塵  
埃垢

very dusty.  
dust, dirt (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
same (hui<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).

AI<sup>3</sup> 3a

矢 矮

矮<sup>2c2a</sup>

ai<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>3</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>  
ai<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>

矮房  
矮小  
矮樹  
矮臺  
矮墩墩的  
矮子

[ai<sup>2</sup>).  
a dwarf, low (shên<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>, kao<sup>1</sup>  
a low house or room (wu<sup>1</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup>).  
low, short (tuan<sup>3</sup>).  
a low, stunted tree.  
a low stage, or gallery.  
too low, dumpy (ti<sup>1</sup>).  
a dwarf (ts'o<sup>2</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup>, hsi<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>3</sup>).

AI<sup>4</sup> 5a

石

{ 碍<sup>4b620b</sup>

ai<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>

碍  
礙  
礙着情面  
礙着風俗  
礙何妨  
礙口  
礙你何干  
礙不着  
礙不着你  
礙事  
礙手  
礙我的事  
礙眼

to obstruct, to matter to (tsu<sup>3</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>).  
same (pu<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>, fang<sup>1</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>). [臉面).  
interfere with friendly feelings (or  
interfere with usage (kan<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
of what consequence?  
something unpleasant to say.  
how does it concern you?  
cannot matter to (pu<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
no harm to you.  
to be an obstacle (lan<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
interferes with my hand.  
it interferes with my affairs.  
unpleasant to the eye (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>).  
to love, to be wont to. 145 ch'in<sup>1</sup>  
favorite concubine (hao<sup>4</sup>). [ai<sup>4</sup>.

ai<sup>4</sup> 3b

心

愛<sup>3a619c</sup>

ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>  
ai<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>

愛  
愛妾  
愛羣  
愛惜  
愛惜光陰  
愛惜皮肉  
愛小便宜  
愛意  
愛人如己  
愛國  
愛國志士  
愛國捐  
愛民如子  
愛慕  
愛病  
愛戴高帽  
愛擡槓

to love, to pity; to be sparing of.  
to economise time (k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
to care for the health (wei<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
fond of petty gains (lin<sup>4</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
willing, inclined (yüan<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
to love your neighbor as yourself.  
patriotic.  
patriots N.  
national subscription N. [official).  
to love the people as sons (an  
fond of, e.g., persons, etc. (hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
subject to illness (huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
fond of praise (fig.) (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>).  
fond of argument (pien<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).

ai <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	愛他主義	altruism N.
ai <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	愛財	to covet wealth, (t'an <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ai <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	愛子	favorite child.
ai <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	愛物	to be careful of an article.
ai <sup>4</sup> (yeh) 1614c	言 謁 1281b1080a	to visit (pai <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
ai <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	謁見	visit a superior.
ai <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	謁廟	to visit the temple (an official act).
ai <sup>4</sup> 4c	艸 艾 3c620a	mugwort, artemisia. S.
ai <sup>4</sup> 1594c	卑 隘 1266b2b	a defile, also yai <sup>4</sup> .
ai <sup>4</sup> 5a	哢 哢	chirp, belch (also o <sup>4</sup> ).
AN <sup>1</sup> 5c	安 14c620a	quiet, where, how (lüan <sup>4</sup> , p'ing <sup>2</sup>
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup>	安插	arrange. [an <sup>1</sup> ]. S.
an <sup>1</sup> -chai <sup>2</sup>	安宅	a peaceful house (fang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	安家	to suitably provide for your family.
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	安腔戲	music of Anhui Province.
an <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	安置	place in quiet state.
an <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	安置好了	to arrange satisfactorily (an <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>3</sup>	安寢	to sleep comfortably (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	安靖	peace and quiet (p'ing <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	安居樂業	live in peace and prosperity.
an <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	安重	calmly, steadily.
an <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup>	安放	to put in a safe place or position.
an <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	安放不下	cannot put in a safe place.
an <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	安分	to be satisfied in one's own sphere.
an <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	安分守己	live peaceably doing one's duty
an <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	安扶	to protect, (pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ). [(pên <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	安富尊榮	wealthy and honored (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	安息	to rest peacefully.
an <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	安息香	gum benjamin (benzoin).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	安息日	the Christian Sabbath (li <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	安息日會	Seventh Day Adventists (hsing <sup>1</sup>
an <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	安息油	oil of gum benjamin. [ch'i <sup>1</sup> ].
an <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	安下	prepared, ready (yü <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup> [p'ing <sup>2</sup>	安祥	calmly, steadily. [pire.
an <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	安享太平	to enjoy tranquillity, e.g., the Em-
an <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	安歇	to rest from labour. (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	安閒	repose and leisure (k'ung <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	安心	to compose one's mind (fang <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
an <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	安心坑害	intentionally injuring others (t'ei <sup>4</sup>
an <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	安心不著	cannot be at ease. [wei <sup>2</sup> ].
an <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	安心不善	intentionally doing evil (ku <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>an<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	安微	name of a province in China. W.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	安逸	rest. [I. 108.]
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>1</sup></i>	安然	in a state of repose, tranquilly.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	安然自在	at ease (tzū <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	安然無事	same.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	安康	hearty, robust (chuang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup></i>	安肯	are you willing to? (k'ên <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	安桂	Cochin China cinnamon (jou <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>	安樂	ease and pleasure (yen <sup>4</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	安立甘會	Anglican Church (chien <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	安門	a peaceful gate ( <i>i.e.</i> , house).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-miên<sup>1</sup></i>	安眠	to sleep peaceably (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	安民	to tranquillize the people.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	安命	contented with one's lot (chih <sup>1</sup>
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	安南國	Annam or Cochin China. [tsu <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	安能如此	how can it be thus? (yen <sup>1</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup></i>	安寧	tranquil, in a state of repose.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	安排	to arrange, to set in order.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	安排妥當	to arrange satisfactorily.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	安本	Amban, Chinese Resident in Thibet.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup></i>	安貧	contented in poverty (ch'u <sup>3</sup> p'in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	安不上	cannot place upon (pai <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	安上	to fix on.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	安身	in good health (k'ang <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	安神	to dedicate a new idol, to calm.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	安神主牌	to set up ancestral tablet (p'ai <sup>2</sup>
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	安神藥	sedative medicine. [wei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	安生	comfort, quiet (of children) (t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	安丁下戶	to take up residence (lo <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	安定	at rest, tranquil.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup></i>	安妥	steady, safe.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup></i>	安葬	to bury (mai <sup>2</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	安坐	to sit comfortably (shu <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	安頓	to arrange.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	安童	servant boys (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	安慰	to soothe, to comfort (fu <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	安穩	steady, firm, sound (t'o <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	安穩覺	sound sleep (hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	安營	to encamp (cha <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	安營下寨	same.
<i>an<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	安寓	to lodge (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>an<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 7c</i>	革鞞	a saddle (ch'i <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).

an <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>4</sup>		鞍轡
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>		鞍橋
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>		鞍前馬後
an <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		鞍心子
an <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup>		鞍厯
an <sup>1</sup> 7c	广 卷	庵 <small>6a621c</small>
an <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		庵主
an <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>		庵堂
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>3</sup> 8a		鸚鵡
an <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>2</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>		鸚鵡鬥
an <sup>1</sup> 7c	口	唵 <small>3a621c</small>
an <sup>1</sup> 7c	人	俺 <small>6a621c</small>
an <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		俺的

AN <sup>4</sup> (or ên) 6b 手	按 <small>5b622b</small>
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	按察
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	按察使(司)
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'o <sup>2</sup> (chao <sup>4</sup> )	按著(照)
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'o <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	按着禮行
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'o <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	按着理說
an <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> (or lü <sup>4</sup> )	按法(律)
an <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	按 <sub>下</sub>
an <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	按例
an <sup>4</sup> -lü <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	按律懲治
an <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>3</sup>	按摩
an <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	按板眼
an <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	按本分
an <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	按兵
an <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	按兵不發
an <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	按兵不動
an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	按部就班
an <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	按手禮
an <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	按院
an <sup>4</sup> 7a	木 案 <small>5c622b</small>
ar <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	案集中外
an <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	案結
an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	案件
an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	案件未清
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> [ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	案情
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	案情報部
an <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>	案桌

saddle-flaps (pei<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 pommel and hind-spoon of a saddle.  
 bustling, officious (to<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 the seat of a saddle.  
 the pad under a saddle.  
 a Buddhist nunnery (ni<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup> an<sup>1</sup>).  
 the principal of a Buddhist nun-  
 a convent. [nery (fang<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 quail (i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
 quails fight (pa<sup>4</sup> an<sup>1</sup> ch'un<sup>2</sup>).  
 gobble up. Also nan<sup>3</sup> (nang<sup>3</sup> sang<sup>3</sup>).  
 I myself (colloquial) (also with 們)  
 mine. [(wo).

to press down; according to O.  
 to examine (ch'a<sup>2</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 a provincial judge. G. 267. O.  
 according to (chao<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).  
 to act according to propriety (li<sup>3</sup>i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to speak according to reason (ho<sup>2</sup>  
 according to law. [hu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to press down (read ên) (ya<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 according to law (lü<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, chao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 punish according to statute.  
 to shampoo (lin<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>). [ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 keeping proper time in music (yo<sup>4</sup>  
 according to one's duty. [ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 to stop the advance of troops (ping<sup>1</sup>  
 to locate troops (ying<sup>2</sup> p'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 an armistice.  
 to follow the prescribed order.  
 ordination (Christian) N.  
 the yamên of provincial judge O.  
 an official table (kao<sup>3</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 act according to Chinese and  
 foreign law.  
 the completion of a case (liao<sup>3</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 a law case (kao<sup>4</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 the cases not yet settled (ting<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 circumstances of a case (ch'ing<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 report to a higher court.  
 a long narrow table (cho<sup>1</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).

an <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	案卷	records of a case.
an <sup>4</sup> -hsüan <sup>2</sup>	案懸	to remand a case (chieh <sup>2</sup> an <sup>4</sup> , fan <sup>3</sup>
an <sup>4</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	案考	to examine (shén <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ). [an <sup>4</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	案板	a chopping board (ch'ieh <sup>1</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	案首	first on list of 童生 (under-grads) O.
an <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	案由	the circumstances of a case (shih <sup>4</sup>
an <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	案元	head of the list (see above). [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> 8b	日 暗 <sup>6b622a</sup>	gloomy, secretly (hei <sup>1</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	暗暗的	secretly (ming <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	暗潮	secret disaffection N.
an <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	[fang <sup>2</sup> ] 暗教	secret sects. [against.
an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -	暗箭難防	the secret arrow cannot be guarded
an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -	暗箭傷人	to secretly injure a person.
an <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	[jên <sup>2</sup> ] 暗中	in secret, by stealth (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> ,
an <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup>	暗訪	secret enquiry (ssü <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>3</sup> ). [mi <sup>4</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	暗害	to secretly injure one (shang <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>	暗號	a private or secret signal.
an <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	暗想	to meditate (mo <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	暗笑	to laugh inwardly.
an <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup>	暗藍	lapis lazuli.
an <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -ts'ang <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	暗裏藏刀	to secrete a knife.
an <sup>4</sup> -lün <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	暗輪船	screw steamer.
an <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>	暗碼	cipher, e.g., for telegrams (tien <sup>4</sup>
an <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	暗昧	gloomy, dark (hei <sup>1</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ). [pao <sup>4</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	暗昧不明	obscure (mêng <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	暗殺	to assassinate.
an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	暗室	a dark room (wu <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , mi <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	暗事	secret affair.
an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	暗世	Dark Ages.
an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	暗示	secret instructions.
an <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	暗算	to plot (mou <sup>2</sup> ). [mên <sup>2</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	暗道	secret sects, covered way (chiao <sup>4</sup>
an <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	暗地	a dark place; underhand (pei <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	暗地埋伏	ambush.
an <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	暗洞	secret cave.
an <sup>4</sup> 8c	言 諳 <sup>6c621b</sup>	skilled in (shou <sup>3</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ). [fu <sup>2</sup> ].
an <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup>	諳練	experienced, Imperial tutors (t'ai <sup>4</sup>
an <sup>4</sup> 9a	山 岸 <sup>7a622c</sup>	a beach, a bank, a shore (hai <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
an <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	岸上	on the bank.
an <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	岸陡	the bank is steep.
ANG <sup>1</sup> 10α	日 肮 <sup>2a1082c</sup>	fat, dirty (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> , kou <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>1</sup> ).

ang<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup>

肮髒

dirty (a<sup>1</sup> tsa<sup>1</sup>, ni<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).**ANG<sup>2</sup>** ㄉㄨㄥ昂 昂<sup>7c2a</sup>ang<sup>2</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> [hsiang<sup>4</sup> 昂氣像

昂貴

to raise, to increase (chü<sup>3</sup>). [yang<sup>4</sup>].  
a pompous manner (ta<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>  
rising in price (chia<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).**AO<sup>3</sup>** (Gi<sup>1</sup>) 10c火 熬<sup>8b624a</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>an<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>2</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup> 10cao<sup>2</sup> 11bao<sup>2</sup> 11bao<sup>2</sup> 10aao<sup>2</sup> 11c熬成河  
熬成膏  
熬成婆  
熬煎  
熬酒  
熬粥  
熬出來  
熬刑不過  
熬一熬  
熬日月  
熬膏  
熬爛了  
熬皮膠  
熬不過  
熬不爛  
熬大煙  
熬湯  
熬菜  
熬藥  
熬夜  
廩<sup>3b624c</sup>  
遛<sup>8c624a</sup>  
鰲<sup>9a624c</sup>  
敖<sup>8a623c</sup>  
麀广  
走  
魚  
支  
大to boil, to watch (chu<sup>3</sup>, p'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
became a river (gradually). [opium.  
to simmer till it becomes thick, e. g.,  
to simmer down to a mother-in-law  
to decoct, to harrass. [(p'o<sup>2</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
to distil spirits (shao<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
to make congee (hsiao<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
relieved from anxiety (yu<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
cannot endure the torture.  
to give it a boil (chu<sup>3</sup>, tun<sup>4</sup>).  
to work diligently a long time (yin<sup>1</sup>  
to prepare opium. [(ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
boiled to rags.  
to make glue (shui<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
unable to endure (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
cannot boil to rags.  
to prepare opium for smoking  
to boil soup. [(ch'ui<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).  
boil food.  
decoct drugs.  
to work at night (ta<sup>3</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>, ta<sup>3</sup> ao<sup>2</sup>).  
granary (ts'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
to ramble (liu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
a big seafish.  
saunter, haughty, tall. S.  
slaughter.**AO<sup>3</sup>** (tzü<sup>3</sup>) 12b 衣 襖<sup>9c624c</sup>a quilted coat (p'i<sup>2</sup> ao<sup>3</sup>, mien<sup>2</sup> ao<sup>3</sup>).**AO<sup>4</sup>** 10b人 傲<sup>8a625a</sup>ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>ao<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>4</sup>-nio<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>4</sup> 12a傲氣  
傲性  
傲容  
傲慢  
傲虐  
大 奧<sup>9b625b</sup>proud (chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>, fa<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>).  
same (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [hsiang<sup>4</sup>].  
a proud disposition (ang<sup>2</sup> ang<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>)  
a haughty appearance.  
to treat with scorn (miao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
proud and tyrannical (pao<sup>4</sup> nio<sup>4</sup>).  
mysterious, abstruse (mi<sup>4</sup>, pi<sup>4</sup>).

ao <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	奧妙	marvellous (hsi <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>2</sup> ).
ao <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	奧妙法子	a mysterious plan.
ao <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'üung <sup>2</sup>	奧妙無窮	infinite mystery.
ao <sup>4</sup> 12a	心 懊 <sup>9c625a</sup>	vexed (hou <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> , hui <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> ).
ao <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	懊恨	to hate.
ao <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>3</sup>	懊悔	regret (t'ung <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> , hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
ao <sup>4</sup> 12b	水 澳 <sup>9c625b</sup>	a high bank or shore, a bay.
ao <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	澳門	Macao. W. I. 170.
ao <sup>4</sup> 12c1036b	邑 鄂 <sup>840c628a</sup>	Hupeh (or o <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>CHA<sup>1</sup> 13a</b>	手 扎 <sup>10a7b</sup>	to thrust; to tie (and 2).
cha <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	扎鍼	acupuncture in surgery (chih <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	扎掙不住	cannot make the effort.
cha <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	扎猪	to stick a pig (tsai <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>3</sup>	扎耳朵	to pierce the ear.
cha <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	扎筏子	to make a raft.
cha <sup>1</sup> -hud <sup>1</sup>	扎花	to make artificial flowers (chih <sup>3</sup>
cha <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	扎爛了	pricked to pieces. [cha <sup>1</sup> ].
cha <sup>1</sup> -mêng <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	扎猛子	to dive (shui <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>	扎綁	to bind together (k'un <sup>3</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	扎破	to prick a hole in (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	扎傷	to stab.
cha <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	扎實	robust (chuang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	扎透了	pricked through.
cha <sup>1</sup> (tsa) 13b	系 紮 <sup>10c7a</sup>	tie up, wind; also tsa <sup>1</sup> (pang <sup>3</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	紮脚	to bind the feet of girls (ch'an <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup>
cha <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	紮巾	to tie up a turban. [pang <sup>3</sup> ].
cha <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	紮裹	to wrap.
cha <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>	紮苕帚	to make a broom (ta <sup>3</sup> sao <sup>3</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	紮綵樓	to erect hangings like a tower.
cha <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	紮綵繩	cord used in decorative hangings.
cha <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>	紮營盤	troops lying in quarters (an <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>2</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> 13c	水 渣 <sup>11a3a</sup>	grounds, dregs.
cha <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	渣草	river weeds, etc.
cha <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	渣滓	grounds, dregs.
cha <sup>1</sup> 13c	口 喳 <sup>11a3a</sup>	to chirrup; to reply 'yes, sir' (ta <sup>1</sup>
cha <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	喳得一聲	shouted yes. [ying <sup>1</sup> ].
cha <sup>1</sup> 14a	足 踏 <sup>11a4a</sup>	to walk through (e.g., mud).
cha <sup>1</sup> 16a	木 楂 <sup>12c3a</sup>	a sour red fruit (shan <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>1</sup> ).
cha <sup>1</sup> 16b	手 扞 <sup>13b3c</sup>	to expand, open out. [despair
cha <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	扞抄手	(chih sha) to hold up the hands in
cha <sup>1</sup> 15c	扞	to take up with the fingers (nieh <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>CHA<sup>2</sup> 14b</b>	門	閘 11b8b	a water gate, a canal lock.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		閘河	the lock river, <i>e. g.</i> , Grand Canal.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		閘口	entrance to canal lock.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		閘官	officer in charge of a lock (k'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>		閘欄	street barriers (lan <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		閘門	a canal gate, a lock.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>		閘板	a lock, big gate sill-board.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		閘上水	to dam water.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup> 17a</i>	火	炸 燥 13c8c	to fry in oil, 4 = burst).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		燥焦了	fried crisp.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup></i>		炸肉丸	fry meat-balls.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>		燥糕	a kind of cake fried in oil.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		炸麻花	fry flour and sugar (chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup></i>		燥的不脆	not fried crisp enough.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup> 13a</i>	木	札 10b7a	a despatch from a superior (wên <sup>2</sup>
<i>cha<sup>2</sup> (tzū) 14a</i>	竹	筍 11b7c	same (shu <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>2</sup> ). [shu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		筍復	a reply to petition of inferior officer.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		筍文	despatch from superior (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup> 19c Gi ch'a</i>	片	牘 15c8b	shutters of shop (p'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>		牘板	front boards of shop (p'u <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup> 17b</i>	金	鏹 14a8c	knife for cutting fodder.
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>		鏹刀	same (wei <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		鏹草	to cut fodder (kan <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>CHA<sup>3</sup> 15a</b>	手	拈 12a40a	a span (i <sup>1</sup> t'o <sup>3</sup> ). Go = 拈 <sup>3</sup> . [t'an <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>cha<sup>3</sup> (tzū) 15a</i>	火	炸 13c8b	nut coal or coal in bits ( <sup>3</sup> , <sup>4</sup> ) (mei <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		炸擊	explosion, blown up.
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>		炸裂	burst by explosion.
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>		炸礮	mortar for firing shells.
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>		炸破	burst to pieces (p'o <sup>4</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>		炸彈	a bomb.
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		炸子	bomb, shrapnel.
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>		炸藥	dynamite.
<i>cha<sup>3</sup> 15c</i>	目	眨 12b8c	to wink, to blink (chi <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		眨巴眼	same (i <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		眨眼	same (chi <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>3</sup> 15a</i>	虫	蚱 12a959a	a sort of locust, (ma <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cha<sup>3</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup></i>		蚱蜢	same.
<b>CHA<sup>4</sup> 14c</b>	丿	乍 11c4a	suddenly, (pu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> , ou <sup>4</sup> ). [mien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		乍見	to see unexpectedly (ch'u <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>
<i>cha<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>		乍進	to enter hastily (ch'uang <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).



cha <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	乍進城
cha <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	乍富
cha <sup>4</sup> -han <sup>2</sup> -cha <sup>4</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	乍寒乍冷
cha <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	乍會
cha <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	乍一開口
cha <sup>4</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup> -cha <sup>4</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	乍冷乍熱
cha <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	乍離開
cha <sup>4</sup> -mêng <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> [mien <sup>4</sup>	乍猛的
cha <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -	乍生見面
cha <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>2</sup>	乍生不熟
cha <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	乍到
cha <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -	乍到京中
cha <sup>4</sup> -t'ui <sup>4</sup> [chung <sup>1</sup>	乍退
cha <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	乍聞
cha <sup>4</sup> 15a	言詐 12a1b
cha <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>1</sup>	詐稱
cha <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	詐偽
cha <sup>4</sup> 17a	煤
cha <sup>4</sup> -lich <sup>4</sup>	煤裂
cha <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	煤炮
cha <sup>4</sup> 11c	木柵 11c42c
cha <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup>	柵欄
cha <sup>4</sup> 15b	木榨 12b4c

<b>CH'A<sup>1</sup> 18b</b>	<b>工</b>	差 15a5a
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		差脚
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>		差之毫釐
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		差池 (遲)
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>		差分
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		差一點兒
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		差異
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		差了
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>		差別
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>		差不多
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>		差得遠
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>		差點
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>		差多
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup> or wu <sup>4</sup>		差錯 (悞)
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		差字
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		差有限
ch'a <sup>1</sup> 20a	手	插 15c9b
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		插旗子

when you first enter the city.  
 upstart riches (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 sudden cold spells, e.g., in disease.  
 to meet unexpectedly. [tsui<sup>3</sup>].  
 on first opening one's mouth (chang<sup>1</sup>  
 sudden alternations of heat and  
 suddenly leave. [cold (or 涼).  
 suddenly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>, mêng<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 on first meeting a stranger (ch'u<sup>1</sup>  
 a new acquaintance. [tz'ü<sup>4</sup>].  
 to arrive unexpectedly (hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 when you first come to Peking.  
 to retire hastily (t'ui<sup>4</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hear, suddenly (t'ing<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 false (chiao<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>, chien<sup>1</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 to obtain fraudulently (o<sup>2</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 false, deceitful (kuci<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 burst. See cha<sup>2</sup>, fry; cha<sup>3</sup>, coal.  
 fall through.  
 bomb-shell.  
 a railing, a barrier.  
 same. See cha<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>.  
 an oil press (chiu<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).

[(ts'o<sup>4</sup>, niu<sup>4</sup>, wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 difference. See ch'ai<sup>1</sup> and tz'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 an outsider, a straggler.  
 a trifling difference (hsiang<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 a mistake (ts'an<sup>1</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>). [pu<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 factor, progression. [ma<sup>2</sup>].  
 a slight difference (pu<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>4</sup>  
 strange, difference (hsi<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 wrong!  
 differentiation.  
 nearly the same. M. 138. (chi<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 very different (pu<sup>4</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 point of difference.  
 a great difference (hsüan<sup>2</sup> chüch<sup>2</sup>).  
 mistaken.  
 a wrong character (ts'o<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a little difference (fên<sup>1</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to stick into, to meddle.  
 to stick up a flag.

ch'a <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>	插翅	to fix on wings (fei <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	插著手	arms akimbo. [yüeh <sup>4</sup> ].
sh'a <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -	插血訂盟	to seal a treaty with blood (ho <sup>2</sup>
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> [mêng <sup>2</sup>	插畫	illustration (in books, etc.).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	插話	to put in one's word (kan <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	插關	a bolt, to bolt (mên <sup>2</sup> shuan <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	插班生	scholars entering class already
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup> -	插上草標	to fix up a straw sign. [formed.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup> [piao <sup>1</sup>	插舌	to put in one's word.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	插水	to wade in water (shê <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	插嘴	to intermeddle.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> 20b	言話 <sup>16a8b</sup>	to be verbose (la <sup>3</sup> la <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>1</sup> 17b	叉叉 <sup>15a5a</sup>	to clasp the hands; a fork.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	叉手	to clasp the hands.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	叉子	a fork.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> 17c	手杈 <sup>14a5a</sup>	to pick up with fork or fingers.
ch'a <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup>	揷着腰(手)	with arms akimbo.
<b>CH'A<sup>2</sup></b> 20b	艸 茶 <sup>16b5a</sup>	[shao <sup>1</sup> , chien <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	茶几	tea (p'ao <sup>4</sup> , ch'i <sup>3</sup> , k'ai <sup>1</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> , p'êng <sup>4</sup>
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	茶脚	a tea-poy or small table.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	茶尖	the bottom of the tea-pot (the best).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	茶錢	to drink tea (ho <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> , fêng <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	茶匙	cumshaws to bearers of presents
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	茶鏡	a tea-spoon. [(chiu <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	茶青	dark-colored spectacles (yen <sup>3</sup>
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	茶酒	olive, or bronze colour. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	茶具	tea and wine, refreshment.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup> or ping <sup>3</sup>	茶磚(餅)	tea-set.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	茶船	compressed bricks of tea.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	茶盅	a metal saucer for tea-pot.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	茶房	tea-cup.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	茶行	attendants for making tea.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	茶箱	tea-firm.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup>	茶壺	tea-box.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	茶壺套	tea-pot.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	茶壺嘴	tea-cosy.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	茶壺桶	the spout of a tea-pot.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	茶花	a tea-cosy.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	茶話會	the camellia.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	茶會	reception (huan <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>2</sup> ) N
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	茶缸子	tea-party N.
		a tea-cup or urn.

ch'a <sup>2</sup> -k'ao <sup>1</sup>	茶膏	a sort of opium cure used by the sect Tsai <sup>4</sup> Li <sup>3</sup> .
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	茶客	tea merchant.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> (chü <sup>1</sup> )	茶館 (居)	a tea-shop.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	茶禮	betrothal presents (p'in <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	茶蘿	bamboo cosy.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	茶樓	tea-house.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	茶漏	tea-strainer.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	茶末	broken tea-leaf, tea-dust.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>	茶盤	a tea-saucer, or tray.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	茶杯	a tea-cup (ch'a <sup>2</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	茶瓶	a tea-bottle or canister.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	茶舖	tea-dealer's shop.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	茶商	tea-merchant.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	茶師	a tea-inspector, a tea-taster.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	茶食	tea and cake.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	茶樹	tea plant.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	茶水	tea, tea infused.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -t'ieh <sup>2</sup>	茶碟	a tea-saucer.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	茶店	tea-dealer's shop.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	茶亭	a tea-house.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -t'o <sup>2</sup>	茶托	small metal saucer for tea-cups.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -tsang <sup>4</sup>	茶臧	cylindrical piece in the tea-pot.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -t'ui <sup>3</sup>	茶腿	fancy ham (chin <sup>1</sup> t'ui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>	茶碗	a tea-cup.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	茶葉	tea (in leaf).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ych <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	茶葉罐	tea-canister.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> 18a	木查	to examine.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	查察	to examine into details.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> 19b	查察	to examine, e.g., judicially.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chao <sup>3</sup>	察找	to make search for (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ge <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup>	察其確實	ascertain the truth.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	察知	to detect (pao <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	察出	to discover (hsieh <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	察出錯	discover the error.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup>	察訪	to search out (hsün <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>4</sup> , hsing <sup>3</sup> search out traitors' plots. [ch'a <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	察訪奸計	
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	[chi <sup>4</sup> 察合	to examine and tally.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	察看	to look into closely (ch'üung <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	察考	to examine (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	察明	to ascertain.
ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	察收	examined and receipted.

ch'a²-to² 察奪  
 ch'a²-wên⁴ 察問  
 ch'a²-yüan⁴ 察院  
 ch'a² 21b 手 搽 17a6a  
 ch'a²-fên² 搽粉  
 ch'a²-kan¹-ching¹ 搽乾淨  
 ch'a²-pu⁴-tiao⁴ 搽不掉  
 ch'a² 18b 銻 17a7b  
 ch'a² 20b 金 銻

**CH'A² 21b** 山 岔 17a7b  
 ch'a²-liao³-ch'i⁴-liao³ 岔了氣了  
 ch'a²-lu⁴ (tao⁴) 岔路 (道)  
 ch'a² 17c 木 杈 14b7c  
 ch'a²-chih¹ 杈枝  
 ch'a²-cho²-mên² 杈着門  
 ch'a²-tzũ³ 杈子  
 ch'a² 18a 衣 衩 14b5a  
 ch'a²-k'u⁴ 衩褲  
 ch'a² 22a 音 詫 17c6c  
 ch'a²-i⁴ 詫異  
 ch'a²-i⁴-tz'ũ³-jên² 詫異此人  
 ch'a²-i⁴-tê²-hên³ 詫異得很  
 ch'a² 21b 刀 刹 17b9a

**CHAI¹ 23a** 齊 齋 齋 18b10a  
 ch'ai¹-chieh¹ 齋戒  
 ch'ai¹-chieh¹-mu⁴-yü⁴ 齋戒沐浴  
 ch'ai¹-fan⁴ 齋飯  
 ch'ai¹-kung¹ 齋公  
 ch'ai¹-kung¹ 齋工  
 ch'ai¹-sêng¹-pai⁴-fo² 齋僧拜佛  
 ch'ai¹-sêng¹-tao¹ 齋僧道  
 ch'ai¹-su¹-so³ 齋宿所  
 ch'ai¹-t'ang² 齋堂  
 ch'ai¹ 22b 手 摘 18a959a  
 ch'ai¹-an¹-tzũ³ 摘鞍子  
 ch'ai¹-ch'a² 摘茶  
 ch'ai¹-hsia⁴-ch'ü⁴-pa⁴ 摘下去罷  
 ch'ai¹-kuo³-tzũ³ 摘菓子  
 ch'ai¹-mao⁴-tzũ³ 摘帽子  
 ch'ai¹-ting³ 摘頂

to examine and decide (p'an² wên¹)-  
 to investigate. [ch'a² yüan⁴]-  
 a court of justice at Peking (tu¹-  
 to smear (also 搽, ts'a¹, ch'a²).  
 to paint. (See ts'a¹).  
 to wipe clean (shih⁴ cho¹, mo³).  
 cannot rub out, e. g., inkstain (mo⁴)-  
 flaws (ch'i² ko⁴ ch'a²) 4=potsherd-  
 spade, pick, bar.

to branch off (fên¹ kai¹, ya¹ ch'a¹).  
 to have a stitch in side (here ch'a²).  
 to lose one's way, diverging paths.  
 a forked branch, a stump (shu⁴).  
 same.

the door barred (mên² shuan¹).

a *cheval-de-frise*.

skirt of a robe (ch'ün²).

outside half-pants (t'ao⁴ k'u⁴).

to talk big, to brag (k'ua¹ k'ou⁴).

to be amazed (hsi¹ ch'i³).

wonder at this man.

greatly amazed.

Buddhist monastery (an¹ t'ang²,  
 miao⁴, ssü⁴ yüan⁴).

fasting (Budd.); a study, a shop.

to fast.

to fast and purify one's self (Men-  
 to fast (ch'ih¹ chai¹). [cius].

attendants in temples, women pil-  
 same (miao⁴, ssü⁴). [grims.

to support the Budd. faith (mien⁴ fo²).

to give meals to priests. [temple.

room for fasting in Confucian

the refectory in a Buddhist temple.

to pluck, to deprive of. See *tse*⁴.

to unsaddle (ma³ an¹ tzũ³).

pick tea.

take it down (ch'ê³)!

to gather fruit (shih² ch'i³ lai²).

to take off the cap (mien² kuan¹).

to take away a mandarin's button.

chai<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>1</sup> 摘脫  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 摘頭  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 摘牙  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 摘印  
 chai<sup>1</sup> 1446a 人側<sup>1154a957a</sup>  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 側耳而聽  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 側房  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup> 側稜  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 側臉  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 側陋  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 側首  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 側歪輪着  
 chai<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup> 側臥

to withdraw, to abscond (t'ao<sup>2</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take off the head-gear (mao<sup>4</sup>  
 to pull a tooth (hao<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>4</sup>). [tzũ<sup>3</sup>].  
 to deprive of office (ko<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lean or lie on one side (ts'ê<sup>4</sup>).  
 to incline the ear and listen.  
 a side room, a concubine (ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 inclined, uneven (p'ien<sup>1</sup> hsieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 a side face, a profile (p'ang<sup>2</sup> pien<sup>1</sup>).  
 of low rank, mean, vile (pi<sup>4</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to half turn the head (chuan<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>  
 to lie on one's side (t'ang<sup>2</sup>). [lai<sup>2</sup>].  
 same.

**CHAI<sup>2</sup>** (tzũ)<sup>23b</sup> 宅<sup>19a959c</sup>  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 宅兆  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 宅房  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 宅舍  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 宅園 or 院  
 chai<sup>2</sup> 1443c 手擇<sup>1152a958b</sup>  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 擇出來  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> [liao<sup>3</sup> 擇日子  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>- 擇乾淨了  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup> 擇個空兒  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 擇了去罷  
 chai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>4</sup> 擇不開空  
 chai<sup>2</sup> 23c 羽翟  
 chai<sup>2</sup> 1442c 貝責  
 chai<sup>2</sup> 1444a 水澤

house, dwelling (fang<sup>2</sup>); to fix.  
 to divine respecting a grave.  
 a family mansion (fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a house, a cottage (kuan<sup>1</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>).  
 courtyard of a house. [or tsê<sup>4</sup>.  
 choose. Also=tsê. See 摘, chai<sup>1</sup>  
 to pick out (chien<sup>3</sup> hsüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to choose (a lucky) day (chi<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
 all picked.  
 to choose a time of leisure (hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 pick it out!  
 cannot get leisure (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>4</sup>).  
 Tartar pheasant. S. also ti<sup>2</sup>.  
 reprove. See tsê<sup>2</sup>.  
 moisten. See tsê<sup>3</sup>.

**CHAI<sup>3</sup>** 24a 穴窄<sup>19b959a</sup>  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 窄緊  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>4</sup> 窄巷  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 窄狹  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 窄小  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup> 窄袖  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 窄溜溜的  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 窄門  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 窄巴  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 窄道  
 chai<sup>3</sup> 1445a 人仄<sup>1153a959b</sup>  
 chai<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 仄聲

narrow, compressed (hsia<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>3</sup>).  
 narrow and tight (k'uan<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 a narrow alley.  
 confined, narrow.  
 narrow (liang<sup>4</sup> sao<sup>4</sup>).  
 narrow sleeve.  
 quite narrow, contracted.  
 narrow in belief (k'uan mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 narrow, contracted.  
 a narrow road (lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 oblique tone—also tsê<sup>4</sup>, ch'ê<sup>4</sup>.  
 the oblique tones (p'ing<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).

**CHAI<sup>4</sup>** 22c 人 債  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>* 債主  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 債權  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup>* 債券  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 債人  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 債國  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup>* 債累  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>* 債多不愁

*chai<sup>4</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup>* 債團  
*chai<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 24b* 寨<sup>19c10b</sup>  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>* 寨柵  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>* 寨主  
*chai<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 寨門  
*chai<sup>4</sup> 60c* 這  
*chai<sup>4</sup> 24a* 豸

**CH'AI<sup>1</sup>** 18c 工 差<sup>15a5a</sup>  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 差遣  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup>kuan<sup>1</sup>* 差遣官  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>hui<sup>4</sup>* 差會  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 差役  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 差人  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 差官  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup>* 差派  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>* 差上  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 差使  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 差使的人  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>* 差委  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 差務  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup> (ts'ê<sup>4</sup>) 25a* 手 拆<sup>20a960b</sup>  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>3</sup>* 拆搶  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tsü<sup>3</sup>* 拆房子  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 拆封  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>* 拆洗  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>* 拆信  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>* 拆壞  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>* 拆毀  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>* 拆衣裳  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 拆開  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>* 拆平  
*ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>* 拆散

to be in debt (*ch'ien<sup>4</sup> k'uan<sup>3</sup>*).  
 a creditor (*yao<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>, t'ao chang<sup>4</sup>*).  
 credit, right of credit.  
 a bond (*ku<sup>3</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup>*).  
 a debtor (*huan<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>, ch'ang<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>*).  
 a debtor country.  
 involved in debt. (*ishên<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>*).  
 when your debts are many you do  
 not grieve over them.  
 syndicate for loan. N.  
 a stockade, a fort (Honan = walled  
 same (*p'ao<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>*). [village].  
 a head or chief of bandits (*tao<sup>4</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>*).  
 the gate of a stockade.  
 this. Also *chê<sup>4</sup>, chei<sup>4</sup>*.  
 fabulous monster. Rad. 153.

to send. See *ch'1, tz'ü<sup>1</sup>*.  
 to send, to depute (*ta<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>1</sup>*).  
 an aide-de-camp.  
 a Mission Board.  
 official servants; runners (*ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>*).  
 a messenger (*t'ing<sup>1</sup> ch'ai<sup>1</sup>*).  
 an official on service.  
 to send on service (*tang<sup>1</sup> ch'ai<sup>1</sup>*).  
 a messenger, a yamên runner.  
 official employment  
 a person sent on official business.  
 to depute, to send (*wei<sup>3</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>*).  
 public business (*kung<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>*).  
 to break open, to demolish.  
 complete destruction.  
 to pull down a house.  
 to break the seal.  
 to take off and wash.  
 to break open a letter.  
 to break to pieces (*ch'ê<sup>3</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>*).  
 to pull down, to demolish (*hui<sup>3</sup>*  
 to unrip clothes. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to break or tear open.  
 raze to the ground.  
 to scatter, to disperse.

ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup>	拆折	to break, to destroy.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	拆書	open a letter.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -kai <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	拆大改小	pull down and make smaller.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	拆掉	pull down.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	拆斷	to break asunder.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	拆動	to destroy.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	拆字	[characters. fortune telling by dissection of
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> 25b	金 釵 <sup>20b11a</sup>	a hair pin, a bodkin (chên <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>4</sup>	釵釧	hair pins and armlets, ornaments.
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup>	釵裙	the female sex (nü <sup>3</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	釵環	hair pins and earrings (êrh <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -tsan <sup>1</sup>	釵簪	head ornaments for women.
<b>CH'AI<sup>2</sup> 25b</b>	木 柴 <sup>20b11a</sup>	fuel, firewood (p'i <sup>1</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	柴鷄	a hen.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	柴火	fuel (mei <sup>2</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> , hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>3</sup>	柴火垛	stack of fuel.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	柴一把	a bundle of fuel.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	柴一擔	a load of fuel.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	柴米	"fuel and rice," means of living.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	柴米夫妻	marriage of convenience (hun <sup>1</sup>
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>4</sup>	柴炭	wood and charcoal, fuel. [ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	柴草	fuel.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> 25c	豸 豺 <sup>21a11b</sup>	the wolf, (lang <sup>2</sup> , hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	[tao <sup>4</sup> 豺狼	wolf, truculent.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	豺狼當道	fig. of bad officials.
ch'ai <sup>2</sup> 3 4 144c	冊 <sup>1154b42b</sup>	register, record. Also ts'é <sup>4</sup> .
<b>CH'AI<sup>3</sup> 1535a</b>	足 蹠 <sup>1122b1034b</sup>	tread on. Also ts'ai <sup>3</sup> , tz'ü <sup>3</sup> .
ch'ai <sup>3</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	蹠壞了	ruined by trampling (chien <sup>1</sup> t'a <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ai <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>	蹠匾喇	trampled flat.
<b>CHAN<sup>1</sup> 26a</b>	卜 占 <sup>21a43a</sup>	to divine; to encroach. See chan <sup>4</sup> .
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	占先	to assume the precedence.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	占星學	astrologer.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>3</sup>	占許	probably.
chan <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	占課	to tell fortunes (chao <sup>4</sup> ). [pa <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>4</sup> .
chan <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	[ming <sup>4</sup> 占卦	to divine by diagrams (k'o <sup>4</sup> kua <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	占卦算命	to cast lots and calculate fortunes.
chan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	[shêng <sup>1</sup> 占卜	to divine, to cast lots (suan <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	占卜先生	a fortune teller.
chan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	占不靈	failure of a divination.

chan <sup>1</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	占算	to divine, to cast lots (nien <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	占地步	take advantage (ch'ên <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	占驗	the verification of prognostics.
chan <sup>1</sup> 27b	水 沾 <sup>22a43a</sup>	to moisten, to be affected by (jun <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	沾潮	damp, moist (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	沾執	obstinate (kun <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>	沾恩	to receive favours (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>3</sup>	沾染	steeped in, saturated.
chan <sup>1</sup> -jun <sup>3</sup>	沾潤	same. [kuang <sup>1</sup> ].
chan <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	沾光	with your kind permission, (chieh <sup>4</sup>
chan <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	沾泥	soiled with mud (chien <sup>4</sup> ni <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	沾濕	damp, moist (shih <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	沾手	to dip in, get a share (chan <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -	沾受皇恩	to receive Imperial favor.
chan <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	[ên <sup>1</sup> 沾雨	moistened by rain (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> 1022c	米 粘 <sup>830a634b</sup>	paste, to paste. See nien <sup>2</sup> .
chan <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	粘告示	to paste up a proclamation (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	粘連	to attach to, supplementary.
chan <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	粘貼	to paste up or on (chiang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> 28b	毛 毡 <sup>22c43b</sup>	felt, a rug.
chan <sup>1</sup> (tzü <sup>3</sup> )	毛 氈	same (ti <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	氈帽子	felt caps or hats.
chan <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>3</sup>	氈毯	druggets and carpets (ti <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	氈襪子	felt stockings (hsieh <sup>2</sup> , hsüeh <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>1</sup> 27c	目 瞻 <sup>22b44b</sup>	look up to, respect.
chan <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> [yang <sup>3</sup>	瞻望	same.
chan <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>1</sup> -	瞻仰瞻仰	to look for, respect (polite).
chan <sup>1</sup> 27c	言 詹	oversee S.
chan <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> 27a	廿 苦子	mule-litter (read shan <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>CHAN<sup>3</sup></b> 29a	尸 展 <sup>23b44c</sup>	to open, to spread out (fang <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -cheih <sup>4</sup>	展翅	to spread the wings (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -chuan <sup>3</sup>	展轉	repeatedly, to revolve.
chan <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	展限	to extend the limit (k'uan <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	展開	to open out (ch'ang <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	展開地步	to extend the space.
chan <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	展看	to open and look.
chan <sup>3</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	展覽會	an exhibition (sai <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	展眉	to look cheerful (hsi <sup>3</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	展布	to open or spread out.
chan <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup> (tu <sup>2</sup> )	展誦 (讀)	to open and read.
chan <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	展才	to open one's powers (t'sai <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>4</sup> ).



chan<sup>3</sup> 30b 車 斬<sup>24b12a</sup>  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> [ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 斬絞  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>- 斬絞凌遲  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>- 斬去首級  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> [chi<sup>2</sup> 斬決  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 斬殺  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [chung<sup>4</sup> 斬首  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>- 斬首示衆  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 斬碎  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> [kên<sup>1</sup> 斬頭  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>- 斬草除根  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-tsyi<sup>4</sup> 斬罪  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> [hsieh<sup>2</sup> 斬斷  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>- 斬妖除邪  
 chan<sup>3</sup> 29b 手 掙<sup>23c44c</sup>  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 掙布  
 chan<sup>3</sup> 29b 車 輓<sup>23c44c</sup>  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup> [k'ai<sup>1</sup> 輓轉  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 輓轉不開  
 chan<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup>- 輓轉騰挪  
 chan<sup>3</sup> 30a 皿 [no<sup>2</sup> 盞<sup>24a12a</sup>

to behead (ko<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>2</sup>).  
 beheading and strangling.  
 decapitation, strangling, death by  
 inches (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to decapitate a rebel (fan<sup>3</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to behead immediately (jê<sup>4</sup> chueh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to kill by beheading.  
 to behead (k'an<sup>3</sup> nao<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). [shou<sup>3</sup>].  
 to decapitate *in terrorem* (hsiao<sup>1</sup>  
 to cut up, to mince (ch'ieh<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to behead (wu<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 cut the grass, remove the root.  
 a capital crime (ssü<sup>3</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut asunder (p'ou<sup>3</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 exorcising (kan<sup>3</sup> kuci<sup>3</sup>).  
 to bind up, to wipe away. [pu<sup>4</sup>].  
 dish-cloth (ts'a<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>, mo<sup>4</sup>  
 to turn as a wheel, to turn half  
 repeatedly. [round. See nien<sup>3</sup>.  
 cannot be done.  
 turning and moving every way.  
 a cup, numerative of lamps, etc.

**CHAN<sup>4</sup> 26c 立 站<sup>21b13a</sup>**  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 站起來  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 站枷  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 站脚  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 站住  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 站磚  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 站房  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 站開  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 站口  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 站立  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 站籠  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 站班  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 站不起來  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 站不住  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>o</sup><sup>3</sup> 站不牢  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 站堂  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 站道  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 站頭  
 chan<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 站獨房

to stand up, to stop, a stage (li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to stand up, (shu<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a standing cangue (k'ang<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 a foothold (li<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to stop. [and toe on brick.  
 to punish (women) by standing heel  
 to occupy house or room (wu<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 stand off.  
 a stopping place.  
 to stand up, to stand well.  
 the cage punishment.  
 the standing attendants (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 cannot stand up.  
 cannot remain standing.  
 not strong enough to stand.  
 attendant in yamen.  
 a stage of a journey.  
 same (p'o<sup>4</sup> chan<sup>4</sup> tsou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to be sole occupant of a room.

chan <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	站穩了	standing firmly (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> 30c	曰 暫 <sup>24c946a</sup>	a short time, the time being.
chan <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	暫借	a temporary loan (ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>3</sup>	暫且	temporarily, (pu <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	暫住	to stop for a time (chi <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	暫候	wait a short time (p'ien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	暫歇	to rest for a short time (an <sup>1</sup> hsih <sup>1</sup> ,
chan <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	暫刻	temporarily. [hsieh <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ].
chan <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	暫留	to detain for a time.
chan <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	暫別	separated from for a short time.
chan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	暫時	a short time, (ch'ung <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup>	暫等	to wait a while (têng <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> têng <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> 31b	戈 戰 <sup>25a45c</sup>	to fight; to tremble (ta <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	戰場	the field of battle (chên <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	戰車	a war chariot.
chan <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	戰陣	in battle array (pai <sup>3</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -	戰爭行爲	a hostile act.
chan <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	[wei <sup>2</sup> 戰劇	war pictures.
chan <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -	戰兢兢的	tremblingly (fa <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> , chên <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	[ti <sup>1</sup> 戰船	a war junk (t'ich <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	戰懼	alarmed, to tremble with fear.
chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	戰區	war-zone. N.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup>	戰壕	the trenches. N.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	戰艦	war-vessel.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	戰綫	the fighting line. N.
chan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	戰一場	one battle.
chan <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	戰鼓	a battle drum (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	戰慄	trembling with fear (chü <sup>4</sup> , sung <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	戰利品	booty of war.
chan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	戰例	laws of war.
chan <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	戰馬	a war-house (ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	戰敗	to be defeated in battle.
chan <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	戰表	a written challenge to fight.
chan <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	戰勝	to gain the victory (sai <sup>3</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	戰書	a written challenge to fight.
chan <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	戰抖抖的	tremblingly (ta <sup>3</sup> lêng <sup>3</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	戰鬥	fighting and quarreling (ta <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ts'é <sup>4</sup>	戰策	strategy in war (t'ao <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> 31a	糸 綻 <sup>24c12c</sup>	a hole, a slit, a rent.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	綻線	frayed, unravelled.
chan <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	綻花	an opening flower (k'ai hua <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	綻了鞋底	an opening at the sole of the boot.

chan <sup>4</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>		綻裂	to tear a garment, (p'o <sup>4</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> n).
chan <sup>4</sup> 29c	木	棧 <sup>23c12b</sup>	a warehouse, storehouse or godown.
chan <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		棧房	same (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		棧貨	to store goods (chi <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> , ts'ang <sup>2</sup>
chan <sup>4</sup> 31a	水	湛 <sup>25a12c</sup>	clear; soak in (chin <sup>1</sup> ). [shou <sup>1</sup> ].
chan <sup>4</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>		湛恩	to receive grace (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		湛新	new, brand-new (ts'u <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		湛露	dew (lu <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> 26c	人	佔 <sup>21b45b</sup>	to grasp at, to encroach on. See
chan <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>		佔據	position gained. [chan <sup>1</sup> ].
chan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> , ch'i <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>		佔人妻女	to take one's wife by force.
chan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		佔人田地	to usurp one's land (shan <sup>4</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>		佔領	to usurp.
chan <sup>4</sup> -p'ien <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>		佔便宜	to take advantage of anything
chan <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		佔上風	to get the advantage of. [(ch'in <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		佔地	to usurp land.
chan <sup>4</sup> 31c	廿	蘸 <sup>25b12c</sup>	to dip into.
chan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup>		蘸禮	rite of immersion (chin <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		蘸手	to dip the hand in (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
chan <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		蘸在水裏	to dip into the water.
chan <sup>4</sup> 28c	頁	顛	to shake. also ch'an <sup>4</sup> .

CH'AN <sup>1</sup> 32a	手	搵 <sup>25c13c</sup>	to support: to mix up.
ch'an <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>	[hsing <sup>1</sup>	搵起	to lift up, to support (fu <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>3</sup>		機槍星	a comet (sao <sup>4</sup> chou <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		搵扶	to support, to assist (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		搵合	to mix together (chiao <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		搵和	to mix, mixed. [pao <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		搵小錢	mix bogus cash with good (kuo <sup>2</sup>
ch'an <sup>1</sup> k'ang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup>		搵糠使水	mix chaff and water (adulteration).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup>		搵了假	mixed false (with true).
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>2</sup>		搵上去	to raise up by the arm.
ch'an <sup>1</sup> -tsa <sup>2</sup>		搵雜	to mix up, to blend.

CH'AN <sup>2</sup> 32c	食	饑 <sup>26b14a</sup>	greedy, (t'an <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> , t'ao <sup>1</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		饑虫	"a ravenous insect," a glutton.
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>		饑懶	gluttonous and lazy (lan <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		饑嘴人	a glutton (hao <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup> lan <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -iao <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>		饑嘴老婆	a gluttonous wife. [wrap up.
ch'an <sup>2</sup> 33a	系	纏 <sup>26b46b</sup>	to bind, to wind round; to tie, to
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		纏住	to bind firmly.
ch'an <sup>2</sup> -jao <sup>2</sup>		纏繞	to bind round (pang <sup>3</sup> ).

- ch'an<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup> 纏綿  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 纏上  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 纏身  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 纏手  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 纏頭  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 纏足  
 .
- ch'an<sup>2</sup> 34a 禪 禪 27a751b  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 禪經  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 禪房  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 禪心  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 禪林  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 禪書  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 禪堂  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 禪語  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>(ts'an) 32c 言 譏 26a13c  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup> 譏謗  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 譏言  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup> 33b 虫 蟾 26c751a  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>- 蟾宮折桂  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup> [kuei<sup>4</sup>] 蟾酥  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup> 34b 虫 蟬 27c47a  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> [hsüeh<sup>3</sup>] 蟬聯  
 ch'an<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 蟬不知雪
- CH'AN<sup>3</sup>** 34c 言 諂 27c47a  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 諂  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup> [wêng<sup>1</sup>] 諂媚  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>- 諂媚富翁  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup> 34c 生 產 28a14a  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 產婦  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 產戶  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 產生  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 產業  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 產業國有  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 35b 金 鏟 28b14b  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup> 35a 刀 剗  
 ch'an<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 剗去
- CH'AN<sup>4</sup>** 35c 心 懺 28c14c  
 ch'an<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup> 懺罪  
 ch'an<sup>4</sup> 28c 頁 顛 23a45a
- to wrap round, to intertwine.  
 to wind up or round.  
 bound by obligations or ties.  
 much involved (lien<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a turban, turbaned (chin<sup>1</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bind the feet (women) (or 脚)  
 (pao<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>, kuo<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 meditation, abstraction (mo<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 Buddhist books (fo<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 Buddhist rooms for meditation.  
 a contemplative mind.  
 a Buddhist temple (miao<sup>4</sup>, ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 books of meditation (Budd.)  
 a hall for Buddhist worship.  
 the Buddhist prayers (mien<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 traduce, slander (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 slanderous words. See ts'an<sup>2</sup>.  
 striped toad (ha<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>1</sup>).  
 fig. to get M.A. (chü<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>). O.  
 sort of venereal medicine from  
 a cicada (ma<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>3</sup>). [toad's head.  
 connected.  
 fig. a booby (pan<sup>4</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to flatter, to toady (pa<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to fawn, to cringe.  
 flattery (fêng<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 to flatter a rich man. [ch'an<sup>3</sup>].  
 to produce, an estate, (shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 a lying-in woman (lin<sup>2</sup> p'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 the vagina.  
 to give birth to a child (t'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 an estate, property, a living.  
 state-ownership of industries. N.  
 a shovel, to cut into (t'ieh<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>).  
 to up-root.  
 same.  
 to repent of (hui<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>3</sup>, ao<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>3</sup>).  
 to repent of, (hui<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>). [li<sup>4</sup>].  
 to tremble, unsteady (tou<sup>3</sup>, chan<sup>3</sup>

ch'an<sup>4</sup> 33c革 鞞<sup>27a47c</sup>saddle flaps (an<sup>1</sup> ch'an<sup>4</sup>).**CHANG<sup>1</sup> 39c** 弓張<sup>31c22a</sup>

a leaf or sheet, to stretch, S.

chang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>

張家口

Kalgan.

chang<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>2</sup>

張著嘴

to open the mouth (k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>

張開

to open out.

chang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> [shê<sup>2</sup>

張口

to open the mouth.

chang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-

張口結舌

nothing to say (wu<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup> tui<sup>4</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-

張口求人

to open the mouth and beg a favour.

chang<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup> [jên<sup>2</sup>

張狂

boastful, arrogant (k'ua<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>張弓射箭

張弓射箭

archery (la<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>, kung<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>

張羅張羅

to help, to collect money.

chang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>tsui<sup>3</sup>

張不開嘴

cannot open the mouth.

chang<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>

張三李四

somebody (name unknown).

chang<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>3</sup> [jên<sup>2</sup>

張傘

to open an umbrella (ta<sup>3</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-

張嘴傷人

he opens his mouth, injures another.

chang<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-

張王李趙

the four commonest names.

chang<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> [chao<sup>4</sup>

張揚

to spread abroad, to make a display.

chang<sup>1</sup> 36c立 章<sup>29b22c</sup>

rules, section, a chapter.

chang<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>

章程

regulations, laws (t'iao<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>1</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>

章節

chapters and verses (of a book).

chang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>

章旨

the leading idea of the chapter

chang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>

章制

regime, laws. [(tsung<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>

章句

chapters and verses.

chang<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>

章法

phrases, method of composition

chang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>

章服

fashions in dress.

chang<sup>1</sup> 37c彰<sup>30a23b</sup>

elegant composition; to manifest.

chang<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>

彰明

to show, to manifest (hsien<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> [o<sup>4</sup>

彰善

to exhibit goodness (shan<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup>-

彰善瘴惡

proclaim the good and hate evil.

chang<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>

彰揚

to make manifest (piao<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup> 38a木 樟<sup>30a23b</sup>camphor (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>

樟木

camphor wood.

chang<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>

樟腦

camphor (ping<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>). [shê<sup>4</sup>).chang<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 38c 鹿麝<sup>30c23c</sup>the musk deer (shê lu<sup>4</sup>, hsiang<sup>1</sup>**CHANG<sup>3</sup> 45c** 長長<sup>36b27b</sup>old, to grow. See ch'ang<sup>2</sup>.chang<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>

長見識

to increase experience.

chang<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>

長勁

to increase in strength (li<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).chang<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>

長進

to make progress (chin<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).chang<sup>3</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>

長瘡

to have a sore (t'êng<sup>2</sup>, t'ung<sup>4</sup>).chang<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>

長房

the eldest son (ta<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).

chang<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 長兄  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ts'ung<sup>1</sup> 長人聰明  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup>] 長老  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>- 長老會  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 長毛  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 長班  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 長輩  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 長病  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup> 長醜  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> [k'an<sup>4</sup>] 長大 or 了  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>- 長得好  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup> 長得古怪  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 長燈  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 長子  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup> 長幼  
 chang<sup>3</sup> 40c 手 掌<sup>32c23c</sup>  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup> 掌秤  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 掌家  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 掌教  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 掌尺  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 掌權  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 掌刑的  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> [wu<sup>4</sup>] 掌管  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>- 掌管家務  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 掌櫃的  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 掌理  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 掌班  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 掌鞭的  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 掌簿官  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>- 掌上明珠  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> [chu<sup>1</sup>] 掌作的  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>] 掌紋  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>- 掌握兵權  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 掌鑰匙  
 chang<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 掌印  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 掌印夫人  
 chang<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-hsüch<sup>2</sup>- 學院學士  
 chang<sup>3</sup> 40c 革 [shih<sup>4</sup>] 鞦<sup>32b24a</sup>

Sir!  
 to increase wisdom.  
 an elder.  
 Presbyterian Church. [(fa<sup>1</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>)].  
 to become mouldy or mildewed  
 followers, servants (kên<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 seniors, superiors (lao<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to contract an illness (huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have a white scum, or mother-  
 to grow up (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 is good looking (mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 grotesque looking (ch'í<sup>2</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to light the lamp (tien<sup>3</sup> têng<sup>3</sup>).  
 the eldest son (ta<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 elder and younger (lao<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 the palm of the hand, to control.  
 to superintend weighing.  
 to rule the family (kuan<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 the principal of a college.  
 head-workman (chiang<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 one with full powers.  
 torturers, beaters, etc. (kuan<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to control, to preside (k'ao<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 to look after family affairs.  
 manager of a shop (p'u<sup>4</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
 to manage, to control (pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 general manager of a troupe (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 a carter (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>). [hsi<sup>4</sup>].  
 the recording angel in Hades.  
 a pearl in the palm, i.e., a son.  
 head-workman, boss (chang<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 lines on palm. [(chiang<sup>4</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 to have control over the army  
 keeper of the keys; a warder.  
 to keep the seal (hu<sup>4</sup> yin<sup>4</sup>). [seal.  
 the mandarin's wife who keeps the  
 Chancellor of the Hanlin. G 202. 0.  
 a horse-shoe (ting<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).

**CHANG<sup>4</sup>** 39b 貝 賬<sup>31a24a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 賬清了  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 賬主兒

an account, a bill. [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
 the account is settled (ch'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 a creditor (t'ao<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>, chai<sup>4</sup>).

chang<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 賬房  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 賬目  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 賬目不清  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> [ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 賬本  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 賬簿  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 賬單  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup> 賬尾  
 chang<sup>4</sup> 41b 一 丈 33a25b  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih 丈尺  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 丈夫  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 丈人  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 丈量  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> 丈母  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 丈母娘  
 chang<sup>4</sup> 39a 肉 脹 31b24c  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 脹飽  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 脹的荒  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 脹肚  
 chang<sup>4</sup> 41c 人 仗 33b25b  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 仗着本事  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 仗着有錢  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 仗義疎財  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 仗勢  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 仗勢欺人  
 chang<sup>4</sup> (tzũ) 38c 帳 31a24a  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 帳房  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup> 帳鉤  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 帳幔  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup> 帳頂  
 chang<sup>4</sup> 40b 水 漲 32b24c  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 漲潮  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 漲起  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 漲價  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup> 漲發  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 漲溢了  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>3</sup> 漲滿  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 漲大水  
 chang<sup>4</sup> 42b 木 杖 33b25c  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 杖柳  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 杖八十  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 杖打  
 chang<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup> 杖責

compradore's office (mai<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 bills, debts, accounts (fa<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>1</sup>).  
 accounts not clear.  
 an account book.  
 same (liu<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a bill, an account (suan<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 the balance of an account.  
 a measure (10 Chinese feet).  
 measurement (ts'ê<sup>4</sup> liang, <sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 an eminent person, a husband (ta<sup>4</sup>  
 a wife's father, an elder. [c.f.].  
 to measure, as land, etc. (ti<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a wife's mother (yo<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 swelling of the stomach (ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 the stomach swelled through eating.  
 very much swollen in the stomach.  
 swelling of the stomach (ch'êng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to depend on; to fight (k'ao<sup>4</sup>, ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 to depend on one's ability (ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to rely on one's wealth (ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 relies on right and despises wealth.  
 to depend on influence or power.  
 using influence to oppress another.  
 curtains (lien<sup>2</sup> tzũ<sup>3</sup>, wei<sup>2</sup> man<sup>4</sup>).  
 a tent (p'êng<sup>2</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a curtain hook.  
 bed-curtains.  
 a bed curtain top (ch'uang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the rising of water, to overflow.  
 flood tide (lao<sup>4</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to rise as water.  
 rise in price (ang<sup>2</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to rise as the tide.  
 overflowed.  
 rising and filling up with water.  
 river in high flood (ho<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> ts'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a staff; to beat with the bamboo.  
 to beat and put in collar.  
 eighty blows with heavy bamboo.  
 to beat with the bamboo.  
 same (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).

<i>chang<sup>4</sup> 38b</i>	卓	障 <sup>30c25a</sup>	to separate; a barricade.
<i>chang<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		障礙	obstacle. N.
<i>chang<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>		障礙物	same <i>e.g.</i> in race. N. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chang<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		障眼法	legerdemain (or 障身法) (wan <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> )
<b>CH'ANG<sup>1</sup> 43b</b>	女	娼 <sup>34c26a</sup>	a prostitute (fên <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> , yin <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		娼妓	same (piao <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ) or 婦 or 女.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		娼家	brothel keeper.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		娼門	family or descendants of prostitutes.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>		娼優隸卒	prostitutes, actors, runners, etc.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup> 43b</i>	犬	猖 <sup>34c26a</sup>	herd of animals fleeing.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup></i>		猖狂	wild, crazy behaviour (tien <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup> 42b</i>	日	昌 <sup>34a26a</sup>	abundant, affluent, S.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		昌明	splendid.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup></i>		昌盛	prosperous, thriving (hsing <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup> 43b</i>	廿	莖 <sup>24c26b</sup>	a water-plant.
<i>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>		莖蒲	the calamus or sweet flag.
<b>CH'ANG<sup>2</sup> 43c</b>	巾	常 <sup>35a740b</sup>	constantly, usual (ta <sup>4</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ). S.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		常常	constantly (mei <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> , hsün <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		常見	constantly seeing (lü <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		常久	great length of time, (yung <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>		常飯	common fare, (chia <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		常服	common clothes (pien <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		常行禮	common courtesy (k'o <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>		常性	perseverance (hêng <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		常人	common person (p'ing <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		常忍	long suffering (jên <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ). [li <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kwei<sup>1</sup> [nai<sup>4</sup></i>		常規	common custom (kuei <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> , tsei <sup>2</sup>
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>[wang<sup>3</sup></i>		常工	long-term laborers (tuan <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		常來	constant intercourse (chiao <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		常禮	informal dress-suit. N.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>		常禮帽	ordinary hat. (derby).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		常備軍	the regular army.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		常常	again and again.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		常識	common sense. N.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>		常識說	common sense view. [(kên <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ti).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		常時	ever always (shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		常事	every-day affairs.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup></i>		常隨	an attendant; to constantly follow.
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>		常則	the standard, the common rule
<i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>		常業	ordinary business. [(chun <sup>3</sup> tsei <sup>2</sup> ).



ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 常有  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 常有的事  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 45c 長長<sup>36b27b</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 長城  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 長江  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 長槍  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 長解差  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 長劍  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 長久  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 長主顧  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 長處  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 長虫  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 長髮賊  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup>- 長吁嘆  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup> [t'an<sup>4</sup> 長庚  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 長歸  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 長工  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 長毛  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>- 長命百歲  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> [sui<sup>4</sup> 長兵  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 長衫  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>- 長山山的  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup> 長舌  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 長生  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup> 長生菓  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 長生不老  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> [lao<sup>3</sup> 長壽  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 長壽菊  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup> 長跳  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>- 長足進步  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> [pu<sup>4</sup> 長短  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 長夜  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 長遠  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 45a 人 債<sup>36a27a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 債債  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 債錢  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 債金  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 債還  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>- 債還國債  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> [chai<sup>4</sup> 債命  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 47b 肉 腸<sup>37c27a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 腸痔

there are frequently.  
 same.  
 long, See *chang*<sup>3</sup>. Rad. 168.  
 the great wall of China (wan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 "the long river," the Yang-tzü-  
 long handled spear. [chiang.  
 strict escort of prisoner (sung<sup>4</sup>  
 long sword (pao<sup>3</sup> c.). [kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 great length of time (nien<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 an old customer (mai<sup>3</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 good qualities (tuan<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 snakes (shê<sup>2</sup>). [T'ai-p'ings.  
 the long haired rebels, *e. g.*, the  
 to sigh, to lament (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 name of evening star (ch'i<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>  
 death. [hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
 constant work (jih<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 long hair; the T'ai-p'ing rebels.  
 longevity (kao<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 long weapons, *e. g.*, spears (ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
 long gown.  
 extremely long.  
 talkative (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 long life (shou<sup>4</sup>). [shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 ground-nuts, pea-nuts (lo<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>  
 immortality of Taoism (hsiu<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>).  
 old age (kao<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>, nien<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 the marigold.  
 the long jump, N.  
 growth, continuous advance.  
 long and short, length.  
 death, the grave (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 long continued.  
 to repay (pao<sup>4</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>). [chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pay a debt (huan<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>, ch'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 to repay money (p'ei<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 indemnity (p'ei<sup>2</sup> k'uan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to make up or pay a debt.  
 to repay the national debt.  
 to answer with one's life (ti<sup>3</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the intestines (liu<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>, wu<sup>3</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).  
 inner piles (chih<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).

ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 腸疝氣  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 腸斷  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 47c 土 場<sup>33a26c</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 場中  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 場面  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 場試  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 場院  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 45a 口 { 嘗<sup>36a27a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 嚐  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 嚐一點兒  
 ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 嘗死

**CH'ANG<sup>3</sup>** 44c 支 敞<sup>35c28a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 敞胸露懷  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 敞開門  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 44c 厂 廠<sup>35c28a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 廠心  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 廠懷  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 廠亮  
 ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup> 廠地

**CH'ANG<sup>4</sup>** 48a 巾 暢<sup>38b29a</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 暢消  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 暢快  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 暢茂  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup> 43a 口 唱<sup>34b28b</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 唱出調  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 唱曲  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 唱二黃  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 唱和  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 唱戲  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 唱戲的腿  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 唱歌  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 唱名  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>1</sup>-ou<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 唱謳謳的  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 唱椰子  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 唱本  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 唱詩  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 唱旦的  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup> 42c 人 倡<sup>34a28c</sup>  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>1</sup> 倡捐  
 ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 倡義

hernia.  
 heartbroken.  
 an enclosure, an arena, a plot.  
 in the arena (chan<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a stage; in public (fa<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 examinations (k'ao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a court-yard, a parade-ground.  
 to taste, prove, past.  
 same.  
 taste a little (p'in<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to taste of death.

high level land; open; to display.  
 to disclose one's feelings.  
 open the door wide. [etc.].  
 an open shed, (as a bricklayer's,  
 to expose the feelings (hsiung<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>2</sup>  
 same. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 bright, open, cheerful (liang<sup>4</sup> sao).  
 a yard, (as a carpenter's, etc.).

joy, contentment (k'uai<sup>4</sup> lê<sup>4</sup>).  
 to extend the sale.  
 pleasure, happiness (hsi<sup>3</sup> lê<sup>4</sup>).  
 to grow luxuriantly (mao<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sing; give the word.  
 to sing out of tune.  
 to sing songs (pang<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to sing slowly (theatricals) (Anhui).  
 to sing and to respond, a duet.  
 singing and playing; theatricals.  
 in an actor legs count (hsi<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to sing songs.  
 call the roll (tien<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 singing in a low voice, humming.  
 to sing rapidly (Shansi style).  
 a song book.  
 to sing hymns (ko<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 personator of female parts in plays.  
 to guide, to lead; (t'i<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>4</sup>).  
 leader of the government subscrip-  
 to inaugurate (t'i<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>4</sup>). [tions.

<i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>2</sup></i>	倡亂	a ringleader of any disturbance.
<i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>2</sup></i>	倡率	to lead, a leader ( <i>yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup></i>	倡隨	a follower; to follow the leader.
<i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>2</sup></i>	倡導	to advocatè.
<i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup> 48b</i>	鸞	sacrificial spirits. Rad. 192.
<b>CHAO<sup>1</sup> 48c</b>	手 招 <sup>29a31b</sup>	to invite, to beckon ( <i>hui<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	招承	to confess ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	招架	to fence off. [daughter.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	招親*	to invite a person to marry one's
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-</i>	招軍買馬	to raise troops and buy horses.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i> [ma <sup>2</sup>	招房	office for evidence in <i>yamên</i> .
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	招風	to make a breeze, extravagant.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>	招呼	to beckon and call, look after.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup></i>	招魂†	to call the spirit of a deceased
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	招魂黨	spiritualists. [relative ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	招禍	to bring on trouble ( <i>ch'uang<sup>3</sup> huo<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>3</sup></i>	招惹	to provoke ( <i>t'iao<sup>2</sup> so</i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	招認	to acknowledge.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	招考	to invite entries for the examina-
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	招供	to confess ( <i>k'ou<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup></i> ). [tions.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	招攬生意	to canvass for orders.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	招募	to enlist soldiers ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	招女婿	See 招親.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	招牌	a sign-board ( <i>huang<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup></i>	招賠	to confess and make amends.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i> [chiang <sup>4</sup>	招兵	to raise troops ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup></i> ). [chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-</i>	招兵聚將	to prepare for war ( <i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	招商局	China Merchants S. S. Co. G. 327.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	招生	to invite pupils for admission.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	招手	to beckon; to sell stock-in-trade
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	招待	to receive guests. [and good-will.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	招待所	reception hall.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	招待員	usher.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	招帖	a hand-bill, a poster.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup></i> [tzü <sup>2</sup>	招災	to invite disaster ( <i>huo<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-</i>	招財童子	the little god of wealth.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup></i>	招租	"to let" (or 召).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	招罪	to acknowledge an offence ( <i>p'ei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i> [p'ien <sup>4</sup>	招搖	to cause a disturbance, to swagger.
<i>chao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>-</i>	招搖撞騙	to raise a row and rob ( <i>nao<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup></i> ).

\*Note 1.

†Note 2.

- chao<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup>* 招引  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>* 招勇  
*chao<sup>1</sup> 48b* 口 召<sup>38c35b</sup>  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 召臣  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 召集  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 召見  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>* 召盤  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 召他來  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup>* 召租  
*chao<sup>1</sup> 50a* 日 昭<sup>39c31a</sup>  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>* 昭彰  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* [ti<sup>4</sup>] 昭明  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>2</sup>* 昭事上帝  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 昭陽如日  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 昭陽宮  
*chao<sup>1</sup> 51b* 月 朝<sup>41a32b</sup>  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>* 朝夕  
*chao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 朝活暮死
- to introduce (yin<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 enlist militia (chao<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a call, to summons, (or fourth tone).  
 to summon a minister (tsai<sup>2</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a call to arms, to call together.  
 to summon to court (yin<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to invite to buy out a shop.  
 summon him to come (chiao<sup>4</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup>  
 "to let" (or 招). [lai<sup>2</sup>].  
 bright, luminous, manifest.  
 to manifest (fa<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 bright, luminous, manifested.  
 intelligently serving God.  
 bright as the sun (t'ai<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 palace of the Empress (huang<sup>2</sup>  
 the morning. See ch'ao<sup>2</sup>. [hou<sup>4</sup>].  
 morning and evening (tsao<sup>3</sup> wan<sup>3</sup>).  
 ephemeral insects (mu<sup>4</sup>, evening).
- CHAO<sup>2</sup> 321b** 廿 著<sup>265a90b</sup>  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 著急  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 著驚  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 著兒  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>* 著兒不錯  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>* 著孝  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup>* 著令  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup>* 著忙  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>* 著上  
*chao<sup>2</sup> 52b* 火 燂<sup>41c81a</sup>  
*chao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>2</sup>* 燂不著
- to manifest. See cho<sup>2</sup> 着 300c.  
 eager, anxious, urgent (chi<sup>2</sup>, fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 alarmed, startled (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 move in chess (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 that is quite correct (tui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to go into mourning (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to set forth an order (ming<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be in haste (kan<sup>3</sup> mang<sup>3</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).  
 to put on, e. g., salt on food (yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 to kindle (shêng<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
 will not kindle, (p'i<sup>1</sup> ch'ai<sup>2</sup>).
- CHAO<sup>3</sup> 52c** 手 找<sup>42b34a</sup>  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 找齧兒  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 找錢  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 找着了  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 找出來  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup>* 找尋  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>* 找還  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 找回來了  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>* 找人的錯  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 找門路  
*chao<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 找票子
- to seek, to make up (hsün<sup>2</sup>).  
 to look for flaws (ch'ui<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to change money (tui<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 found (hsin<sup>2</sup> hsiün<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 found out (lou<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to seek (hsün<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to repay (p'ei<sup>2</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 found and returned.  
 to peck at people.  
 to seek for means of livelihood.  
 to change a note (huan<sup>4</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

chao<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 找遍了  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 找補  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 找不着  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>- 找上門來  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> [lai<sup>2</sup> 找事  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 找他去  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup> 找多少  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 找頭向  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 找錯縫  
 chao<sup>3</sup> 52b 爪 爪<sup>42a34a</sup>  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 爪仁  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 爪子  
 chao<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 爪牙

to search everywhere (man<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 to supply deficiency.  
 can't find.  
 to come in search of.  
 to raise a row (nao<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to go and find him. [chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 how much do I owe you? (ch'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 to look for a job. [above).  
 to look out for others' faults (see  
 fingers or toes (chua<sup>3</sup>) Rad. 87.  
 pad of animal's foot.  
 a claw.  
 claws and teeth, soldiers.

**CHAO<sup>4</sup> 50b** 火 照<sup>40a35c</sup>  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup> 照常  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 照鏡子  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 照舊  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 照着  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 照海燈  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 照相 or 像  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 像鏡  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> [ying<sup>4</sup> 照會  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>3</sup>- 照會強硬  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 照一  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup> 照日葵  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 照看  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 照顧  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 照管  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 照例  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 照亮兒  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 照料  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 照料辦理  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 照臉  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 照錄  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 照面  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 照磨  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 照壁  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 照身鏡  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 照得  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 照樣作  
 chao<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 照耀

to illumine, according to (kuang<sup>1</sup>  
 as usual (p'ing<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>). [chao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to look in a glass.  
 as of old. M. 263 (jêng<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 according to (an<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).  
 search light. [ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 to photograph (hsiao<sup>3</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>, shê<sup>4</sup>  
 photo lens.  
 a despatch (equal rank).  
 a strong despatch.  
 to look (as in a glass).  
 the sunflower (hsiang<sup>4</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>2</sup>).  
 to look after or at (chüan<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take care of, to patronise (ku<sup>4</sup>  
 same (chao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>). [nien<sup>4</sup>).  
 according to law (an<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw a light on.  
 to superintend the management of  
 same. [(chang<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to look at one's self in a glass  
 excerpts, clippings. [(ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 to see face to face. [yin<sup>4</sup>).  
 keeper of the seal. G. 296 (kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 a wall before a door (ying<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a cheval-glass (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> c<sup>4</sup>).  
 whereas, etc., opening phrase.  
 do it according to the pattern.  
 the rays or beams of the sun.

<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		照影畫	photograph (see above).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>		照約保護	to protect according to treaty.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>		照應	to take care of ( <i>chao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 53a</i>	凡	兆 <sup>42c34c</sup>	a million, an omen ( <i>chi<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>		兆民	the mass of the people ( <i>po<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		兆頭	an omen ( <i>yii<sup>4</sup> chao<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 49b</i>	言	詔 <sup>39c35b</sup>	to declare, a proclamation ( <i>kao<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		詔旨	an imperial decree ( <i>shêng<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 53c</i>	网	罩 <sup>43a34c</sup>	a cover, a shade.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		罩棺	a pall ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 52c</i>	竹	筴 <sup>42b34c</sup>	ladle.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>		筴籬	a skimmer.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 53c</i>	木	櫂 <sup>43a34b</sup>	to row, an oar ( <i>yao<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 53c</i>		棹 <sup>43a34b</sup>	same. See <i>cho<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 54a</i>	聿	肇	begin, found.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup> 54a</i>	走	趙	S.
<b>GH'AO<sup>1</sup> 54c</b>	走	超 <sup>43c36a</sup>	to step over, to excel.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup></i>		超羣	to excel all ( <i>ch'u<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>ts'ui<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup></i>		超乎其類	surpassing all of its kind ( <i>pa<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup></i>		超拔	to excel ( <i>shêng<sup>4</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		超陞	to be promoted rapidly ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'ei<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		超特一	first class, best of all ( <i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> têng<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>		超等	first class in the honors list.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>jên<sup>2</sup></i> ]	超度	to pray for souls of dead (Buddhist).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>		超度亡人	same.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		超自然	supernatural.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		超越	to excel or surpass others.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>		超越論	transcendentalism ( <i>chê<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup> 55a</i>	手	抄 <sup>44a36b</sup>	to confiscate, to copy.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		抄起來	to raise up, copy it out.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		抄家	to confiscate house and property.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>		抄家滅門	same.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	[ <i>mên<sup>2</sup></i> ]	抄紙	to make paper ( <i>tsao<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	[ <i>tsou<sup>3</sup></i> ]	抄持	to get, to rake up for. [ <i>tsou<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>		抄着近走	to go the near way ( <i>chuan<sup>3</sup> lu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>		抄莊	wholesale house ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> hang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>		抄寫	to copy ( <i>t'êng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		抄化	to beg for subscriptions ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>2</sup></i>		抄拏	seize, grab.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		抄書	to copy a book.
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>		抄白	to make a copy.

ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 抄本  
 ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 抄單  
 ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> or lu<sup>4</sup> 抄謄  
 ch'ao<sup>1</sup> 55a 口 吵<sup>4a37c</sup>  
 ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>1</sup> 吵嚷  
 ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup> 吵鬧

a manuscript.

copy of a paper.

to copy.

[pien<sup>4</sup>].

to wrangle (k'ou<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>, chêng<sup>1</sup>

noise of loud voices (hsüan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>).

to wrangle, (ta<sup>3</sup> ch'ao<sup>1</sup>, ts'ao<sup>1</sup> nao<sup>4</sup>).

**CH'AO<sup>2</sup>** 51b 月 晷 朝<sup>41a32b</sup>  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 朝臣  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 朝政  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 朝見  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 朝前  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 朝珠  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> or i<sup>1</sup> 朝服  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup> 朝賀  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>- 朝賀君王  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> [wang<sup>2</sup> 朝後  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 朝鮮國  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 朝會  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>- 朝衣朝冠  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> [kuan<sup>1</sup> 朝綱  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup> 朝考  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 朝南  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>1</sup>pai<sup>4</sup>ting<sup>3</sup> 朝山拜頂  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 朝代  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup> 朝天  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup> 朝廷  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup> 朝斗  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ts'an<sup>1</sup> 朝參  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup> 朝東  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 朝陽  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 56a 水 潮 潮<sup>45a37b</sup>  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 潮長  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 潮漲  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 潮氣  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup> 潮州  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 潮汐  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 潮乾  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 潮落了  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 潮流  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 潮滿時  
 ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 潮腦

the court, a dynasty, facing. See

court-officers (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>). [chao<sup>1</sup>.

politics (kuo<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).

to have an audience.

to go forward, (wang<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).

court-necklace of pearls (hu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>4</sup>

court-dress.

[chu<sup>4</sup>].

to congratulate the Emperor.

same (ch'ing<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>4</sup>).

to go back, facing backwards.

Corea (kao<sup>1</sup> li<sup>2</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).

court levée.

court cap and robes.

the court etiquette.

an examination at the Court for

facing south. [the Hanlin. G. 473.

to worship the deity on the top.

a dynasty (chêng<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).

to worship heaven.

[wang<sup>2</sup>].

the court (kung<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>, chün<sup>1</sup>

to worship the northern star (pei<sup>3</sup>).

to have an audience.

to face the east.

facing the south.

the tide, damp, moist (hai<sup>3</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).

the tide rising.

high tide (ta<sup>4</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>, hsiao<sup>3</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).

damp air, damp (shih<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).

the *fu* of which *Swatow* is the port.

morning and evening tides, tides.

damp and dry.

the tide is falling (lao<sup>4</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).

fig. drift of public opinion.

high tide.

[Ch'ao<sup>2</sup> Chou<sup>2</sup>].

camphor (chang<sup>1</sup> nao<sup>1</sup>) (from

<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	潮平	high water.
<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	潮濕	damp (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	潮水	the tide.
<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	潮退	low water, tide falling.
<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 56b</i>	ㄍ 巢 <sup>45a37a</sup>	a bird's nest, a nest of robbers, S.
<i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	巢穴	a den, a lair. [on ground].
<i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	巢窩	a bird's nest (ch'ao, on tree; wo,

<b>CH'AO<sup>3</sup> 55b</b>	火	炒 <sup>44b37b</sup>	to fry or roast in a pan, as coffee
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>3</sup></i>		炒茶	to roast tea. [(hsün <sup>1</sup> , ao <sup>2</sup> , chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		炒雞蛋	to scramble eggs.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		炒焦了	roasted crisp (ts'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>		炒糊	burnt, as in frying.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		炒花生	to roast pea-nuts (lo <sup>4</sup> h. s.).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>		炒一盤肉	to fry a dish of meat.
<i>chao<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>		炒肉	to fry meat (chien <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-ka<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>		炒咖啡	to roast coffee.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>		炒瓜子	to roast melon seeds.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup></i>		炒鍋	a frying pan (chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		炒栗子	to roast chest-nuts.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>		炒米	to roast rice.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		炒麵	to roast flour (mai <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>2</sup></i>		炒杓	a small frying pan.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		炒豆子	to roast beans.
<i>ch'ao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>		炒菜	to roast vegetables.

<b>CH'AO<sup>4</sup> 55c</b>	金	鈔 <sup>44c37c</sup>	government money orders or notes.
<i>ch'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		鈔錢	paper money, cash notes.
<i>ch'ao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>		鈔項	tonnage dues.
<i>ch'ao<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		鈔課	same.
<i>ch'ao<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>		鈔票	money orders, bank bills.
<i>chao<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>		鈔銀	tonnage dues.

<b>CHÊ<sup>1</sup> 57b</b>	走 ㄨ	遮 <sup>46a38a</sup>	to cover over, to screen (kai <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		遮架	to parry, to ward off (fang <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		遮醜	to conceal one's shame (yin <sup>3</sup>
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		遮住	shaded, intercepted. [ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		遮羞兒	to hide one's shame (hsiu <sup>1</sup> k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup></i>		遮蓋	to cover over (ni <sup>4</sup> ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		遮蓋不住	cannot cover up.
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		遮過臉去	(he) covered his face over (mêng <sup>2</sup>
<i>chê<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>1</sup></i>		遮欄	to screen off. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].



chê <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>2</sup>		遮瞞	to hide, to screen (ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
chê <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>		遮蔽	same. [(chang <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
chê <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>		遮身法	the trick of becoming invisible
chê <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>		遮擋	to impede, to oppose.
chê <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		遮掩	to screen, to conceal.
chê <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>		遮眼法	jugglery (wan <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		遮簷	protecting eaves.
chê <sup>1</sup> 58b	虫	螿 <sup>46c769a</sup>	to sting (mi <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>1</sup> 57a	艸	甘蔗 <sup>45c39b</sup>	sugar cane (kan <sup>1</sup> ché <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>2</sup>		蔗糖	sugar.
<b>CHÊ<sup>2</sup> 58c</b>	手	折 <sup>47a40c</sup>	to break off, to deduct, See shé <sup>2</sup> .
chê <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup>	木	折證	to act as umpire or referee (tuan <sup>4</sup>
chê <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		折衷	to take the average. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
chê <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		折衷說	eclecticism. [happiness.
chê <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		折福	to lessen blessings, to discount
chê <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		折花	to pluck a flower (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>		折一半	to break off one-half.
chê <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		折乾	money for presents (kan <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>		折扣	to discount (k'ou <sup>4</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> , k'o <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>		折磨	to ill-treat; worry. (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>		折壽	to injure one's chances of long life
chê <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>		折算	to average, to aggregate.
chê <sup>2</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup>		折損	to injure (hai <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>		折騰	to spoil, to squander (t'ei <sup>4</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		折罪	to lessen guilt by merits (pu <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>		折斷	to break off or asunder (ch'ei <sup>2</sup> ko <sup>4</sup>
chê <sup>2</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>		折兌	retail, barter, (ling <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'a <sup>1</sup> ].
chê <sup>2</sup> 60a	手	摺 <sup>18b41b</sup>	to fold up, state paper.
chê <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	才	摺差	a courier (p'ao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		摺紙	to fold up paper (t'ieh <sup>2</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -tsou <sup>4</sup>		摺奏	a memorial to the emperor.
chê <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		摺子	native receipt-book.
chê <sup>2</sup> 63b	車	轍 <sup>50c42b</sup>	a track, a wheel-rut, a foot-print.
chê <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>		轍窩	same. See ch'é <sup>4</sup> .
chê <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		轍眼兒	same.
chê <sup>2</sup> 60b		螿	hibernate (ching <sup>1</sup> ché <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>2</sup>		螿覺	subliminal consciousness N.

**CHÊ<sup>3</sup> 57c** 老 者<sup>46b38b</sup> a particle, with other words.

**CHÊ<sup>4</sup> 60c** 是 這<sup>48c39a</sup> this (person or thing) (chéi<sup>4</sup>).

chê <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	這件事	this affair or business (shih <sup>4</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
chê <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -	這件東西	this thing (pi <sup>3</sup> tz'ũ <sup>3</sup> ). [tzũ <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ].
chê <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> [hsi <sup>1</sup>	這句話	this word or expression (chü fa <sup>2</sup> ,
chê <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	這種	this kind (tz'ũ <sup>3</sup> c).
chê <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	這兒	here.
chê <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	這兒的人	people of this place.
chê <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	這些	these.
chê <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	這些個	same.
chê <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -te <sup>2</sup>	這還了得	this will never do!
chê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	這會兒	this time (shih <sup>2</sup> hon <sup>4</sup> ).
chê <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	這一向	this long while.
chê <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	這一頭兒	this end.
chê <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	這個	this (tz'ũ <sup>3</sup> ).
chê <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	這個人	this man.
chê <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	這個當兒	at this juncture (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> )
chê <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	這個地面	under these circumstances (kuang <sup>1</sup>
chê <sup>4</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	這塊兒	here (tsai <sup>4</sup> chê <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [ching <sup>3</sup> ].
chê <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	這裏	same.
chê <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>	這麼	thus (ju <sup>2</sup> tz'ũ <sup>3</sup> ).
chê <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	這麼着	same.
chê <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	這麼一來	in these circumstances.
chê <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	這麼辦罷	let us do it this way (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> )!
chê <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	這麼樣	thus, in this way.
chê <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	這本書	this book.
chê <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	這邊	here, on this side.
chê <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	這是	this is—
chê <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup>	這是等	this sort.
chê <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	這纔是	then, that would be—
chê <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>	這早晚	at present, just now (fu <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
chê <sup>4</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>	這宗	this kind or class.
chê <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	這樣	this sort, thus.
chê <sup>4</sup> 59c	水 ㄩ	name of a river.
chê <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	浙	the Hangchow bore.
chê <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	浙潮	province of Chekiang. W. I. 114.
chê <sup>4</sup> 59c	口	wise. [S. Rad. 159.
chê <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	哲	philosophy.
chê <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	哲學家	a philosopher.
CH'Ê <sup>1</sup> (tzũ) 61b 車	車 ㄉ	a wheeled vehicle (i <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	車仗人	carters (chang <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -tzũ <sup>3</sup>	車帳子	sun awning of a cart.
ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>	車廠	a cart factory.

ch'ê¹-chê²	車轍
ch'ê¹-chia⁴	車駕
ch'ê¹-chiao⁴	車橋
ch'ê¹-ch'ien²-tš'ao³	車前草
ch'ê¹-chou²	車軸
ch'ê¹-ch'uang²	車牀
ch'ê¹-fan¹	車翻
ch'ê¹-fei¹-yen²	車飛檐
ch'ê¹-fei¹	車費
ch'ê¹-fu¹	車夫
ch'ê¹-fu¹-t'iao²	車輻條
ch'ê¹-hang³	車行
ch'ê¹-hsia²	車轄
ch'ê¹-hsiang¹-tzũ³	車箱子
ch'ê¹-hu⁴	車戶
ch'ê¹-i¹-liang⁴	車一輛
ch'ê¹-i³	車尾
ch'ê¹-k'uang⁴	車框
ch'ê¹-kung¹	車弓
ch'ê¹-lan³	車纜
ch'ê¹-liang⁴	車輛
ch'ê¹-lun²	車輪
ch'ê¹-lun²-ku¹	車輪箍
ch'ê¹-mên²	車門
ch'ê¹-pa⁴-shih⁴	車把勢
ch'ê¹-p'an²-tzũ³	車盤子
ch'ê¹-p'an⁴-tzũ³	車磙子
ch'ê¹-p'êng³	車棚
ch'ê¹-p'iao⁴	車票
ch'ê¹-wang³	車輞
ch'ê¹-wei²	車帷
ch'ê¹-wei²-tzũ³	車圍子
ch'ê¹-yüan²	車轅
ch'ê¹ 62b	車 50a40b

<b>CH'Ê³ 63b</b> 手才 擗	批 50c40b
ch'ê³-ch'í³-lai²	批起來
ch'ê³-ch'í³-ta⁴-ch'í²	批起大旗
ch'ê³-ch'ü⁴	批去
ch'ê³-huai¹-liao³	批壞了
ch'ê³-huang³	批謊
ch'ê³-hui³	批毀

a wheel-rut.
a carriage, a cart. [tao³ ch'ê¹].
carts and sedans (la¹ ch'ê¹, t'o¹ ch'ê¹, dandelion (po¹ po¹ ting¹).
an axletree.
lathe (or 架).
the cart upsets (ma³ ch'ê¹).
side awnings to cart.
railway fare.
a carter (kan³ ch'ê¹ ti¹).
spokes of wheel.
office for hiring carts and animals.
linch-pin, catches beneath to fix the inside of a cart. [box to axle.
a carter (ku⁴ ch'ê¹).
one cart.
projection behind a cart for bag-framework of cart. [gage, etc.
the arched top to a cart.
cart-rope. [chiao⁴ ch'ê¹.
carts (hua² ch'ê¹, fêng¹ ch'ê¹)
cart wheels (ku¹ lun², ku¹ lu⁴).
tire.
cart gate.
good driver-ship.
the front seat of a cart for driver.
shoulder straps on barrow.
awning in front of cart.
railroad ticket.
felloe, circular rim of wheel.
curtains of a cart (or 車幔).
cloth covering on carts. [tzũ³].
thills or shafts. (Also 沿子, yen²
button of sixth-grade (opaque white ting³ tai¹).
to pull, to drag, to tear (ssũ¹ lan⁴).
to haul up.
haul up the big flag.
tear away.
torn to pieces (lieh⁴ p'o⁴).
to tell lies (sa¹ huang³, hsia¹ hua⁴).
tear down, destroy.

ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 扯拉  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>- 扯篷拉繹  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-p'ò<sup>4</sup> [ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 扯破  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 扯不動  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 扯上  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 扯舌頭  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 扯繩  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 扯手  
 ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 扯碎

**CH'Ê<sup>4</sup> 62c** 𠂇 徹<sup>50a42a</sup>  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 徹底查明  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> 徹底根究  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 徹天  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 徹夜不睡  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup> 63a 手才 撤<sup>50b42a</sup>  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 撤去  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 撤回  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 撤火  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup> 撤任  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 撤開  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 撤了飯罷  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 撤兵權

ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 撤水掣魚  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup> 63c 掣<sup>51a66b</sup>  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup> 掣簽  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup> 掣肘  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup> 63a 水彳 澈<sup>50c42b</sup>  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-t'êng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 澈底澄清  
 ch'ê<sup>4</sup> 63b 車 輻

**CHÊN<sup>1</sup> 64a** 目眞 眞<sup>51b15a</sup>  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 眞正  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>- 眞正好人  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup> [jên<sup>2</sup> 眞假  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>- 眞假難辨  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> [pien<sup>4</sup> 眞切  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup> 眞情實意  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 眞而又眞  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 眞好  
 chên<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 眞相

same (tung<sup>1</sup> ch'ê<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup>).  
 to assist, "hoist the sail, and drag  
 to tear. [the towing rope."  
 cannot tear.  
 to hoist up (kua<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 tattling (hsien<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 tug of war (yün<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pull by the hand, reins.  
 to tear to pieces (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> huai<sup>4</sup>).

pervious, to penetrate.  
 to thoroughly examine.  
 same (t'ou<sup>4</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>, yen<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to rise to heaven.  
 all night long sleepless (ao<sup>3</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to remove, to send away.  
 to put away (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 to recall; to put back.  
 to remove the fire.  
 remove from office.  
 to reject, to exclude (yen<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 remove the dinner!  
 to take away his control of the  
 soldiers. [and catch the fish.  
 to remove the water from a pond  
 to hinder, to pull. [ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 to draw lots (nien<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>, ch'ou<sup>1</sup>  
 to impede, to hinder (kua<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 clear, pure, to search. [ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to sift to the bottom (ti<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 rut, precedent. Also chê<sup>2</sup>.

true, sincere, real (ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>, shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 real, genuine, exactly.  
 a bona fide good man (p'u<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 true and false, the truth of anything.  
 it is hard to distinguish true and  
 true, sincere. [false (fên<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 the whole truth.  
 absolutely true (ssü<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> ts'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 really good.  
 accurate information.

chên <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	真心實意	great sincerity (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	真話	the truth.
chên <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	真人	a pure man (Taoist term).
chên <sup>1</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	真容貌	a correct likeness (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	真各的	true! right! (or 箇).
chên <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	真果	really, truly (kuo <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> , ti <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	真理	true doctrine.
chên <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -	真憑實據	a true proof.
chên <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> [chü <sup>4</sup>	真神	true god (shang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	真實	true, sincere.
chên <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	真是好友	verily a good friend (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	真道	true doctrine.
chên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	真的	true.
chên <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup>	真宰	first cause, God (chu <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>3</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	真材	one possessing useful qualities.
chên <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -	真草隸篆	round, running, li, seal writing.
chên <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> [chuan <sup>4</sup>	真因	true origin, cause.
chên <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	真有熱心	truly zealous.
chên <sup>1</sup> 67b 金	針 <sup>54a15c</sup>	a needle (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ; jên <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup>	鍼	same (chih <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	鍼脚稀	stitches far apart (fêng <sup>2</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> [t'ieh <sup>3</sup>	鍼尖	the point of a needle (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>1</sup> -	針尖削鐵	parsimonious (fig.) (or 針皮 &c.).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	針帶工 =	embroidery. [chên <sup>1</sup> ].
chên <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	針灸	acupuncture and cauterisation (cha <sup>1</sup>
chên <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	針法	acupuncture.
chên <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	鍼線	needles and thread, needle work.
chên <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup>	針線活	needle-work (jên <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>3</sup>	鍼繡	to embroider, (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	鍼鼻兒	the eye of a needle (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鍼墊子	pin or needle cushion. [shang <sup>1</sup> ].
chên <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -	鍼頭線腦	odds and ends of sewing (fêng <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup>
chên <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> [nao <sup>3</sup>	鍼眼	the eye of a needle.
chên <sup>1</sup> (chêng) 66b 貝	貞 <sup>53b73a</sup>	virtuous, chaste (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	貞節	a chaste widow (kua <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ). [chieh <sup>2</sup> ].
chên <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup> -	貞節牌坊	arches to chaste widows (shou <sup>3</sup>
chên <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> [fang <sup>1</sup>	貞潔	pure, virgin purity (t'ung <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	貞烈	inflexibly upright or virtuous (i <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	貞女	a virtuous woman (t'ung <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> 65c 玉 珍	珍 <sup>52c15b</sup>	precious, valuable, important.
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	珍珠	pearls (chu <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -fen <sup>3</sup>	珍珠粉	pearl sago.

chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>1</sup>	珍珠汗衫
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	珍珠一顆
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	珍珠一粒
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	珠珍毛
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	珍珠米
chên <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	珍珠點
chên <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	珍重
chên <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup> -	珍饈美味
chên <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	[wei <sup>4</sup> ] 珍寶
chên <sup>1</sup> 66b	言 診 55a17b
chên <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	診治
chên <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	診脈
chên <sup>1</sup> 66b	斗 斟 51c16a
chên <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	斟酒
chên <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	斟酌
chên <sup>1</sup> 67a	木 榛 53c16b
chên <sup>1</sup> -jang <sup>2</sup>	榛瓢
chên <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	榛仁
chên <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	榛子
chên <sup>1</sup> 67b	竹 箴 54a16a
chên <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	箴言
chên <sup>1</sup> 67a	示 禎 53c73c
chên <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup>	禎祥
chên <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 68a	石 礎 55a16b
chên <sup>1</sup> 68a	瓦 甄

<b>CHÊN<sup>3</sup> 68c</b>	木 枕 55a16c
chên <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	枕骨
chên <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	枕木
chên <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	枕袋
chên <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	枕套
chên <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	枕頭
chên <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 66a	疹 53a17b

<b>CHÊN<sup>4</sup> 65a</b>	金 鎮 52a17c
chên <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	鎮江
chên <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	鎮市
chên <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	鎮守
chên <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -	鎮守地方
chên <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	[fang <sup>1</sup> ] 鎮台
chên <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	鎮店
chên <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>5</sup>	鎮物

a sort of shirt.  
 one pearl.  
 same.  
 unborn lamb skin (kao<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 maize (su<sup>4</sup>, shu<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>3</sup>).  
 "pearl drops," the fleur-de-lis.  
 to value (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>). [wei<sup>4</sup>].  
 dainties, delicacies (shan<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup> hai<sup>3</sup>  
 precious, valuable (pao<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to examine, to feel the pulse (p'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 to cure (t'iao<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>, i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>). [mo<sup>4</sup>].  
 to feel the pulse (hao<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pour out; to deliberate.  
 to pour out wine (tien<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to deliberate, to consult (shang<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>,  
 the hazel. [cho<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>, i<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>].  
 the kernel of the hazel nut.  
 same.  
 the hazel nut.  
 a probe, to warn. [verbs.  
 warning words; the Book of Pro-  
 a favourable prognostic (yü<sup>4</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (chi<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an anvil (t'ieh<sup>3</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 mould S.

a pillow.  
 the occiput.  
 sleeper (railway etc.)  
 a pillow-case.  
 same.  
 a pillow (mên<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a skin disease, a kind of rash, poek.

to keep down, a market town.  
 Chinkingang, treaty port on Yang-  
 a market, a bazaar (kan<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>). [tzü.  
 to guard (k'an<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to guard *e. g.*, a pass (k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 brigade general. G. 441 (hsieh<sup>2</sup>  
 a market town. [t'ai<sup>2</sup>].  
 counteractors of evil influences.

chên <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>		鎮壓	to keep down, to suppress (t'an <sup>2</sup>
chên <sup>4</sup> 70b	阜 阝 陣	陣 <sup>56c19b</sup>	to arrange, the army; a gust. [ya <sup>1</sup> ].
chên <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		陣陣的	time after time, repeatedly (li <sup>3</sup>
chên <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -tui <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>		陣前對敵	to fight in the front rank. [tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
chên <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>		陣兵	to quarter troops (ying <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		陣上	in battle (chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		陣勢	position of troops, etc.
chên <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>		陣圖	plan of a battle (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		陣亡	to be killed in battle (chien <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> 70a	雨	震 <sup>56b18b</sup>	to shake, to agitate (yao <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		震驚	to strike with alarm (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>		震耳	startling sound (hua <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>2</sup>		震雷	a clap of thunder (p'i <sup>1</sup> lei <sup>2</sup> ). [nu <sup>4</sup> ].
chên <sup>4</sup> -nu <sup>4</sup>		震怒	thundering anger (lei <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup>
chên <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		震死	death by sudden shock (tao <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>		震旦	a Buddhist name for China.
chên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		震地	to shake the earth.
chên <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		震動	earthquake, shock, &c. (ti <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>		震壓	to keep down by fear (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> 69c	手 才	振 <sup>56a18b</sup>	to move, to agitate.
chên <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>		振救	to save, to rescue (chêng <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>		振興	to cause to prosper (hsing <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -iing <sup>2</sup>	[shên <sup>2</sup>	振鈴	bell-top to open meeting.
chên <sup>4</sup> -shua <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		振刷精神	to rouse one's spirit (tou <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>3</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		振作	to excite, to stimulate, to arouse.
chên <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		振動	same (chi <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> 70a	貝	賑 <sup>56b18c</sup>	to bestow in charity (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		賑饑	to relieve the famishing (fang <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		賑濟	to bestow in charity (chou <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>		賑恤	to relieve and compassionate (lien <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> 69b	月	朕 <sup>55c18a</sup>	I, We (of royalty).
chên <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		朕知	We know (royalty).
chên <sup>4</sup> 69c	女 孀	娠 <sup>56a736c</sup>	to be pregnant (also shên <sup>1</sup> , huai <sup>2</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup> 69a	鳥	鳩 <sup>53b18a</sup>	poisonous, deadly (tu <sup>2</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
chên <sup>4</sup>	酉	醜	same.
CH'EN <sup>1</sup> 70c	口	噴 <sup>58c19a</sup>	to speak angrily (ma <sup>4</sup> , tsê <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>		噴嫌	anger and dislike (t'ao <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>		噴怪	to sternly rebuke.
ch'ên <sup>1</sup> 71a	目	瞋 <sup>57a19a</sup>	to stare with anger or scorn.
ch'ên <sup>1</sup> -nu <sup>4</sup>		瞋怒	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).

**CH'ËN<sup>2</sup>(tzü)** 71a 臣 <sup>57a20a</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 臣官  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup> 臣僚  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 臣不臣  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup> 臣宰  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 73b 土 塵 <sup>59a20a</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup> 塵埃  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 塵凡  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 塵灰  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 塵沙  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>3</sup> 塵頭  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 塵塗  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 塵土  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup> 塵尾  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 塵污  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 71b 水 冼 沉 <sup>57b20b</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 沉案  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 沉船  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 沉重  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 沉西  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 沉下去  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 沉香  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup> 沉淪  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup> 沉迷不返  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-mou<sup>4</sup> 沉沒  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 沉睡  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 沉思  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 沉檀速降  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> [chiang<sup>4</sup>] 沉底  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 沉顛顛的  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 沉在水裏  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 沉醉  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 沉吟  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 沉吟不語  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 72c 阜 陣 陣 <sup>58c19b</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup>- 陳請權  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>] 陳糧  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>- 陳糧陳米  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> [mi<sup>3</sup>] 陳列  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 陳列品  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>1</sup> 陳列所  
 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 陳明

a minister. Rad. 131 (kung<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 officers of government (chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (chün<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 when the minister is false (chion<sup>1</sup> c).  
 a minister of state (tsai<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 dust; dissipation; carnal.  
 dust (hung<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 mortals (fan<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 dust, ashes (sao<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>1</sup>).  
 dust, sand (sha<sup>1</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 dusty (pao<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 "dust and mud," the age, the  
 dust (ai<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>). [world].  
 a duster, a fly-beater (mo<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to soil with dust (wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sink, weighty. [dropping it].  
 to put off a case with a view to  
 a sunken ship.  
 weighty, sedate (chin<sup>3</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 (sun) sinks in the West (p'ing<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to sink (lao<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>). [water].  
 garroo wood, lign aloes (sink in  
 to perish in hades (ti<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 irrevocably sunk, *e. g.*, in vice  
 sunk, perished (mi<sup>4</sup>). [(hsieh<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 fast or deep sleep (shui<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to think deeply (ts'un<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 four sorts of incense (shao<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to sink to the bottom (yen s'sü<sup>3</sup>).  
 very heavy, remove over, or 甸 Gi.  
 sink. [ta<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 very drunk (ho<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>, ming<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>  
 bass singing. [tzü<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 muttering to one's self (tzü<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>  
 to state to; old, stale (chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 the right of petition N.  
 old grain (liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 old grain, *e. g.*, in granaries (ts'ang<sup>1</sup>,  
 arrange, set forth in detail. [ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 curios, exhibits.  
 exhibition rooms.  
 to state clearly (ming<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).



ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -p'í <sup>2</sup>	陳皮	dried orange peel (chü <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -shé <sup>4</sup>	陳設	curios (imperial), to arrange.
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	陳說	to set forth in detail (hsiang <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	陳訴	to state clearly (shuo <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	陳的	old (chiu <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -ts'u <sup>4</sup>	陳醋	fine old vinegar. [properly 橙子.
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	陳子	a small kind of orange (chü <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ),
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> 72a	辰辰 <sup>58a20c</sup>	the Chinese hour 7 to 9 A.M. R. 161
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	辰光	time. [(shih <sup>2</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	辰時	7 to 9 o'clock A. M. (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'ên).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	辰月	the third month. See note 32.
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> 72c	辰辰 <sup>58a21a</sup>	the imperial apartments (ch'ao <sup>2</sup>
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	宸宮	the retired imperial palace. [ting).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> 72c	晨晨 <sup>58b21a</sup>	the morning (tsao <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	晨星	the morning star (chi <sup>1</sup> ssü ch'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>	晨昏	morning and evening.
ch'ên <sup>2</sup> 1448b	山岑	lofty S. also ts'ên <sup>2</sup> .

**CH'ËN<sup>3</sup> 74a** 石 礮<sup>59c21b</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup> 礮的慌  
 gritty (ya<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>3</sup>).  
 extremely gritty (han<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).

**CH'ËN<sup>4</sup> 73c** 走 趁 趁<sup>59b21b</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 趁機會  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 趁風  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 趁行  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 趁心  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 趁空兒  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 趁水和泥  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 趁早兒  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 趁愿  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup> 74c 衣 襯 襯<sup>60a22a</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 襯衣  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 襯紙  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup> 81b 禾 稱<sup>56c76a</sup>

**CH'ËNG<sup>1</sup> 77a** 彳 征<sup>62a74a</sup>  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 征戰  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 征取  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 征伐  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 征服  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 征比  
 chêng<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 征兵  
 to embrace (an opportunity).  
 same (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> c. h.).  
 avail one's self of the wind.  
 to cut prices.  
 when in the mood for it (sui<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 avail one's self of leisure.  
 avail of the water to mix mud.  
 to take time by the forelock.  
 avail of his willingness.  
 inner garments; to lie beneath (li<sup>3</sup>  
 inner garments (p'ei<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>4</sup>). [i<sup>1</sup>).  
 fly-leaf, or sheet.  
 suitable. See chêng<sup>1</sup> or<sup>4</sup> (hsiang<sup>1</sup>  
 ch'ên<sup>4</sup> Gi ch'êng<sup>4</sup>). [taxes.  
 to attack; to subjugate; to levy  
 to fight a battle (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to capture.  
 to subjugate, to attack (kung<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to conquer (shêng<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a clerk of the taxes.  
 troops sent to subjugate a place.

chêng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	征收	to collect duties (k'ai <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>3</sup>	征討	to claim, to demand (yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> 78c	爪爭 爭 <sup>63b29a</sup>	to wrangle. M. 415.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	爭戰	to contend in battle (chiao <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>1</sup>	爭吵	to wrangle (ta <sup>3</sup> ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	爭氣	energy, determination (fên <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> ,
chêng <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	爭執	to disagree, to dispute. [chih <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	爭持	same (fên <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> , k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	爭競	to wrangle, struggle for existence.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>2</sup>	爭肥	rolling fat. M. 415 (p'ang <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	爭些	nearly (ch'a <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>2</sup>	爭雄	to strive for supremacy. [chiao <sup>1</sup> ].
chêng <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	爭口氣	to wrangle about words (k'ou <sup>3</sup>
chêng <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	爭光	very bright (kuang <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	爭功	to strive for merit (kung <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	爭亮	exceedingly bright (t'ou <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	[mai <sup>4</sup> ] 爭論	to argue, to dispute (pien <sup>4</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -	爭買爭賣	to bid against one another (p'ai <sup>1</sup>
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	爭名奪利	striving for fame and gain. [mai <sup>4</sup> ].
chêng <sup>1</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	爭鬧起來	to begin wrangling and fighting
chêng <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -	爭辯之事	wrangling. [(ta <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	[shih <sup>4</sup> ] 爭訟	to go to law (kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> , li <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>2</sup>	爭點	point of contention.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>2</sup>	爭奪	to seize (ch'in <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	爭鬪	quarrelling and fighting (ta <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	爭嘴	to quarrel.
chêng <sup>1</sup> 80a	艸 蒸 <sup>64c74b</sup>	hot vapour, (also 蒸).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -	蒸蒸日上	daily rising higher and higher.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	[shang <sup>4</sup> ] 蒸氣	steam.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	蒸氣力	steam power.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	蒸熟	steaming hot (jê <sup>4</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	蒸肉	to boil or steam meat.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	蒸籠	a steamer (for steaming food).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	蒸饅頭	to steam, i. e., cook native bread.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	蒸饅	same (liu <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> 80 b	彳 徵 <sup>64c74c</sup>	to levy, to witness.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>1</sup>	徵召	to summon (hu <sup>1</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	徵集	to collect.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	徵求	to request, petition N.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -	徵求會員	membership campaign N.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	[yüan <sup>2</sup> ] 徵兵	volunteers.
chêng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>4</sup>	徵收賦稅	to collect duties (k'ai <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ).

chēng<sup>1</sup>-wen<sup>2</sup> 徵文  
 chēng<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 徵驗  
 chēng<sup>1</sup> 79b 目 睜 64a29b  
 chēng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>3</sup> 睜不開眼  
 chēng<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 睜眼  
 chēng<sup>1</sup> 79b 竹 箏 64a29b  
 chēng<sup>1</sup> 78b 人 偵  
 chēng<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> [tʂü<sup>3</sup>] 偵探  
 chēng<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>- 偵探童子

**CHĒNG<sup>3</sup> 78a** 支 整 63a75a  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 整齊  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 整治  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 整壯  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 整衣  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 整天  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 整容  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 整理  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 整理家務  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>chēng<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 整年整月  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 整上來  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 整套  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 整的破的  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 整天家  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 整頓  
 chēng<sup>3</sup> 79c 手 拯 64b75b  
 chēng<sup>3</sup>chiu<sup>4</sup>wan<sup>4</sup>min<sup>2</sup> 拯救萬民

**CHĒNG<sup>4</sup> 75b** 止 正 60c75b  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 正己  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 正教  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 正間  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 正直  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>- 正金銀行  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>3</sup> [hang<sup>2</sup>] 正寢  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 正經  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>- 正中下懷  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> [huai<sup>3</sup>] 正法  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup> 正反  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 正房  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 正副  
 chēng<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 正好

sought for article *e. g.* in prize proved (ying<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>4</sup>). [competition. to open the eyes wide, to stare. cannot open one's eyes. to stare (k'ai<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>, têng<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>, fa<sup>1</sup> a kite (fêng<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>1</sup>). [tai<sup>1</sup>]. to spy. spy, detective (pao<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>). boy-scout (t'ung<sup>2</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).

to adjust; whole.  
 to put in order (liao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to repair, to put in order (hsiu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>); regular, whole.  
 to arrange one's dress.  
 an entire day (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 to put in order the appearance.  
 to repair, to manage (hsiu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to manage household affairs.  
 a completed year and month.  
 put on the table (pai<sup>3</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 the whole (chü<sup>1</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 the whole and the broken (hu<sup>1</sup> lun<sup>2</sup>).  
 the whole day long.  
 to correct, put in order (kai<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to raise, rescue. Also ch'êng<sup>3</sup>.  
 to save all men (ta<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).

correct, the first (also 1).  
 to rectify one's self. [medans].  
 the orthodox faith (among Mahom-  
 the middle room facing the south.  
 correct (chên<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 Yokohama Specie Bank. [chiao<sup>3</sup>].  
 a man's sleeping apartment (shui<sup>4</sup>  
 kind, honest (tuan<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 to just suit one's ideas (t'ou<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 capital punishment (ch'u<sup>1</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup>).  
 right side and wrong side.  
 a principal room; a lawful wife (or  
 the principal, and the second. [sai].  
 apropos, just in time.

chêng <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>	正號	literary appellation (tzũ <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	正合時	at the nick of time.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	正合式	exactly suitable.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	正西	straight west (so E. N. S.).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	正項	regular or legal amount of money.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	正邪	moral and depraved.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup> -	正心修身	to rectify the heart and regulate
chêng <sup>4</sup> -hsüan <sup>3</sup> [shên <sup>1</sup>	正選	to vote for. [the body.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -k'ó <sup>1</sup>	正科	the regular exams. for graduates O.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	正過來	to set straight (tao <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	正理	right principle or reason (chên <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	正路	the right road.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	正忙着	just when busy.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>3</sup>	正卯	6 o'clock A. M. (tsao <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	正門	the central gate.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	正面	the right side of a thing.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	正派	respectable (tsun <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	正比例	indirect ratio.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	正幣	currency, notes.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	正表決	affirmative vote N.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -se <sup>4</sup>	正色	the standard color. [shih <sup>3</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	正使	chief envoy, messenger (ch'ai <sup>1</sup>
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	正式	normal, regular. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> [pan <sup>4</sup>	正事	regular public business (kung <sup>1</sup>
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -	正事正辦	proper things should be properly
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -	正是時候	just at the right time (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ). [done.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> [hou <sup>4</sup>	正說	just as he was speaking.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> [ming <sup>2</sup>	正大	important, weighty (yao <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -	正大光明	important and illustrious, <i>e. g.</i> , a
chêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	正太太	principal wife (official). [religion.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	正當	exact, true (i <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	正當中	in the exact middle.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	正當防衛	in self-defense.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	正當行爲	duties, correct actions.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	正當年	in one's prime, young (miao <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	正堂	the principal officer.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	正道走	to go the direct road (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup>
chêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	正廳	floor of theatre N. [chin <sup>4</sup> tsou <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	正在	just as, just at.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>	正宗	true criterion.
chêng <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	正對	just opposite (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
chêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	正統派	orthodoxy N.

chēng <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>1</sup>	正歪	straight and aslant (hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	正位	the principal station or seat (shang <sup>1</sup>
chēng <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	正午	exactly noon (shang <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ). [wei <sup>4</sup> ].
chēng <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup>	正午兩刻	half-past twelve P. M.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	正要	just about to (lin <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ). [chuang <sup>1</sup> ].
chēng <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	正顏厲色	gravely (chuang <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> , tuan <sup>1</sup>
chēng <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	正印官	territorial mandarins with square
chēng <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	正月	the first month (正 1st tone). [seals.
chēng <sup>4</sup> 37b	支政	government (kuo <sup>2</sup> chēng <sup>2</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	政教	official admonitions (kao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	政界	government circles.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	政見	government policy.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	政治	the art of government (kuan <sup>3</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	政治家	member of government.
chēng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> chen <sup>1</sup>	政治方針	political platform N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	政治觀	policy of government N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	政治思想	political conception N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>	政府	the government (jèn <sup>2</sup> chēng <sup>4</sup> , wên <sup>2</sup>
chēng <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	政府黨	government party. [wu <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ].
chēng <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	政客	politicians not in office N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	政令	the orders of government.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	政事	national affairs (kuo <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	政事堂	administration building, state de-
chēng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	政黨	political parties. [partment.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	政黨熱	strong partisan N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -t'í <sup>3</sup>	政體	form of government N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	政策	government policy N.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	政務	business of government.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	政務廳	department of administration.
chēng <sup>4</sup> 79a	手才掙	to pierce, to struggle; to earn.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	掙錢	to earn money (chuan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup>	掙壞	broken away from.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	掙開	the get rid of or free from (shih <sup>4</sup>
chēng <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	掙來	to earn, to win (chuan <sup>4</sup> ). [fang <sup>4</sup> ].
chēng <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup>	掙脫	broken free.
chēng <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	掙斷	got free from, as horse from halter.
chēng <sup>4</sup> 81a	言証	to bear witness to.
chēng <sup>4</sup>	証	same (kan <sup>1</sup> chēng <sup>4</sup> ). [chēng <sup>4</sup> ].
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	証見	to bear witness (tso <sup>4</sup> chēng <sup>4</sup> , chien <sup>4</sup>
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	証質	cross-examination (tui <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	証據	proof (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
chēng <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	証人	a witness.

- ch'êng<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 證明 to prove clearly (ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 chiên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 證實 to affirm (chiang<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 證書 testimony, evidence.  
 ch'êng<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 證驗 proof (ch'êng<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>4</sup> 77b 疰症<sup>62b76b</sup> disease (chi<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 症候 same (ping<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>4</sup> 82a 邑鄭 feudal state. S.
- CH'ËNG<sup>1</sup>** 手才撐 撐<sup>66b30a</sup> to punt, to prop. [ch'i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 撐起來 to set upright, to prop up (chih<sup>1</sup>  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 撐船 to pole or row a boat (yao<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 撐渡 to pole across a river; to intrigue.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup> 81b 禾稱 稱<sup>65c76a</sup> to weigh; to praise. See ch'ên<sup>4</sup>.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 稱獎 to praise (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>, tsan<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 稱羨 to praise (ch'i<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 稱呼 to designate.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup> 稱一稱 to weigh.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 稱頌 to praise (pao<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup> 稱代字 pronoun.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 稱得起 is fit to bear the name.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-tsan<sup>3</sup> 稱讚 to praise (sung<sup>4</sup> tsan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 稱揚 same.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup> 82b 食 餓<sup>66b30b</sup> to eat much (ch'an<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 餓壞了 the stomach overloaded.  
 ch'êng<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 82b 木 撐<sup>66b30b</sup> a prop, a shore; rung.
- CH'ËNG<sup>2</sup>** (tzü) 口 呈<sup>67a79a</sup> to file a complaint 83a. [(hsieh<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>ch'ing<sup>3</sup>k'ai<sup>1</sup>ch'üeh<sup>1</sup> 呈請開缺 to ask to be allowed to resign  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 呈狀 to hand in an indictment (kao<sup>4</sup> c.).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 呈露 to disclose (hsieh<sup>4</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-méi<sup>4</sup> 呈媚 courtship.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 呈明 to state clearly.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 呈報 to give in a report (chuan<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>3</sup>  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 呈稟 to present a petition. [t'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 呈上 to present to superiors (ping<sup>3</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 呈上來 hand it here (ti<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 呈訟 to proceed against in law.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 呈送 to transmit.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 呈遞國書 to present credentials N.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 呈詞 a petition.  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 呈閱 to hand in for inspection (yüeh<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 81c 手才 承<sup>68b78c</sup> to receive from.

ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	承差	to receive an appointment, etc.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	承繼	to adopt (kuo <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ). [(ch'ai <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> [chu <sup>1</sup>	承接	to undertake (li <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	承接金猪	to supply roast pork.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>1</sup>	承喫承穿	to think only of food and dress.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	承情	to receive kindness (mêng <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	承發吏	messengers of court of justice.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	承襲	to inherit as a title (ssü <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	承惠	to receive kindness (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	承認	to acknowledge, (k'ou <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	承任	to fill an office (shang <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ). [lan <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>	承攬	to undertake responsibility (pao <sup>1</sup>
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>	承蒙	I am indebted to you for (hsieh).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	承保	to contract for.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	承受	to receive (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	承受財產	to receive property, <i>e. g.</i> , by a will.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> [ch'an <sup>3</sup>	承嗣	to adopt a son (kuo <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	承當	to make responsible for (tan <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>	承當不起	can't afford to be responsible for.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	承問	thank you for your enquiries.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup>	承應	to promise (ying <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 85c	戈成 <sup>69a77b</sup>	to complete, to effect. M. 275. S.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	成案	a law precedent (kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	成章	to complete a composition (cho <sup>2</sup>
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chao <sup>1</sup>	成招	to confess (k'ou <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ). [tso <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> [jên <sup>2</sup>	成績	grade of advancement, results.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	成已成人	profitable to others as well as self.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	成器	fit for some useful purpose.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	成家	to marry (of males. See chia <sup>4</sup> , ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	成家立業	to successfully carry on the family
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	成見	prejudice. [fortunes.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	成親	to marry (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> , chia <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	成就	completed; to fulfil (wan <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> [huo <sup>3</sup>	成全	to complete.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup>	成羣搭夥	gangs of evil associates.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	成羣結黨	mobs collected for unlawful ends.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> [tang <sup>3</sup>	成法	the regular method.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fo <sup>2</sup>	成佛	to become a Buddha (shih <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup>	成何事體	what sort of conduct is that!
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	成效	to succeed. [(hsü <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	成仙	to become an immortal (Taoist)
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	成會額數	quorum N.

ch'êng²-hun¹	成婚	to marry (chieh² hun¹).
ch'êng²-i¹	成衣	a tailor or clothier (ts'ai² fêng²).
ch'êng²-jên²	成人	to be or become a man (fa¹ shên¹).
ch'êng²-kuei¹	成規	precedent N.
ch'êng²-kung¹	成功	to perfect a good work.
ch'êng²-kung¹-li⁴	成功立名	finish and get fame.
ch'êng²-li⁴ [ming²]	成立	to found.
ch'êng²-li⁴	成例	precedent N.
ch'êng²-li⁴-jih⁴	成立日	Founders' Day (schools) N. [tsang⁴].
ch'êng²-lien⁴	成殮	to complete all funeral rites (pin⁴
ch'êng²-ming²	成名	to become famous (ming² yü⁴).
ch'êng²-nien²	成年	adult age.
ch'êng²-pao¹	成包	by the package; wholesale (tun²).
ch'êng²-p'í³	成疋	a whole piece of cloth (i¹ p'í³ pu⁴).
ch'êng²-p'ín³	成品	manufactured articles.
ch'êng²-sê⁴	成色	purity of color, e.g., in silver.
ch'êng²-shên²	成神	to become a god (shên² hsien¹).
ch'êng²-shih⁴	成事	to complete an affair (wan² shih⁴).
ch'êng²-shih⁴-pu⁴tsu²	成事不足	cannot accomplish.
ch'êng²-shih⁴tsai⁴t'ien¹	成事在天	the disposing of events is of Heaven
ch'êng²shuang¹tso⁴tui⁴	成雙作對	in pairs. [(mou² shih⁴).
ch'êng²-t'ien¹-chia¹	成天家	continually (ch'êng³ t'ien¹ chia¹).
ch'êng²-ting¹	成丁	to complete the age of sixteen
ch'êng²-ts'ai²	成材	a complete man. [(chang³ ta⁴).
ch'êng²-wên²	成文	to finish a composition (wên²chang¹).
ch'êng²wên²ti¹ch'ien²	成文的錢	a lot of cash, Peking (jo⁴ kan¹).
ch'êng²-yang⁴	成樣	in good taste (ching¹ yang⁴).
ch'êng² 87a 土	城 70a 77c	a city wall (i¹ tso⁴ ch'êng²).
ch'êng²-ch'iang²	城牆	the wall of a city (t'u³ ch'êng²).
ch'êng²-chiao³	城脚	the foot of a city wall (or 根).
ch'êng²-ch'ih²	城池	moat or ditch round a city.
ch'êng²-hao²	城濠	same.
ch'êng²hsiang¹(kuo¹)	城廂 (郭)	city and suburbs.
ch'êng²-huang²	城隍	tutelary god of a city. M. 198.
ch'êng²-i⁴	城邑	a city N.
ch'êng²-li³kuan¹wai⁴	城裏關外	city and suburbs.
ch'êng²-lou²	城樓	the tower above the gate.
ch'êng²-mên²	城門	the gate of a city.
ch'êng²-nei⁴-hsiang¹	城內廂外	within and without the city.
ch'êng²-p'ó¹ [wai⁴]	城坡	earth bank at foot of wall.
ch'êng²-shou³-ying²	城守營	a garrison, a commandant.
ch'êng²-to²-k'ou³	城梁口	embrasures on top of a wall.



ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -wêng <sup>4</sup>	城甕	the enceinte of a city gate.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 87b	言 誠 70c78a	pure, honest, truth, indeed.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	誠心	sincerity (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	誠意	one's real intentions, purposely
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> ts'ò <sup>4</sup>	誠然不錯	undoubtedly so. [(t'ci <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -k'ung <sup>3</sup>	誠恐	I am really afraid that (chü <sup>4</sup> p'á <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -p'a <sup>4</sup>	誠怕	same.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	誠實	sincere and honest.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> k'ò <sup>2</sup> k'ò <sup>4</sup>	誠實可靠	wholly trustworthy.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	誠實待人	to treat men sincerely.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	誠得	very, exceedingly. M. 37. [gods].
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	誠則靈	efficacious if you are sincere (e. g.,
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 1206b	盛 971b772c	to put into; to contain. See shêng <sup>4</sup> .
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	盛酒	to hold wine.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	盛飯	to help a person to food.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	盛滿	to fill up (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup>	盛不住話	cannot keep a secret (hsieh <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	盛不下	cannot contain all (yung <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup>	盛水不漏	no leak, all profit and no loss.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 87c	乘 71a772a	to avail one's self of. num. of sedans.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	乘潮	to take advantage of the tide.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	乘車	to ride in cart (shêng <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> , tso <sup>4</sup> c).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	乘機而入	to seize the chance and go in.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	乘機會	to embrace an opportunity.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	乘轎	to get into a sedan (tso <sup>4</sup> c).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	乘法	multiplication (suan <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	乘風	take advantage of a fair wind.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	乘虛	take advantage of deficiency, etc.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	乘涼	to take an airing (na <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	乘馬	to mount a horse (shang <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> , ch'í <sup>2</sup>
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 83c	禾 程 67c79a	a road, a stage, a measure. [ma <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	程序	method, order of exercises.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	程式	formula, example.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	程度	grade, qualification.
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	程途	a stage in a journey (i <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	程子	several days, a long time (jih <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> 84b	一 丞 68b78c	to aid; an assistant (hsien <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	丞相	a minister of state (tsai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).

CH'ÊNG<sup>3</sup> 89a 心懲 懲 72a79c

ch'êng<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 懲治

ch'êng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 懲役

to punish, to repress (tsé<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).

same (hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).

hard labor punishment.

ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	懲惡	to admonish the evil (ching <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	懲辦	to punish crime (tsui <sup>1</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> 84a 逞	逞 逞 <sup>68a80a</sup>	presumptuous, forward.
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	逞強	forward, brave, to push to extremes.
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup>	逞着酒興	a drunken brawl (tsui <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>	逞兇	to act outrageously (hêng <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	逞能	forward, overweening ability.
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> 79c 手折	拯 拯 <sup>64b75b</sup>	to lift up; to save. See chêng <sup>3</sup> .
ch'êng <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>	拯救	to save (ta <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>CH'ĒNG<sup>4</sup></b> (tzü) 禾	秤 <sup>72b80c</sup>	steelyard (to weigh <sup>1</sup> 89b).
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	秤星	marks on the weighing-stick.
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	秤杆	a weighing-stick.
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	秤勾子	hook at the end of weighing-stick.
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	秤平斗滿	strict honesty in business kung <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup>
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>4</sup>	[man <sup>3</sup> 秤砣	the weight used for the steelyard.
ch'êng <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	秤鹽	to buy salt (retail).

<b>CHI<sup>1</sup></b> 90a 木机	機 <sup>73a333b</sup>	moving power, a loom.
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	機器	a machine (fêng <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> c. c.).
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	機器局	an arsenal or machine shop (chih <sup>4</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>	機器梯	elevator, lift N. [tsao <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	機巧伶俐	very clever (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	機檻	a trap.
chi <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	機杼子	shuttle of loom (杼 also = shu).
chi <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	機房	a weaver's shop (chih <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>	機械	machinery.
chi <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	機心作惡	intentional wickedness (ming <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	機會	opportunity. [ku <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	機關	springs in machinery; an opinion,
chi <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	機關車	locomotive. [an organ.
chi <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	機關報	party newspaper organ N.
chi <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	機關礮	machine gun, maxim N.
chi <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	機密	secret (pi <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	機謀	an artifice (chien <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ). [plausible.
chi <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	機變	clearness in speech (bad sense),
chi <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	機布	foreign cloth (yang <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> , pên <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	機子	a loom.
chi <sup>1</sup> 91a 言	譏 譏 <sup>73c334b</sup>	to ridicule (hui <sup>3</sup> pang <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>4</sup>	譏諂	same (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>3</sup>	譏諷	to flatter, to cajole (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	譏笑	to ridicule.

<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		譏刺		same.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 91b</i>	食飢	饑	73c334b	dearth, famine, hunger (o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>		饑		same (chien <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> , fang <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		饑者	甘食	everything is good to the hungry.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>		饑寒		hungry and cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>		饑荒		famine (chien <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		饑渴		hungry and thirsty (k'o <sup>3</sup> t'ê <sup>2</sup> huang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>		饑餓		hungry, famished.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>		饑死		to starve to death.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 92b</i>	隹	{ 雞	74c334c	fowl, cock (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup></i>	鳥			雞
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		雞爪	瘋	species of paralysis (t'an <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>		雞爪	蘭	name of a flower.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		雞爪	子	a fowl's claw.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>		雞叫		cock-crow, clucking of hens.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>		雞叫	一遍	the cock-crows for the first time.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>		雞姦		sodomy (nan <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> , chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>4</sup></i>		雞啄		the hen pecks.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chua<sup>1</sup></i>		雞抓		the hen scratches.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>ch'uan<sup>3</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup></i>		雞犬	不驚	a feeling of absolute security.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>		雞犬	不留	utter extermination (in war).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>		雞棲		hen roost.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		雞下	蛋	hen lays eggs.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		雞冠	花	the cockscomb flower.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		雞冠	子	the comb of a cock.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		雞類		the fowl species.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup></i>		雞卵		hens' eggs.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>		雞毛		hens' feathers.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>		雞毛	報	an urgent despatch (ting <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		雞鳴		crowing of a cock.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		雞抱	蛋	hen incubates (fu <sup>2</sup> wo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>		雞片		sliced chicken.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		雞司	晨	the cock heralds the dawn.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		雞嗦	子	the crop of a fowl.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		雞蛋		hens' eggs (chi <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		雞蛋	青	white of an egg.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>		雞蛋	黃	yolk of an egg.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>		雞蛋	糕	sponge cake.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		雞蛋	壳兒	shell of an egg.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>p'êng<sup>4</sup>shan<sup>1</sup></i>		雞蛋	碰山	fig. a certain smash.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		鷄子		hens' eggs (tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>		鷄鴨		fowls and ducks.

<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		鷄眼	"fowls' eyes," warts, corns (yii <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 95c</i>	系	績 <sup>77b986c</sup>	to wind silk: meritorious deeds.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup></i>		績紡	to spin, to wind.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		績功	merit (kung <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ). [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		績勞成疾	to become ill through toil (ping <sup>4</sup> an affair (i <sup>1</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		績事	to beat; to rush against (ch'uang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 100c</i>	手才	擊 <sup>81c395b</sup>	to strike with the hand (ta <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		擊掌	to beat a drum (lei <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		擊鼓	to attack an enemy (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		擊攻	defeat in battle. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>		擊敗	to attack and defeat (ta <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> to kill.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-p'ò<sup>4</sup></i>		擊破	to beat (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>		擊殺	to strike the drum to call attention to one's wrongs (han <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>		擊打	to examine into, to bow.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup></i>	*	擊冤	to examine, to inspect (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 103a</i>	禾	稽 <sup>83b335b</sup>	to prostrate (on funeral notices).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>		稽察	same (k'o <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup></i>		稽類	water overflowing; to rouse.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		稽首	to stir up trouble (jê <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 103b</i>	水彡	激 <sup>83c395a</sup>	to egg on (kan <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>tuan<sup>1</sup></i>		激成事端	influence (kan <sup>3</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>		激發	same (ku <sup>3</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		激力	rouse the feelings, violent (ch'o <sup>4</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		激勵	war-party, progressives N.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>		激烈	to force people into rebellion (tsao <sup>4</sup> urge, stimulate. [fan <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>		激烈派	to accumulate (chu <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		激變人心	positive, plenary (hsiao <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>		激動	hoarded up for a long time (tui <sup>1</sup> to gather together. [chi <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>1</sup> 95b</i>	禾	積 <sup>77a986c</sup>	to accumulate (shou <sup>1</sup> ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		積極	to lay up happiness and longevity
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		積久	to accumulate. [(ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>		積儲	to pile up.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>		積聚	to store up merit (kung <sup>1</sup> té <sup>2</sup> ). [té <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup></i>		積福積壽	to accumulate virtue (Buddhist) (li <sup>4</sup> small savings make large gains.
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		積小高大	a collection of books (ts'ang <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>		積蓄	
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>		積功德	
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>		積善	
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup>to<sup>1</sup></i>		積少成多	
<i>chi<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		積書	

\*Note 3.

chi <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	積德	to store up virtue (Buddhist).
chi <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	積財	to accumulate wealth (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -tsan <sup>3</sup>	積鑽	to hoard up (ch'u <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>4</sup> ts'un <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup>	積草存糧	to provide fodder for war (liang <sup>2</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	積壓	to pile up (lei <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ). [ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
chi <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	積陰功	to store up secret merits.
chi <sup>1</sup> 98b	土基 79b336b	a foundation (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	基址	foundation of a wall.
chi <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>3</sup>	基礎	foundation.
chi <sup>1</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>	基根	a foundation; a good constitution
chi <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	基本金	capital, endowment. [(kên <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>	基督	Christ (yeh <sup>2</sup> su <sup>1</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	基督教	Christian Religion.
chi <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	基督教會	Foreign Christian Mission.
chi <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	基督徒	a Christian. [(ho <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	基圍	dykes to prevent river overflowing
chi <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	基業	patrimony (ch'uan <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> 96c	肉肌 78a334c	flesh, under the skin (jou <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	肌膚	the skin (p'i <sup>2</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	[huang <sup>2</sup> 肌巴	the male organ of generation.
chi <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> .	肌瘦面黃	emaciated.
chi <sup>1</sup> 97c	水汲 79a394b	to draw water. S.
chi <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	汲水	to draw water (ta <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> 98c	竹箕 80a336c	a sieve or winnowing basket (po <sup>4</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	箕星	the star Sagittarius. [chi <sup>1</sup> ].
chi <sup>1</sup> 96b	几几 78a337b	a small table (cho <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). Rad. 16.
chi <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	几案	a bench or table (pan <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> 91c	角觴 74a342b	horns (lu <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	觴角	horns, reentering corner, uneven.
chi <sup>1</sup> 95c	足跡	a footprint, a trace = 蹟 chi <sup>4</sup> 95c.
chi <sup>1</sup>	迹 84a985b	same (chiao <sup>3</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>	迹縱	a trace (tsung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chi <sup>1</sup> 101c	乙乩 82b335b	to divine by means of sand (fu <sup>2</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	*乩卜	same (chan <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ). [luan <sup>2</sup> ].
chi <sup>1</sup> 102c	口唧 83a984c	the noise of many voices (hsüan <sup>1</sup>
chi <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup>	唧唧咕咕	clamour, noise (ku <sup>1</sup> nang <sup>1</sup> ). [hua <sup>2</sup> ].
chi <sup>1</sup> 91a	石磯 73b334a	stone steps, any steps.
chi <sup>1</sup> 116c	大奇	odd, surplus. See ch'i <sup>2</sup> .
chi <sup>1</sup> 101b	女姬	Huang Ti's family name. S.
chi <sup>1</sup> 98c	禾稭	a century = 秭 (chou <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ). N.

\*Note 4.

<b>CHI<sup>2</sup> 106a</b>	口	吉 <sup>86a291a</sup>	auspicious, lucky (hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>		吉兆	a favourable omen (hsiung <sup>1</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup></i>		吉慶	happiness and joy (k'uai <sup>1</sup> lé <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup></i>		吉祥	happiness, auspicious (hsing <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>		吉星	a lucky star (chia <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ). [aloft-
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>kao<sup>1</sup>chao<sup>4</sup></i>		吉星高照	may a lucky star shine on you from
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>		吉凶	auspicious and inauspicious (huo <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>		吉人天相	Heaven aids the good man.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		吉日	a lucky day (hsüan <sup>3</sup> tsé <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		吉利	auspicious (words),
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		吉利話	same.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>		吉林	Kirin.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		吉事	a fortunate affair (yu <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		吉地	Imperial tombs (huang <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>CHI<sup>2</sup> 101c</b>	卽	卽 <sup>82b984a</sup>	now, immediately, then, M. 475,
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		卽或	even if, even in case. [482.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		卽日	this very day (chin <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		卽刻	immediately (li <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		卽刻就到	will be here immediately (ma <sup>3</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>		卽便	even if, even in case. [shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		卽時	immediately (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>		卽時間	supposing it to be for a moment.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		卽是	that is, just so, (chiu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>		卽速	with speed (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>		卽早	early, in good season.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		卽此	just this, only this.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>		卽午	near or just noon (p'ang <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>		卽用	to use immediately.
<b>CHI<sup>2</sup> 99b</b>	木	極 <sup>80b393a</sup>	the utmost. M. 396 (tsui <sup>4</sup> , hên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>		極清楚	very clear (ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> , liao <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		極著	most noteworthy. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>		極處	the acme, the extreme of (tao <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		極好	extremely good (shên <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>		極好看	very good-looking (mei <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>		極快	very fast. [hsi <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-lé<sup>4</sup></i>		極樂	extremely delighted (huan <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>		極美	most excellent or beautiful.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>		極妙	most admirable (ch'u <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>		極難	exceedingly difficult (nan <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup>
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>		極惡	very bad. [nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		極盛世代	the golden age.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		極大	the greatest (t'ai <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	極點	climax.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-t'ou-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	極妥當	very safe, extremely satisfactory.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	極端	to the last degree.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	極憂愁	extremely sad (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 103c</i>	心急	hurried, hasty (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	急急巴巴	uneasy.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	急症	an acute disease (chung <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	急進主義	radicalism. N.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	急進派	progressives (chin <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ) N.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	急胸胸的	breathless emotion.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	急性	impatient disposition (pu <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup></i>	急慌	hasty, anxious (chao <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	急忙	hasty (su <sup>2</sup> , tsao <sup>4</sup> tz'ũ <sup>4</sup> ). [chih <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup></i>	急難	a strait, an emergency (ou <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-pêng<sup>1</sup>-pêng<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup></i>	急綑綑的	bursting with rage (ch'i <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> lüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	急閉目	to wink (cha <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ). [pêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	急迫	pressed, urged (jao <sup>3</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup></i>	急不容緩	brooks no delay.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup></i>	急事緩辦	hasten slowly.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	急死	hurried to death.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	急燥	perturbed, excited (chiao <sup>3</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ts'u<sup>4</sup></i>	急促	hurried (ts'ui <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	急用	a pressing need.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 107b</i>	疾	sickness; quick (huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	疾患	grieved (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	疾病	in bad health (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	疾速	hasty, rapid.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 96c</i>	又及	up to; and, at, to. M. 247.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	及至	when. M. 421 (to <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	及一年	as long as a year.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	及格	up to required standard.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	及第	the highest grade in Palace exami-
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 99b</i>	二亟	haste (k'uai <sup>4</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ). [nation (old)].
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	亟速	hastily.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 98a</i>	系級	series, steps (têng <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> , p'in <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	級階	steps (t'ai <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	級制	grade.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	級數	series, progression.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup> 105c</i>	佳集	to collect; a market (kan <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	集中主義	theory of centralization N.
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	集衆	a multitude (chü <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	集會	to assemble together.

chi<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 集會自由  
 chi<sup>2</sup>ych<sup>4</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup>ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 集腋成裘  
 chi<sup>2</sup> 101c 竹 籍<sup>85a985c</sup>  
 chi<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 籍貫  
 chi<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 籍貫不清  
 chi<sup>2</sup> 107c 艸 蒺<sup>87a984a</sup>  
 chi<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 蒺藜  
 chi<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 105b 禾 稷<sup>85b987b</sup>

**CHI<sup>3</sup> 89c** 女 幾<sup>72b333a</sup>  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 幾幾乎  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 幾處  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 幾句話  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 幾而  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 幾分  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 幾分不信  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 幾何  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 幾何畫  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 幾下鐘  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 幾乎  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 幾回  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 幾夥  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 幾日  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 幾個  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 幾工  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 幾名  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 幾年  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 幾十  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 幾時  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 幾時來的  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 幾歲  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 幾點鐘  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 幾天  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 幾多  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-tsan<sup>1</sup> 幾啗  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 幾次  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 幾樣  
 chi<sup>3</sup> 93c 手 擠<sup>75c964b</sup>  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 擠住喇  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 擠住手了  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 擠鼓  
 chi<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup> 擠奶

the right to hold public meetings.  
 collection of funds by mites.  
 a list; a book, (min<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>) S.  
 a person's birth-place (shu<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 uncertain origin (of a person) lai<sup>2</sup>  
 gorse (ko<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>, chi<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>). [li<sup>4</sup>.  
 gorse, caltrop (ching<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 panicked millet (shu<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>).

how many? about, nearly (also 1).  
 almost, nearly. M. 138 (ch'a<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup>  
 how many places? (or a few p.).  
 a few sentences.  
 when? whenever (to<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>1</sup>).  
 several parts, some, a portion.  
 to believe only a part.  
 how many, geometry (to<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>3</sup>).  
 drawing to scale.  
 what o'clock?  
 almost (shu<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup> ch'a<sup>1</sup>, pu<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup>).  
 several times; how often?  
 how many?  
 how many days? several days.  
 how many? several, some. M. 114.  
 how many days' work?  
 several persons; how many persons?  
 how many years? several years.  
 several tens.  
 when? M. 231 (to<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>1</sup>). [ti<sup>1</sup>.  
 when did you come? (to<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>  
 how old are you? (to a child).  
 what is the time? (by the clock).  
 several days; how many days?  
 how many? (to<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>3</sup>).  
 when? (to<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>1</sup>).  
 several times; how many times?  
 how many kinds (or a few k.).  
 to push, to press upon (pi<sup>1</sup>, ya<sup>1</sup>).  
 pressed tightly.  
 hand closed tight; "hard up."  
 to wink (chia<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 to milk, e. g., a cow (lo<sup>3</sup> niu<sup>2</sup> nai<sup>3</sup>).



<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-p'ou<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	擠破喇	bruised by pressing.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	擠不動	can't budge (for the crowd) (ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	擠水	to force up water, as with pump.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	擠死了	crushed to death (in a crowd).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	擠得慌	extremely crowded.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	擠眼	to wink the eye (chia <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> , cha <sup>3</sup>
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	擠擁	to press upon, to crowd. [yen <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	擠擁不透	impassably crowded (yung <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> 107c</i>	己 己 <sup>87b337a</sup>	one's self (ko <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). R. 49. [t'ou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	己親	one's self; one's relatives (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> .
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	己身	one's own body or person (ch'in <sup>1</sup>
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-104b</i>	肉 脊 <sup>84c986a</sup>	the spine, top ridge of roof. [shên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	脊梁	the spine, the back (also niang).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	脊梁骨	same.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	脊背	the back.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> 110a</i>	戈 戟 <sup>89a392b</sup>	a lance, a spear, a trident (ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> 103a</i>	魚 鯽 <sup>83b984c</sup>	name of a small fish; the bream.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> 94b</i>	網 罨 <sup>76b964b</sup>	to squeeze out with the hand.
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	罨出汁來	to press the juice out (chih <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> (tz'ü) 91a</i>	虫 蟻 <sup>73b337c</sup>	a nit (shih <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , ko <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>3</sup> 109c</i>	系 給 <sup>88c393c</sup>	give—See kci <sup>3</sup> .
<i>chi<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	給俸	give a salary.
<b>CHI<sup>4</sup> 108b</b>	言 記 <sup>87c340b</sup>	to remember, to record, a mark.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	記賬	to put down to one's account.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	記清	to remember clearly.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>3</sup></i>	記者	the editor.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	記仇	to hold a grudge (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	記住	to hold in memory (wang <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	記號兒	to mark a mark or sign.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	記心	memory (hsiang <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	記性	same (hui <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	記憶	to remember.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	記錄	to record, minutes.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	記名	to record name of.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	記名的	a probationer.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup></i>	記念	to remember, think of (wang <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	記念會	memorial service (chui <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>	記念品	mementoes, keepsakes (or 紀).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	記不清	cannot clearly recall.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	記不過來	cannot remember it.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	記不得	cannot remember.

<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	記事	a record of recent events.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	記事簿	a log-book or diary ( <i>jih<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	記得	to remember. [ <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	記載	to put or record in history ( <i>shih<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ts'ò<sup>4</sup></i>	記錯	incorrectly remembered. [S].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 111b</i>	言計	to calculate, a stratagem ( <i>t'u<sup>2</sup> mou<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	計較	to go minutely into.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	計重	the amounts.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	計畫	to plan for, estimate.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>4</sup>mu<sup>4</sup></i>	計開賬目	reckon up the accounts.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup></i>	計謀	to scheme ( <i>kuai<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup> tuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	計簿	an account book ( <i>suan<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup></i>	計算	to reckon, to count.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	計算書	an estimate, a ledger.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	計點	to reckon.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	計策	strategy, contrivance.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 91c</i>	寄	to lodge, to entrust with, to send by.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	寄交	to transmit ( <i>yu<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>2</sup></i> ). [sent.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	寄情	to convey one's feelings as by pre-
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	寄居	to dwell temporarily in a place
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	寄居他國	to stop in another state. ( <i>chan<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	寄去	to send to ( <i>ch'ai<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	寄放起來	to deposit with anyone ( <i>chi<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	寄函	to send a letter. [ <i>hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	寄信	to send a letter by a person ( <i>shao<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	寄宿	to pass the night.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	寄宿舍	dormitory. [( <i>tai<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	寄意	to send one's wishes by a person
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	寄賣	to commission a person to sell.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	寄生	a parasite; a flatterer ( <i>pa<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	寄生草	parasitic plants.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	寄送	to send ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-t'ò<sup>1</sup></i>	寄託	to entrust with.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>ts'un<sup>2</sup>yin<sup>2</sup>liang<sup>3</sup></i>	寄存銀兩	to deposit silver ( <i>yin<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	寄寓	to lodge temporarily ( <i>chan<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 110b</i>	示祭	to sacrifice; to worship ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	祭器	sacrificial utensils or vessels.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	祭酒	a Libationer of the Imperial Acad.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	祭主	the director in offering sacrifices.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	祭服	sacrificial robes.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	祭先人	to sacrifice to ancestors.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	祭如在	to sacrifice as if present.

<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	祭冠	sacrificial hat.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	祭鬼神	to sacrifice to the spirits. [epidemic].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	祭路口	sacrifices at cross-roads ( <i>e. g.</i> , in
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-sao<sup>3</sup></i>	祭掃	to sacrifice at the tombs of relatives.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	祭上帝	to sacrifice to Gou.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	祭神	to sacrifice to the gods.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	祭司	an overseer of sacrifices, a priest.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	祭司長	high priest, priest. [pai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	祭祀	to sacrifice and worship (ching <sup>4</sup>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	祭禱	to sacrifice and pray (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	祭奠	to pour out wine in sacrifice.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	祭奠亡靈	sacrifice to the soul (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	祭天	to sacrifice to Heaven (ssü <sup>4</sup> ). [yeh <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	祭竈	offerings to the kitchen God (tsao <sup>4</sup>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	祭祖	sacrifice to ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	祭文	written prayer read at sacrifice.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	祭五岳	sacrifice to the 5 sacred hills. [elegy.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	祭於社稷	sacrifice to spirits of land and grain,
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 110b</i>	寂 <sup>14</sup>	寂寂無聲
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	寂寂無聲	very quiet.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	寂靜	perfect stillness (p'i <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	寂然不動	in a state of inactivity.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	寂寞	solitary (tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 132b</i>	手才	expert in arms, skillful or 伎.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	技巧	artful, clever (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	技藝	skill (i <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	技能	ability, talent (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	技術	skill, acquired dexterity.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 130c</i>	系	to pursue closely, to seize (or ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	緝獲	to pursue and seize (cho <sup>1</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	緝捕	to apprehend (ch'in <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	緝盜	to capture thief (pu <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 114b</i>	繼 <sup>93a338b</sup>	succession, hereditary.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	繼父	a step-father (kuo <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup></i>	繼弦	second wife (hou <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> , ch'i <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	繼續	a widower marrying again.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	繼續進行	to follow up a line of advance.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	繼母	a step-mother (hou <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>	繼配	second wife (hou <sup>4</sup> hun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	繼室	same.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	繼嗣	to adopt a son (i <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 112c</i>	无	既 <sup>91b339b</sup>	finished; since, having. M. 309.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		既然	since, as it is.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		既然如此	since it is so or thus.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		既是	namely ( <i>chiu<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>		既在	same.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>		既往不咎	let bygones be bygones. [( <i>chi<sup>2</sup> li<sup>2</sup></i> )].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 114a</i>	木	棘 <sup>92b392c</sup>	a thorny bush used for making hedges
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>		棘牆	a thorny fence ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>, li<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		棘人	'the mourner' on funeral cards ( <i>fu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		棘薊	thorns, burrs ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>wên<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		棘手	to meddle, to get into a scrape.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 511b</i>	系	繫 <sup>421a181a</sup>	to connect; related to. See <i>hsi<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chich<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		繫結實	tied firmly ( <i>pang<sup>3</sup>, k'un<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		繫緊了	tied tightly ( <i>pang<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>		繫活扣	to tie a slip-knot ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		繫帶	to tie a sash ( <i>shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 109a</i>	心	忌 <sup>88b340c</sup>	to envy, to fear. [one's death.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		忌辰	a sacrifice on the anniversary of any
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>		忌恨	to hate ( <i>yüan<sup>4</sup> hên<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>hui<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		忌諱	avoiding of things, words, etc. ( <i>pi<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		忌日	the day of a Emperor's death.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		忌口	to abstain from food ( <i>chin<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>lêng<sup>3</sup></i>		忌食生冷	to avoid eating and grow cold.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>		忌賭	to quit gambling ( <i>tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>		忌烟	to break off opium habit ( <i>ta<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 108a</i>	糸	紀 <sup>187b337a</sup>	to record; age ( <i>mien<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ) S.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		紀功	to record merit.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>		紀錄	to place on record ( <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>		紀年	a dynasty.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		紀年日	commemoration day (or 記).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>		紀年碑	commemorative stone.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>		紀年郵票	commemorative stamps. [ <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		紀事	to make a memorandum ( <i>ta<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yuan<sup>2</sup></i>		紀元	an era.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yuan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		紀元前	Before Christ.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-yuan<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>		紀元後	the Christian era.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup> 94a</i>	水 斗	濟 <sup>76a964c</sup>	to assist ( <i>pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>chên<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup></i>		濟苦難	to aid the distressed ( <i>chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ,
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>		濟良所	Door of Hope, Shanghai.
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup></i>		濟貧	to assist the poor ( <i>p'in<sup>2</sup> ch'üng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>		濟世安民	to help the age and pacify the
<i>chi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		濟世主義	doctrine of redemption. [people.

<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 100b	女	妓 <sup>81a341b</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup>		妓家
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup>		妓女
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 107b	女	嫉 <sup>87a984a</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hen</i> <sup>4</sup>		嫉恨
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup>		嫉妬
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>4</sup>		嫉怨
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 112b	子	季 <sup>91a439c</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chün</i> <sup>1</sup>		季春
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup>		季年
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 93b	刀	劑 <sup>75c964c</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 95c	足	跡 <sup>77c985b</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 100b	尸	屐 <sup>81b392c</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 107a	影	髻 <sup>86c338c</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huan</i> <sup>2</sup>		髻鬢
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 111a	阜	際 <sup>90a965c</sup>
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 105b	刀	劇
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lieh</i> <sup>4</sup>		劇烈
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 113b	日	暨
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 111a	八	冀
<i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> 113c	廿	蒨

prostitutes (*piao*<sup>3</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>, *yin*<sup>2</sup> *fu*<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (*ch'ang*<sup>1</sup> *chi*<sup>4</sup>)  
 same (*yao*<sup>2</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>, *p'iao*<sup>2</sup>).  
 jealousy, envy, hatred.  
 envy.  
 same (*tu*<sup>4</sup> *chi*<sup>4</sup>).  
 envy.  
 the seasons (*ssü*<sup>4</sup> *chi*<sup>4</sup>) S.  
 the end of spring (*ch'un*<sup>1</sup> *ch'iu*<sup>2</sup>).  
 the end of the year (*la*<sup>4</sup> *yüeh*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to adjust, a dose (of medicine).  
 traces, footprints. See *tsung*<sup>1</sup> *chi*<sup>1</sup>.  
 wooden pattens (*ni*<sup>2</sup> *chi*<sup>1</sup>).  
 dressed hair of Chinese women.  
 same.  
 time, opportunity.  
 a play (*hsi*<sup>4</sup>).  
 factious, quarrelsome.  
 up to, also S.  
 expect S.  
 S.

<b>CH'I</b> <sup>1</sup> 124b	一	柒	七 <sup>101b987b</sup>
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tuan</i> <sup>3</sup>		七長八短	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chê</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>k'ou</i> <sup>4</sup>		七折八扣	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup>		七政	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup>		七七	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup>		七巧圖	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>4</sup>		七竅	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>		七情	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>liu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup>		七情六慾	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup>		七出	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chua</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>na</i> <sup>2</sup>		七抓八拏	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>1</sup>		七夕	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsien</i> <sup>2</sup>		七弦	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup>		七星	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup>		七星寶劍	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup> [ <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup>		七雄	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup>		七日來復	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ku</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'a</i> <sup>4</sup>		七股八杈	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lo</i> <sup>4</sup>		七零八落	
<i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>		七八成兒	

[written = 柒.  
 seven (1 before 1, 2, 3; 2 before 4)  
 long and short, scandal (*shih*<sup>4</sup> *fei*<sup>1</sup>).  
 squeezes in yamèn.  
 sun, moon, and five planets. [*sang*<sup>1</sup>).  
 "seven sevens" of mourning (*chü*<sup>1</sup>  
 a puzzle, consisting of seven pieces.  
 eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth.  
 "the seven passions" R. 332.  
 the passions and lusts.  
 seven reasons for divorce (Conf.).  
 snatch and grab. [Note 6.  
 7th evening of 7th month. See  
 a sort of banjo (*san*<sup>1</sup> *hsien*<sup>2</sup>).  
 Charles's wain (*pei*<sup>3</sup> *tou*<sup>3</sup> *hsing*<sup>1</sup>).  
 a two-edged sword. [doms.  
 Heroes of the Contending King-  
 recurrence of the 7th day (Sabbath?)  
 at loose ends (*luan*<sup>4</sup> *ch'i*<sup>1</sup> *pa*<sup>1</sup> *tsao*<sup>1</sup>).  
 scattered about in all directions.  
 7 or 8 chances out of ten in favor.

<i>ch'í-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	七十	seventy.
<i>ch'í-shou<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	七手八脚	too many cooks spoil the broth.
<i>ch'í-ta<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	七大八小	different sizes.
<i>ch'í-tien<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	七顛八倒	in confusion, tangled.
<i>ch'í-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>4</sup></i>	七頭八杖	same.
<i>ch'í-tsuí<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	七嘴八舌	conflicting opinions, gossip.
<i>ch'í-tung<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	七東八西	in disorder (luan <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> tsao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-yen<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	七言八語	conflicting opinions (i <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-wai<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup></i>	七歪八扭	crooked, bent (wan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>	* 七月七	the 7th day of the 7th month. [jên <sup>2</sup> .
<i>ch'í 115b</i>	女 妻 <sup>39c966a</sup>	a wife (lao <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> , ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ch'í <sup>1</sup> , nei <sup>4</sup>
<i>ch'í-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	妻 妾	wives and concubines (fu <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	妻 舅	brother-in-law. [chü <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	妻 兒 老 小	the entire family (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>ch'í-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	妻 房	a wife (chia <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	妻 女	wives and daughters.
<i>ch'í-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	妻 黨	wife's relations.
<i>ch'í-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	妻 弟	a brother-in-law. [li <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	妻 子	wife and children; a wife (chia <sup>1</sup>
<i>ch'í 119c</i>	水 漆 漆 <sup>97b987c</sup>	varnish, laequer (yu <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>1</sup> Chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-ch'í<sup>4</sup></i>	漆 器	lacquer ware (t'ui <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> eh'í <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	漆 精	best laequer. [wu <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-hei<sup>4</sup></i>	漆 黑	jet black (read ch'ü <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> , hei <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>1</sup>
<i>ch'í-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	漆 貨	lacquered goods (wu <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> eh'í <sup>1</sup>
<i>ch'í-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	漆 綠	green paint (yen <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ). [hei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-shih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	漆 食 人	varnish poisons people.
<i>ch'í-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	漆 樹	the varnish tree.
<i>ch'í-yao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	漆 咬 人	varnish poisons people.
<i>ch'í 120c</i>	月 期 <sup>98b344a</sup>	a fixed period, to expect (or 2).
<i>ch'í-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	期 間	duration (shih <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	期 服	one year's mourning (read chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-man<sup>3</sup></i>	期 滿	expiration of a time (hsien <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	期 望	to expect (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	期 月	the space of a month (jih <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'í 123a</i>	欠 欺 <sup>100b312a</sup>	to deceive, to insult (man <sup>2</sup> hung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'í-cha<sup>4</sup></i>	欺 詐	to cheat, to swindle.
<i>ch'í-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	欺 君	to deceive one's sovereign (chün <sup>1</sup>
<i>ch'í-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	欺 負	to insult, to humbug. [wang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	欺 笑	to insult. [p'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ch'í-hung<sup>3</sup></i>	欺 哄	to deceive by falsehood (huang <sup>3</sup>
<i>ch'í-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	欺 人	to insult a person.

\*Note 6.

ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>3</sup> 欺辱  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 欺欺怕硬  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup> 欺孤滅寡  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>4</sup> 欺弄  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>2</sup> 欺瞞  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 欺騙  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 欺善怕惡  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 欺生  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>2</sup> 欺天大罪  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 欺侮  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 欺壓  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup> 欺壓良善  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 116a ㄩ 凄 凄<sup>34b966a</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup> 凄凄  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup> 凄冷  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 凄涼  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 116a 心 悽 悽<sup>94b966a</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>2</sup> 悽感  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup> 悽悲  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>3</sup> 悽慘  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 116a 木 栖 棲<sup>94b788a</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 棲止  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 棲流所  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 棲身  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 124c 水 沏 沏<sup>102a977c</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 沏茶  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 沏茶來  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 沏上  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> (tsu<sup>1</sup>) 1465c 口 噓 噓<sup>1169a1014c</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup>. cha<sup>1</sup> 噓噓喳喳  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 131c 艸 莛 莛<sup>107a988c</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 莛理  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup> 117a 山 崎 崎<sup>95a342a</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 崎嶇

**CHT<sup>2</sup> 129a** 齊 齊 齊<sup>105a966b</sup>  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 齊賬  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>3</sup> 齊整  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 齊集  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 齊家  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 齊家治國  
 ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 齊截

to insult (ling<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>). [strong.  
 insulting the weak but fearing the  
 cruelty towards widows and orphans.  
 to insult (wu<sup>3</sup> man<sup>4</sup>).  
 to deceive.  
 to cheat (hung<sup>3</sup>). [bad.  
 insulting the good and afraid of the  
 impose on strangers.  
 the great sin of insulting Heaven.  
 to deceive, to insult. [p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to impose on, to oppress (hung<sup>3</sup>  
 to oppress the good.  
 cold, freezing; grief (tung<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 intense cold; lonely (ling<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (lêng<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 solitary (ling<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>, liang<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 sorrow, grief (k'u<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 to commiserate (k'o<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>1</sup>).  
 sorrowful (yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to roost; a dwelling (also hsi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to rest (hsieh<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 a refuge for vagrants (liu<sup>2</sup> min<sup>2</sup>).  
 a place of abode (chu<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pour boiling water on tea.  
 same (p'ao<sup>4</sup>, k'ai<sup>1</sup>, tao<sup>4</sup>),  
 make the tea and fetch it.  
 to make, as tea.  
 whispers (ti<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 whispering and chattering.  
 to repair, put in order (hsiu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 steep, abrupt (tou<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.

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even; to adjust (p'ing<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>) R.  
 to collect all accounts (t'ao<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 orderly, neat, complete (chêng<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>.  
 assembled together, e. g., students  
 to regulate the family. [for exam.  
 to govern the family, rule the State.  
 even, all already.

ch'1²-ch'üan²	齊全	complete (chü¹ ch'üan²).
ch'1²-chung¹	齊中	the middle (chung¹ hsiu¹ tien³).
ch'1²-hang²-pa⁴-kung¹	齊行罷工	a general strike. [“corner.”
ch'1²-hang²-pa⁴-shih⁴	齊行霸市	to unite to keep up prices, to
ch'1²-hsin¹-ho¹-i⁴	齊心合意	of one heart and one mind. [hsin¹).
ch'1²-hsin²-nu³-li²	齊心努力	unanimous use of strength (t'ung²).
ch'1²-ko⁴-ch'a¹	齊各(個)體	snapped off square in two (chê²
ch'1²-kuo²	齊國	old name of Shantung. [tuan⁴)-
ch'1²-mei²-kun⁴	齊眉棍	a fencing staff (wu³ chien⁴).
ch'1²-pei⁴-liao³	齊備了	completed, ready (yü⁴ pei⁴).
ch'1²-shêng⁴	[ti¹ 齊盛雙的	correct, regular (chêng⁴).
ch'1²-shuang¹ shuang¹	齊雙雙的	one after another (lü⁴ hsi⁴).
ch'1²-ta⁴-luo³	齊大夥	in a body.
ch'1² 116c 大奇	奇⁹⁴c³⁴⁴c	strange, rare (ku³ kuai⁴).
ch'1²-chi⁴	奇計	surprising stratagems (chi² mou²)-
ch'1²-chi⁴-i⁴-nêng²	奇技異能	very clever.
ch'1²-ch'iao³	奇巧	clever, ingenious (hsi¹ ch'1²).
ch'1²-ch'u¹-i⁴-wai²	奇出意外	most surprising (ch'a⁴ i⁴).
ch'1²-hsiang³	奇想	a lofty thought.
ch'1²-hsieh² [chuang⁴	奇邪	strange, uncanny (i⁴ ch'ang²).
ch'1²-hsing²-kuai⁴-	奇形怪狀	singular (ch'ien¹ ch'1² pai³ kuai⁴).
ch'1²-huo⁴	奇貨	rare commodities (hsi¹ han³).
ch'1²-i⁴	奇異	singular looking (ch'u¹ ch'1²).
ch'1²-kuai⁴	奇怪	strange (ku³ kuai⁴).
ch'1²-miao⁴	奇妙	clever.
ch'1²-nan²-tzũ³	奇男子	a clever lad (ling¹ li⁴).
ch'1²-shih⁴	奇事	a strange affair, a miracle (i⁴ chi⁴).
ch'1²-shu¹	奇書	a curious book.
ch'1²-shu⁴	奇數	odd numbers (ou³ shu⁴) read chi¹.
ch'1²-ssũ¹-miao⁴-	奇思妙想	wonderful thoughts (ssũ¹ hsiang³).
ch'1²-ts'ai² [hsiang³	奇才	remarkable talents (ta⁴ts'ai², ta⁴ch'1².
ch'1² 117b 馬	騎⁹⁵c³⁴⁵a	to ride any animal astride (k'ua⁴ma³.
ch'1²-ch'iang²-tang³	騎牆黨	independent party (on the fence).
ch'1²-ch'ing¹-niu²	騎青牛	Lao Chun who so rode West.
ch'1²-fêng⁴-yin⁴	騎縫印	stamp on identical copies.
ch'1²-hu³-nan⁴-hsia⁴	騎虎難下	fig. an awkward predicament.
ch'1²-lo⁴-t'o²	騎駱駝	riding a camel (tso⁴ chia⁴).
ch'1²-ma³	騎馬	to ride a horse.
ch'1²-ma³-chao³-ma³	騎馬找馬	ride a horse to seek a horse.
ch'1²-mu⁴-lü²	騎木驢	terrible punishment of a woman.
ch'1²-ping¹	騎兵	cavalry.
ch'1²-pu⁴-chu⁴	騎不住	cannot ride on.



ch'í²-shê⁴	騎射	mounted archery (shih² chien⁴).
ch'í²-shêng¹-k'ou³	騎牲口	to ride an animal (ch'êng² ma³).
ch'í² 120a	八 其	he, she, it, its, the, they. M. 427.
ch'í²-chung¹	其中	in the midst of.
ch'í²-jên²	其人	that man, the man (chê⁴ ko⁴).
ch'í²-nei⁴-chung¹	其內中	in the midst of (tsai⁴ ch'í² nei⁴).
ch'í²-shên⁴	其甚	still worse.
ch'í²-shih²	其實	the fact, truly; but (shih² shih⁴).
ch'í²-ti⁴	其地	this place (tz'ü⁴ ti⁴).
ch'í²-tz'ü⁴	其次	the next (hsia⁴ tz'ü⁴, t'ich¹ chin⁴).
ch'í²-yü²	其餘	the remainder (shêng³ hsia⁴ ti¹).
ch'í² 121b	木 { 棋	the game of chess (hsiang⁴ ch'í²).
ch'í²	棋	same (wei² chi², cho² ch'í²).
ch'í²-chü²	棋局	a chess-board arranged for playing.
ch'í²-fên¹	棋分	to separate as chessmen (fig.) N.
ch'í²-fêng⁴-tui⁴-shou³	棋逢對手	chess-player meeting his match.
ch'í²-p'an²	棋盤	a chess-board (hsia⁴ ch'í²).
ch'í²-p'an²-ling³	棋盤領	kind of collar worn by women.
ch'í²-pu⁴	棋布	to separate as chessmen (fig.) N.
ch'í²-shih⁴	棋勢	a chess-board arranged for playing.
ch'í²-tz'ü³	棋子	a chess-man (i¹ p'an² ch'í²).
ch'í² (tz'ü) 122b 方 旗	旗	a flag, banner, or standard. [feet?
ch'í²-chuang¹-han⁴-	旗幟漢幟	Tartar or Chinese? large or small
ch'í²-hao⁴ [chuang¹	旗號	a signal flag (pa¹ ch'í², kua⁴ ch'í²).
ch'í²-jên²	旗人	Banner-men. G. 379.
ch'í²-kan¹	旗杆	a flag-staff (tou³ tz'ü³).
ch'í²-kan¹-tou³	旗杆斗	the peck measure halfway up flag-
ch'í²-p'ai²-kuan¹	旗牌官	an ensign; a messenger. [staffs.
ch'í²-yü³	旗語	flag signals.
ch'í² 118c	示 祈	to pray, to call upon (ch'í³).
ch'í²-ch'iu²	祈求	same (tao³ kao⁴, k'ên³ ch'iu²).
ch'í²-fu²	祈福	to pray for blessings (chu⁴ fu²).
ch'í²-nien²-tien⁴	祈年殿	temple of prayer for prosperous
ch'í²-tao³	祈禱	to pray (tao³ kao⁴). [year.
ch'í²-tao³-shang⁴-ti⁴	祈禱上帝	to pray to God.
ch'í²-tao³-hui⁴	祈禱會	prayer-meeting.
ch'í²-tz'ü⁴	祈賜	to beg for a gift (kao¹ shêng¹).
ch'í²-tz'ü⁴-hui²-yin¹	祈賜回音	please favor me with a reply.
ch'í²-wang⁴	祈望	to hope, to trust that (p'an⁴ wang⁴).
ch'í²-yü³	祈雨	to pray for rain (ch'iu² yü³).
ch'í² 132a	山 岐	a celebrated hill; to diverge or 歧.
ch'í²-fêng¹	岐峰	peaks of a mountain (shan¹).

ch'i <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		岐路		diverging roads (ch'a <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>2</sup> 129b	肉 月	臍	105c966c	the navel (tu <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		臍帶子		the navel string.
ch'i <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 129c	田	畦	106a179b	small beds or plots of ground.
ch'i <sup>2</sup> 130b	示	祇	106b345b	respect, divinity of earth (ti <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>2</sup> 122b	鹿	麒	99c344b	one of four fabulous animals
ch'i <sup>2</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		麒麟		same (fêng <sup>4</sup> huang <sup>2</sup> ). [(unicorn?).
<b>CH'I<sup>3</sup></b> 127c	走	起	104a347a	to rise up; to commence. M.70,360.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		起茶		to get tea ready.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		起程		to start on journey (ch'i <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>4</sup> -		起承轉合		4 steps in writing an essay. M. 600.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	[ho <sup>2</sup>	起價		to raise the price (ang <sup>2</sup> kuci <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -ao <sup>4</sup>		起驕傲		to begin proud thoughts (ao <sup>4</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>		起轎		to tip up a sedan chair.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		起前		at first, from the first (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		起錢		to draw money, <i>e. g.</i> , from bank.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>4</sup>		起見		for the sake of, object in view (mu <sup>4</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>		起初		in the beginning (mo <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ). [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>		起居		ordinary state of person.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		起風		the wind rises (kua <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>		起旱		start on land journey (han <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		起席		concluding the banquet (yen <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>		起先		in the beginning.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>		起釁		to start strife (fên <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		起行		to start on a journey (chien <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>		起火砲		rockets (pien <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		起貨		to discharge cargo (tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		起貨單		a discharge permit.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		起義		start a revolution N.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		起意		to harbor a thought (huai <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>		起根		from the first, primarily (pên <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		起工		to begin work (tung <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		起來		to get up (chan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		起立表決		rising vote. [Examiner. O. M. 165.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		起馬		to start off (officials), <i>e. g.</i> , Grand
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>		起錨		to weigh anchor (hsia <sup>4</sup> m.).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		起名		to designate (ch'êng <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ). [li <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -na <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		起那裏來		where do you come from? (ta <sup>3</sup> na <sup>3</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>		起泡		to raise blisters, etc.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>		起兵		to raise troops (chao <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>		起駁		to transfer a cargo (po <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> )

ch'i <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	起不來	cannot get up.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	起色	to rise in value or quality.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	起身	to start on a journey, (tung <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> )
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	起誓	to take an oath (tu <sup>3</sup> chou <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>2</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	起首	the beginning. [yüan <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	起手	pick-pocket (pai <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> , san <sup>1</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	起死回生	to bring back to life. [chih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	起點	starting point.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	起頭	the beginning, (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -tsang <sup>1</sup>	起賊	to recover stolen goods (t'an <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>3</sup>	起早睡晚	rising early and late to bed.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	起草	prepare a rough draft (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	起坐	conduct, (tung <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>	起端	beginning.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	起眼	worthy of notice (pu <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> 129c	豈	how? M. 444 (yen <sup>1</sup> ) expects no.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	豈敢	how dare I? (polite).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -k'ên <sup>3</sup>	豈肯	how can one be willing? (yüan <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	豈能如此	how can it be so (yen <sup>1</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	豈不知	how don't you know? (na <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	豈不是	certainly. [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	豈有不可	there is no reason why (k'o <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>3</sup>
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	豈有此理	out of the question (polite). [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>3</sup> 132c	口啓	to open, to begin (ching <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>	啓者	this is to begin—(letters).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	啓知	to inform (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> , shu <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	啓齒	to open the mouth.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>	啓蒙	to teach the young or ignorant.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	啓明星	the morning star (ch'ang <sup>1</sup> kêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	啓示	revelation (mê <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	啓事	to make known.
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -orchi 101a	言訖	to finish Go <sup>4</sup> .
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	訖結完案	the case is settled (liao <sup>3</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	訖驗	an examination finished (yen <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> 125a	乙乞	to beg, to give (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	乞伏	to beg, prostrate (t'ao <sup>3</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>	乞丐	beggars (yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>3</sup> 517a	走迄	to reach or extend to; finally See
ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	迄今	till now (ju <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ). [hsi <sup>3</sup> ].

CH'1<sup>4</sup> 125b 气气 氣 102b348b  
 ch'i<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 氣機

air, breath, vapor; temper, force.  
 steam engine (chi<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).

ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	氣槍	air-gun, pop-gun.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> [t'ien <sup>2</sup>	氣質	temper, disposition (p'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -	氣靜神恬	a calm and generous disposition
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	氣球	a balloon, a foot-ball. [(ho <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>3</sup>	氣壯	firm, bold (li <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>3</sup>	氣喘	asthma.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> [wang <sup>2</sup>	氣絕	exhausted, without life (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chueh <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -	氣絕身亡	same. [(shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ung <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> niu <sup>2</sup>	氣冲斗牛	great anger, rage (see below)
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	氣忿忿的	very angry (see below), (fên <sup>4</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	氣恨	animosity, to hate (fa <sup>1</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hêng <sup>4</sup> -hêng <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	氣諄諄的	bursting with rage.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	氣候	a division of fifteen days. See
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	氣息	to expire (tuan <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [note 21.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	氣象學	meteorology.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	氣像	appearance (jung <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	氣心瘋	anger producing insanity (fêng <sup>1</sup>
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	氣性	temper, disposition (p'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	氣序	climate.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	氣血	the constitution (yüan <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	氣人	to enrage a person (jê <sup>3</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>	氣概	appearance.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	氣力	strength, speed (as of a steamer).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup>	氣迷	maddened by bad temper.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	氣迷心	goitre (hou <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	氣脉	constitution.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	氣派	style, pomp (ta <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	氣的冰冷	cold with anger.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>2</sup>	氣不忿	unable to restrain one's anger (see
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>	氣色	complexion (yen <sup>2</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ). [below].
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	氣色不正	complexion not proper color.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	氣生不生	enraged.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	氣死	to die of anger (jên <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> t'un <sup>1</sup>
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	氣死風	a gauze lantern. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -jen <sup>2</sup>	氣死人	to anger one to death.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	氣燈	a gas light or lamp (tzü <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	氣體	a gas.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup>	氣的成病	got ill from anger.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup> pêng <sup>4</sup>	氣的亂降	hopping mad (see above).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>2</sup>	氣調	rhythm, time (yün <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>3</sup>	氣短	shortness of breath (ch'uan <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup>
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	氣斷	breath cut off. [hsü <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).

ch'i <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	氣味兒	flavour, taste, relish (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	氣運	luck (yün <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , hao <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 134b	口 { 器 120a349a	any utensil, ability (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup>		same (pu <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	器具	utensil, furniture (chia <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	器重他	to regard him with reverence.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>	器械	military weapons, arms (chün <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	器械體操	gymnastics with apparatus.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	器官	physical organ.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	器量	large-minded (k'uan <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup>
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>3</sup>	器皿	plates, dishes, etc. [liang <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	器材	materials (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	器物	things, utensils.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	器用	a utensil, or instrument.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 133c	木 棄 109b349a	to throw away (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> t'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup>	棄暗就光	to come out of darkness into light.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup>	棄假歸真	reject the false and turn to the true.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>	棄舊換新	reject the old and adopt the new.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	棄絕	to cast off (t'ui <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> -o <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	棄絕惡習	break off bad habits (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>4</sup>	棄卻	to cast off (tiu <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	棄廢	to throw away (k'uang <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -	棄邪歸正	to reject the heretical and become
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> [chêng <sup>4</sup>	棄嫌	to reject (yen <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [orthodox.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	棄官	to give up office (hsieh <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup>	棄捨	to abandon, to discard (shê <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	棄世	to die (hsieh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	棄掉	to reject.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 123c	大 契 100c349b	a deed, a cheque (hung <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	契交	intimate friendship (chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup>
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	契券	a deed or bond, proof. [p'êng <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	契父	a bond or adopted father (i <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	契合	intimate.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	契男	an adopted male or son (i <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	契尾	a stamped appendix to a deed.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yo <sup>1</sup>	契約	a deed or bond (hung <sup>2</sup> c. pai <sup>2</sup> c.).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	契友	intimate friends (hsien <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 134a	水 泣 109c396b	to shed tears (k'u <sup>1</sup> , liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	泣血	to weep bitterly (fu <sup>4</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> sang <sup>3</sup>	泣血稽顙	bitter grief (funeral notice).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>	泣哭	to weep (t'i <sup>4</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).

ch'i <sup>4</sup> 119b	戈 戚 <sup>97a987a</sup>	mournful, angry.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	戚 誼	relatives (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	戚 屬	same (chuan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 125a	石 砌 <sup>102a967b</sup>	to raise in layers (as a wall).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	砌 牆	to build a wall (lei <sup>3</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	砌 烟 筒	to build up a chimney (tsao <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	砌 桶 路	to make a raised path.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 125b	气 汽	steam, gas, petrol.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	汽 車	automobile, motor car.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	汽 球	a balloon.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	汽 舟	a steamer.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	汽 水	aerated water (ho <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	汽 笛	steamer whistle.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	汽 自 行 車	motor cycle.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	汽 油	benzine.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 133b	人 企 <sup>109a349b</sup>	to stand erect, anxious.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> 130c	手 技	clever. Also chi.
ch'i <sup>4</sup> (hsi) 134a	阜 隙	fissure S.
<b>GHIA</b> <sup>1</sup> 136b	宀 家 <sup>111c351c</sup>	family or home; a sect (chai <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	家 安	money left for use of family.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chai <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	家 宅 不 安	the home is unquiet (luan <sup>4</sup> ). [tang <sup>1</sup> ].
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	家 產	family property or estates (chia <sup>1</sup>
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	家 產 盡 絕	the family property all exhausted.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> [chüeh <sup>2</sup>	家 長	the head of a family (tung <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	家 常 飯	every-day fare, pot-luck (pien <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	家 常 話	common conversation (hsü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> tuan <sup>3</sup>	家 長 里 短	gossip (shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> , shuo <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>
chia <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	家 機 布	home woven cloth (chih <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ). [tuan <sup>3</sup> ].
chia <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	家 家 戶 戶	every family (ko <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	家 將	family retainers.
chia <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup>	家 教 不 嚴	family government is lax.
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	家 雀	a sparrow (ma <sup>3</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup>	家 姐	my eldest sister (tzü <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>3</sup>	家 醜	the "black sheep" of the family.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	家 主	master of a family (tang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	家 去	to go home (hui <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -chuan <sup>4</sup>	家 傳	family records.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	家 眷	family, wife and children.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	家 君	master or father of a family.
chia <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	家 中	in the family (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chia <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	家 法	the regulations of the house.

<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup>-lian<sup>4</sup></i>	家翻宅亂	house topsy-turvy (lian <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>1</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	家風	family teaching. [tsao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	家父	my father (fu <sup>4</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	家下	wife; wife and children (ch'i <sup>1</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	家下人	servants.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	家鄉	one's native place (pên <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	家小	wife; wife and children.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	家信	a family letter, (chia <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	家兄	my elder brother (ko <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	家人	the family, a domestic (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	家人婦子	all the persons of a family.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	家口	the people of a house; a wife.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	家裏	at home, my wife (ch'i <sup>1</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	家廟	ancestral temple (tsu <sup>3</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	家母	my mother.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>3</sup></i>	家奴	one's servant (nu <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup></i>	家邦	one's country, etc. (pên <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup></i>	家貧	in poverty (ming <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>2</sup></i>	家破人亡	ruined in person and estate (ch'ao <sup>1</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	家僕	domestics (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ). [chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>3</sup></i>	家譜	family tree (shih <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	家事	domestic affairs.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	家室	a family.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	家世	worldly concerns of a family.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	家世不好	family unprosperous.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	家書	a family letter or 信 (p'ing <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	家眷	a family. [ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	家私	family property or estates (chia <sup>1</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	家當	wealth (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ). [shrine.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	家堂	the family hall, or gods, ancestral
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	家道	style of living, (hua <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ). [sui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	家道不和	family discord (fu <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	家丁	a domestic, a slave (chia <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	家庭	a family, a home (chu <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	家庭教育	domestic education.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	家庭革命	domestic revolution. N.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup></i>	家宰	a steward. [guard against.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	家賊難防	a thief in the family is hard to
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	家族主義	clannishness.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	家慈	my mother (chia <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> , chia <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	家務	household affairs (tang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ych<sup>4</sup></i>	家業	family property or estates.

<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	家嚴	my father ( <i>fu<sup>4</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup></i>	家冤	family grievance ( <i>han<sup>3</sup> yüan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 138a</i>	力加 <sup>113a350a</sup>	to add to, to increase ( <i>t'ien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	加級	to promote in rank ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>	[ <i>ch'u<sup>2</sup></i> ] 加減	to add and to diminish ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	加減乘除	add, subtract, multiply, and divide.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	加錢	to give more money ( <i>kao<sup>1</sup> sheng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	加緊辦理	to manage with extra care ( <i>jên<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	加恩	to exercise kindness to. [ <i>pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	加法	method of adding.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	加銜	nominal rank; titular dignity.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	加刑	to inflict punishment ( <i>hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	加一倍	to double the number or quantity.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	加入	to add to.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	加科	extra customs duty ( <i>shui<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	加官	to promote in office.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup> chüe<sup>2</sup></i>	加官進爵	may your rank be increased.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	加冠	to add the cap at marriage,
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	加工	extra work. [coronation].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	加利	to pay interest ( <i>li<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	加冕	coronation.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	加勉	increasingly energetic ( <i>mien<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	加額禮	military salute.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	加倍	to double ( <i>shuang<sup>1</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup> huan<sup>2</sup></i>	加倍賠還	to repay double.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	加三級	to promote three steps (official).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	加十倍	ten times more.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>rh<sup>3</sup></i>	加答兒	catarrh. N.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	加添	to add ( <i>tsêng<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	加多些	give a little more.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	加多少	how much more will you give?
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsêng<sup>1</sup></i>	加增	to increase ( <i>tsêng<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	加罪	increase guilt.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	加印	to surcharge.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	加印郵票	surcharged stamps. [lined.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 135a</i>	大夾 <sup>110c356a</sup>	to press, to nip, nippers, double-
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>3</sup></i>	夾襖	a lined coat ( <i>tan<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>3</sup>, mien<sup>2</sup> ao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup></i>	夾疹	a rash, small pox, flea bites ( <i>ko<sup>4</sup>tsao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>	夾翦	nippers, snuffers ( <i>nich<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	夾鉛	to adulterate coin with lead.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	夾給	to support on each side ( <i>fu<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	夾緊	press tightly.



<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	夾竹桃	oleander.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	夾鼓	to wink ( <i>chi<sup>3</sup>yen<sup>3</sup></i> ). [( <i>huai<sup>2</sup>tzū<sup>3</sup>ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>1</sup></i>	夾棍	instrument of torture for ankles
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	夾攻	to attack on both sides ( <i>liang<sup>3</sup>p'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	夾臘花	to snuff a candle ( <i>la<sup>4</sup>chu<sup>2</sup>, la<sup>4</sup>nieh<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	夾板	hames (part of harness). [ <i>tzū<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	夾板船	foreign sailing vessels ( <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	夾板子	an instrument of torture; castanets.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>	夾棒	instrument of squeezing torture
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	夾鼻眼鏡	pince-nez glasses. [( <i>k'u<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>lai<sup>2</sup></i>	夾不起來	can't pick it up.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	夾不住	can't hold tight, <i>e.g.</i> with chopsticks.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	夾帶	to smuggle ( <i>ssū<sup>1</sup>hūo<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	夾道兒	a walk, a passage. [See <i>chia<sup>4</sup></i> below.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	夾的單的	double and single ( <i>e.g.</i> , clothing).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	夾雜	to mix, to blend ( <i>ts'an<sup>1</sup>tsa<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	夾在裏面	to place between two, <i>e.g.</i> , leaves
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	夾在書裏	to put within the leaves. [of book.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 143b</i>	佳	good, fine, auspicious.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	佳城	ancestral tombs ( <i>tsu<sup>3</sup>tsung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	佳期	an auspicious time ( <i>chi<sup>2</sup>jih<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>ch'i<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	佳節	festival or holiday time ( <i>chieh<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	佳景	a fine landscape ( <i>ching<sup>3</sup>chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	佳話	good or fine language.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	佳意	a good idea ( <i>kao<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	佳人	a beautiful woman ( <i>mei<sup>3</sup>jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	佳麗	handsome, elegant.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	佳美	same ( <i>miao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	佳妙	excellent, admirable ( <i>mei<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup></i>	佳偶	a fine pair.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	佳筆	excellent handwriting ( <i>pei<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	佳作	good compositions ( <i>chu<sup>4</sup>tso<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	佳音	a good voice ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup>hsi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 140c</i>	嘉	good, excellent. [A. D.].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup></i>	嘉慶	Emperor Chia Ch'ing (1796-1821
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>	嘉禾章	the "Excellent crop" decoration N.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>	嘉賓	respected guests ( <i>k'ê<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	嘉平月	the 12th moon ( <i>la<sup>4</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	嘉味	fine flavor ( <i>tzū<sup>1</sup>wei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i>	嘉餚	excellent cuisine ( <i>yang<sup>4</sup>chuan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 137c</i>	傢	household furniture, ( <i>ch'i<sup>4</sup>chü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	傢器	same ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup>.t'ing<sup>2</sup></i> ).

<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>		傢具	same (mu <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>		傢伙	same (hao <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		傢什	same (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>		傢使	same (tung <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ). [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 139a</i>	木	枷 <sup>113c350b</sup>	the wooden collar or cangue (k'ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>		枷號	to be put in the "collar" (p'ei <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>hao<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>chung<sup>4</sup></i>		枷號示衆	cangue as warning (ching <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>		枷滿	when the time of cangue is up.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		枷示	to cangue (tan <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>		枷打	to beat and put in the "collar."
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 135c</i>	手	挾 <sup>111a356b</sup>	to carry under the arm (also hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		挾制	oppress (chê <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ). [the arm.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>		挾着書包	clasping a bundle of books under
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		挾帶	to carry under the arm (k'uai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 138a</i>	禾	稼 <sup>113a354c</sup>	to sow, to plant (kêng <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>		稼穡	to sow and to reap (sa <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 139b</i>	衣	袈 <sup>114a350c</sup>	surplice of Buddhist priest.
<i>chia<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>		袈裟	same (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ). [hsia <sup>2</sup>
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 175b</i>	人	俠	chivalrous, also chieh <sup>1</sup> Gi—See
<i>chia<sup>1</sup> 139c</i>	走	迎	shih <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> , Buddha.

<b>CHIA<sup>2</sup> 136a</b>	頁	頰 <sup>111b356c</sup>	the jaws (sai <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> , sai <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>		頰鬚	the whiskers (hu <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>2</sup> 143c</i>	衣	袷 <sup>117c357a</sup>	double, lined (garment) (mien <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>chia<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>		袷衣服	lined clothing (li <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ) [tan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup></i>		袷褲	a lined pants (k'ai <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>2</sup>p'ao<sup>2</sup>chia<sup>3</sup>kua<sup>4</sup></i>		袷袍袷褂	lined gown and lined coat.
<i>chia<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>		袷被	a lined quilt (pei <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>CHIA<sup>3</sup> 141a</b>	人	假 <sup>115c352c</sup>	false, if, leave of absence (4th).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		假借	to falsely borrow; evasion. [(chên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>		假粧	to pretend (hsü <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup></i>		假充	to falsely represent, etc. (mao <sup>4</sup>
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		假話	falsehood (hsia <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		假意	designedly misleading (ku <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		假仁假義	hypocritical (see below), (hsü <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>		假如	if, suppose (or 若) (shé <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>		假公濟私	helping one's self in guise of public
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>wei<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>4</sup></i>		假冒爲善	hypocrite (fên <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [spirit.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-nieh<sup>1</sup></i>		假捏	to fabricate (nieh <sup>1</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>		假使	suppose for example (t'ang <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		假手	use as a tool.

<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	假說	hypothesis.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-wen<sup>2</sup></i>	假斯文	make-believe scholar (fu <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	假定	hypothesis.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	假託	feign, pretend.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	假做	same.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-i'u<sup>2</sup></i>	假途	make a short cut (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup> 142b</i>	* 田 甲	the first; scales; finger nails.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	甲長	headman of a tithing.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	甲冑	a suit of armour (k'ai <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	甲乙丙丁	1. 2. 3. 4.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	甲板	captains bridge.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	甲兵	mailed soldiers (ping <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>	甲子	one of the diagrams.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	甲午	the year of the war with Japan.
<i>chia<sup>3</sup> 783b</i>	貝 賈	S. See ku <sup>3</sup>
<b>CHIA<sup>4</sup> 137c</b>	女 嫁	to marry (applied to the woman).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	嫁娶	marriage (yin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> , hun <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	嫁粧	a marriage portion, (p'in <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	嫁夫	marry a husband (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	嫁禍	to lay blame on another (man <sup>2</sup>
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	嫁人	to marry a person. [yüan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	嫁奩	wedding presents (li <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	嫁女	to give daughter in marriage (kuei <sup>1</sup>
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup></i>	嫁資	dowry (chuang <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ). [nu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>4</sup> 144a</i>	人 價	value (chiang <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	價長了(漲)	the prices has risen (t'ai <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	價錢	prices cost.
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup></i>	價錢昂	a high price, dear (mai <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	價錢賤	a low price, cheap. (kung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	價錢重	a high price, dear (mai <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	價錢貴	same.
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup></i>	價錢便宜	a reasonable price (kung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	價錢平	an even price.
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	價錢騰	the price rises (ang <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	價錢低	a low price (p'ien <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>to<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup></i>	價錢多少	what is the price? (yao <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	價值	the price, the value of (chih <sup>2</sup>
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	價出頭	high price. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	價高	a high price (ang <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	價格	market quotations, standard value.

\*Note 90.

<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	價廉
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-nên<sup>4</sup></i>	價嫵
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	價實
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	價銀
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	價硬
<i>chia<sup>4</sup> 140b</i>	木架 115a353c
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	架枝桃
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	架花
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup></i>	架弄
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	架不住
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	架式
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>1</sup></i>	架唆
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	架子大
<i>chia<sup>4</sup> 139c</i>	馬駕 114b353b
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	駕車
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	駕前
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	駕下
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	駕臨
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	駕馬
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-pêng<sup>1</sup></i>	駕崩
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	駕不佳風
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup></i>	駕駛者
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	駕訟
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>	駕雲
<i>chia<sup>4</sup> 136a</i>	艸莢 111b356c
<i>chia<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	莢羹

<b>CH'IA<sup>1</sup> 144c</b>	手 搯 118c358a
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	搯尖子
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>sê<sup>4</sup></i>	搯尖出色
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	搯指
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup>tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	搯住嗓子
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ũ<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>wei<sup>3</sup></i>	搯去頭尾
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup></i>	搯訣念咒
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	[chou <sup>4</sup> ] 搯花
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	搯一朵花
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	搯破了
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ï<sup>2</sup></i>	搯不齊
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>ssũ<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup></i>	[suan <sup>4</sup> ] 搯死了
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ia<sup>1</sup></i>	搯算搯算
<i>ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>mao<sup>4</sup>tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	搯草帽子

a moderate price (kung<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>),  
 the price tender (easy), (k'o<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 a fair price, true prices.  
 the price of (ting<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 the price is firm (huan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 a stand (num. of framed things).  
 the oleander (chia<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup>). [lai<sup>2</sup>].  
 to prop or support flowers (chih<sup>1</sup> ch'ï<sup>3</sup>.  
 to put on airs. [liang<sup>3</sup>].  
 cannot support (a weight) (fên<sup>4</sup>  
 affected style, condition (ch'ï<sup>4</sup> p'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to egg on (t'iao<sup>1</sup> so<sup>1</sup>). [yang<sup>4</sup>].  
 giving one's self airs (ta<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>  
 a carriage, a term of respect (tsun<sup>r</sup>  
 a cart or carriage (lao<sup>2</sup>chia<sup>4</sup>). [chia<sup>4</sup>.  
 in presence of emperor (yü<sup>4</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 palace officials (kung<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 your arrival (tang<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 riding (ch'ï<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 the death of emperor (pin<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 cannot ride out the gale.  
 pilot, navigator. [tz'ũ<sup>2</sup>].  
 begin legal proceedings (t'iao<sup>r</sup>  
 to ride on the clouds (t'êng<sup>1</sup>yün<sup>2</sup>chia<sup>4</sup>  
 pods of leguminous plants. [wu<sup>4</sup>].  
 a kind of medicine (yao<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).

to dig the nails into, pinch (nich<sup>1</sup>).  
 to share illicit gains (sê<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>). [lei<sup>4</sup>].  
 excelling others (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> ch'ï<sup>3</sup>  
 to reckon on the fingers (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 to seize by the throat (hou<sup>2</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
 seizing head and tail.  
 to use incantations (tu<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pluck a flower (ts'ai<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (hua<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>). [p'o<sup>4</sup>].  
 pinched till the blood comes (chua<sup>1</sup>  
 not fitted evenly (ts'ên<sup>1</sup>tz'ũ<sup>1</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ch'ï<sup>2</sup>.  
 choked to death. [chih<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>].  
 to reckon on the fingers (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>  
 to plait strawbraid for hats.

ch'ia<sup>1</sup> (tzŭ) 144c 卜 卡 118b940b  
 ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 卡住了  
 ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 卡房  
 ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 卡路  
 ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 卡子  
 ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ia<sup>3</sup> 145c 木 楷

**CH'IA<sup>4</sup>** 145a 心 恰 119a357a  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 恰巧  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 恰好  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 恰賽  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 恰似  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 恰當  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 恰對  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 恰要  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 恰遇  
 ch'ia<sup>4</sup> 525c 水 洽

水 彳

**CHIANG<sup>1</sup>** 146a 江 119c362a  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 江豬  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 江海  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 江海關  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 江河  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 江西  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>2</sup> 江西刺  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 江心  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 江湖  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 江湖客  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 江口  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup> 江米  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 江南  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-chŭ<sup>2</sup> 江南菊  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup> 江寧  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 江山  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>1</sup> 江蘇  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 147a 寸 將 叙 將 120c967a  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 將計就計  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 將起來  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 將將的  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 將指  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 將近  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> 將就

a pass. See k'a<sup>1</sup> (2 & 3). [mao<sup>4</sup> pien<sup>2</sup>. held fast between two objects (chia<sup>1</sup> a guard-house (p'u<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ih<sup>2</sup>]. same.

clasp of a belt (ho<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>1</sup>). model, pattern (also k'ai<sup>3</sup>).

[k'uei<sup>1</sup>]. fortunately (chiao<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup>, hsing<sup>4</sup> in the nick of time (k'o<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>). fortunately (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).

to rival, even better.

like as if (hsiang<sup>4</sup> ssŭ<sup>4</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>].

in nick of time, apposite (chêng<sup>4</sup> to exactly agree (chêng<sup>4</sup> tui<sup>4</sup>).

just about to (chiang<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).

to meet opportunely (chiu<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).

penetrate, also hsia<sup>4</sup>.

a river, especially the Yang-tzŭ porpoise. [(ho<sup>2</sup>) S.

river and seas.

Shanghai Customs.

rivers in general (ch'uan<sup>1</sup>).

the province of Kiang-si. W.I., 111.

the China-aster (chŭ<sup>2</sup>).

in the centre of a river. [chiang<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>.

rivers and lakes; far traveled (p'ao<sup>2</sup> itinerant traders (lao<sup>3</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>).

mouth of river.

a glutinous rice (no<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>).

province of Kiang-nan (Kiang-su

the China-aster. [and An-hui).

Nanking. W.I., 100 (nan<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).

the empire (to<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup> shan<sup>1</sup>).

the province of Kiang-su. W.I., 99.

to take, general, sign of future M.

to meet plot with plot. [68, 133.

auxiliary of progressive idea.

just, just as (kang<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).

the thumb (ta<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).

near, close by (fu<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).

to accommodate (chiu<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).

chiang<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 將軍  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 將息  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 將相  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 將人打死  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup> [tsui<sup>4</sup>] 將穀  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>- 將功折罪  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup>- 將功補過  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> [kuo<sup>4</sup>] 將來  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 將來式  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 將令  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup> 將帥  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 將死  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 將纔  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup> 將晚  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 將無作有  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ydo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 將要去  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 將要不好  
 chiang<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 將爺  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 將迎客  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 146c 水 漿 漿<sup>120b968a</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 漿粉  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 漿洗衣裳  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 漿水  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 146c 艸 { 薑<sup>122c363b</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 薑  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 薑廠子  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 薑汁  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 薑黃  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 薑水  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 薑芽  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 150a 田 疆 疆<sup>123a363a</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 疆界  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 疆土  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 149b 糸 纒 纒<sup>221b363a</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup> 纒繩  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 146a 豆 豇 豇<sup>119c363c</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> [êrh<sup>2</sup>] 豇豆  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>- 豇豆角兒  
 chiang<sup>1</sup> 150a 女 姜 姜<sup>123a362b</sup>  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 姜尙父  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 姜太公  
 chiang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 姜子牙

a general (in this sense 4th tone).  
 about to stop (t'ing<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>). [hsiang<sup>4</sup>.  
 general and ministers of state (tsai<sup>3</sup>  
 to kill a man (or 把 for 將).  
 just enough (chin<sup>3</sup> kou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make amends for sin (kung<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 same. [ti<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 hereafter (hou<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 future tense. [ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 an order from a general (ming<sup>4</sup>  
 a Tartar general (yuan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 at the point of death.  
 immediately, just now (kang<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>.  
 towards evening (pang<sup>4</sup> wan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to fabricate out of nothing (nich<sup>1</sup>  
 about to go (lin<sup>2</sup> tsou<sup>3</sup>). [tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
 things look black.  
 a commander-in-chief (4).  
 an elderly woman of the groom's  
 any thick fluid. [friends. M. 172.  
 starch in powder form (chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wash and starch clothes (note  
 starch (liquid). [order).  
 ginger (liang<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (chiang<sup>4</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 ginger factory.  
 ginger syrup (t'ang<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 turmeric (huang<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup> fên<sup>3</sup>).  
 ginger water, ginger tea.  
 ginger shoots. [chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a boundary, frontier or limit (pien<sup>1</sup>  
 same (hsin<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 a bridle, reins (p'ei<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 bridle reins, end of a halter, etc.  
 beans, pulse (pien<sup>3</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 a kind of long bean (wan<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 a kidney-bean pod.  
 name of Shen Nung, 2838 B. C. S.  
 father of Chinese gods. M. 292.  
 same (Chiang<sup>1</sup> T'ai<sup>4</sup> Kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (fêng<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>2</sup>).

<i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup> 149a	人 僵	122b362c	to lie down, stretched out (wo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	僵仆		to fall prostrate (t'ang <sup>3</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	僵屍		a stiffened corpse (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>CHIANG</b> <sup>3</sup> 150c	言 講	123c363c	to speak, to explain (shuo <sup>1</sup> , lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	講價錢		to discuss the price (huan <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup> [-fa <sup>2</sup>	講解		to explain, as a commentary (chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> -	講經說法		to expound the (Budd) Canon.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	講情		to intercede for another (chuan <sup>3</sup>
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup>	講究		fastidious(er.chiang <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'in <sup>2</sup> .
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	講究頭		worth talking about (k'ai <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	講法		mode of explanation.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	講和		to mediate, to pacify (shuo <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	講話		to talk, (shuo <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	講人情		to intercede for.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	講官話		to talk mandarin (shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	講理		to argue a question (pien <sup>4</sup> lün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> [fa <sup>3</sup>	講論		to talk of, (t'ao <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -	講論兵法		to explain military science.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> [k'ai <sup>1</sup>	講明		to declare, to speak plainly.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -	講明說開		to state clearly.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup>	講不透		to expound superficially (ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	講師		lecturer in a school. N.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	講書		to explain books (k'ai <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup>	講書堂		a preaching chapel (fu <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	講說		to speak, to discourse.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	講打		to abuse and beat (ma <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	講談		to chat, to converse (hsü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -t'e <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	講得去		it may be said.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> [chia <sup>4</sup>	講得來		able to say or express.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup>	講定了		the price is fixed (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -t'o <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	講妥了		bargain fixed.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> [hsi <sup>1</sup>	講座		professorship, "chair" (or 席).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup>	講東講西		to talk irrelevantly (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>4</sup>
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	講演會		lecture bureau or institute. [tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> 148b	大 獎	121c968a	to assist; to encourage. [chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	獎勸		to encourage by praise (k'ua <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	獎勵		same, prizes (kuo <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	獎勵金		bounty to soldiers (shang <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>3</sup>	獎牌		medal conferred as rewards.
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup>	獎賞		to encourage by rewards (shang <sup>3</sup>
<i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>	獎資		bounty, reward, prize. [ssü <sup>4</sup> ).

chiang <sup>3</sup> 151b	水	港 <sup>124a364b</sup>	lagoon, port (hsiang <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		港口	a port or harbour (hai <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> 150c	耒	耩 <sup>123c364a</sup>	to plow and sow (chung <sup>4</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		耩地	to plough land (kêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> 148c	木	槳 <sup>122a968b</sup>	an oar (lu <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> (tzü)	肉	脛 <sup>123b364a</sup>	callosities on the feet (chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>3</sup> 148c	艸	蔣	aquatic-grass. S.
chiang <sup>3</sup> 150b	襪	襪	swathing cloth.
chiang <sup>3</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	衣	襪	same.
	阜		[hsiang <sup>2</sup> (hsia <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>CHIANG<sup>4</sup> 152a</b>	降	降 <sup>124c364c</sup>	to descend, to send down. See
chiang <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		降級	to degrade in rank (liu <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		降旨	to issue a decree (shêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>		降凡	an incarnation (lin <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ). [shou <sup>4</sup> ].
chiang <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>		降福	happiness sent by Heaven (fu <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup>
chiang <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		降服	mourning for one's superiors.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		降下去	to go down; to give to inferiors.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		降下來	to receive from superiors.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>		降香	laka wood; to burn incense (t'an <sup>2</sup>
chiang <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>		降心相從	to condescend (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ). [hsiang <sup>1</sup> .
chiang <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> [ts'ung <sup>2</sup>		降禍	calamity sent by Heaven (t'ien <sup>2</sup>
chiang <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		降革	to deprive of rank (ko <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ). [tsai <sup>1</sup> .
chiang <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		降臨	to descend (lin <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ). [hsiang <sup>2</sup> ].
chiang <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup>		降百祥	happiness sent by Heaven (chi <sup>2</sup>
chiang <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		降三級	to degrade three steps (official).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		降生	to be born into this world.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		降升	descend and ascend.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		降世	incarnation (t'ou <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>		降霜	falling of dew (shuang <sup>2</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>		降調	degraded and transferred.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>		降災	to send down calamities (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		降雨	to rain (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> 149a	酉	醬 <sup>122a968b</sup>	kind of pickle made from pulse,
chiang <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>		醬薑	ginger preserved in soy. [etc.; soy-
chiang <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>		醬坊	an oilman's shop (p'ü <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		醬瓜子	pickled melons (hsi <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		醬白菜	pickled cabbage (kuan <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>		醬豆腐	pickled bean-curd (tou <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
chiang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		醬菜	pickled vegetables.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>		醬油	soy, bean sauce.
chiang <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>		醬園	an oilman's shop.



<i>chiang<sup>4</sup> 151b</i>	匠	匠 <sup>124b968c</sup>	a mechanic (mu <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		匠心	an inventive genius.
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		匠役	workman attached to public offices.
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		匠人	a workman, an artificer (kung <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup> 151c</i>	糸	絳 <sup>124b364c</sup>	deep red, crimson (lung <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>		絳紗	crimson gauze.
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		絳紫	dark crimson.
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 米糲</i>	米糲	糲 <sup>124c365c</sup>	flour and water, paste (hu <sup>2</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		糲稠	a person thickly pock-marked
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	[tzü <sup>3</sup>	糲糊	paste, starch (chiang <sup>1</sup> ). [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> lua <sup>4</sup> .
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup> 151c</i>	人	倖 <sup>124b365c</sup>	obstreperous (ku <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ). [p'o <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		倖孩子	unruly, contumacious child (sa <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>1</sup></i>		倖漢	pigheaded man (chan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		倖話	obstinate words (t'ai <sup>2</sup> kang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>		倖嘴	contumacious in speech.
<i>chiang<sup>4</sup> 653a</i>	虫	虹	rainbow. Also hung <sup>2</sup> , kang <sup>4</sup> .
<b>CH'ANG<sup>1</sup> 153a</b>	木	槍 <sup>125c968a</sup>	a lance or spear of wood (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>		槍尖	point of a spear, etc. [ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup></i>		槍桿	handle of a spear (pa <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		槍手	hired substitute at examination.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>tao<sup>1</sup>ju<sup>4</sup>k'u<sup>4</sup></i>		槍刀入庫	(fig.) a time of peace (t'ai <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>		槍替	hired substitute at examination.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tsuan<sup>1</sup></i>		槍鑽	the butt-end of a spear, etc.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 153b</i>	金	鎗 <sup>125c968b</sup>	a musket, opium-pipe.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-tzü</i>		鎗機子	the lock of a gun (yang <sup>2</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		鎗架子	an arm-rack (t'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		鎗放下	ground arms.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>lin<sup>2</sup>t'an<sup>3</sup>yü<sup>3</sup></i>		鎗林彈雨	i.e. a bloody battle.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>		鎗礮	small arms and artillery.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		鎗探子	a ramrod.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		鎗刀劍戟	guns, knives, swords, and spears.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>rh<sup>2</sup></i>	[chi <sup>3</sup>	鎗子兒	shot, bullets (niao <sup>3</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>		鎗刺	a bayonet (tzü <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>4</sup></i>		鎗藥	gunpowder (huo <sup>3</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 153c</i>	虫	螻	a cockroach, the dung-beetle.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>		螻螂	same (shih <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 154a</i>	肉	腔 <sup>126b365c</sup>	breast; tune, brogue.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		腔口好	his voice is well modulated (sang <sup>3</sup> .
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>		腔調	in tune, tunes, airs. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		腔子	neck.
<i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		腔子大	conceited.

ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 154a 羊 羴 126b366a  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 153a 足 踰 1259a969a  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 153b 言 論  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 論白一頓  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 153c 口 啞  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 154b 戈 戕  
 ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 戕害

sheep skeleton (i<sup>1</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>)-  
 to step quickly, to fence.  
 contradict, scold.  
 gave a scolding.  
 phlegm in throat (k'o<sup>2</sup> sou<sup>4</sup>).  
 lance, to kill.  
 to destroy.

CH'ANG<sup>2</sup>

厝 另  
 月

CH'ANG<sup>2</sup> 155a 牆 127b69a  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 牆基  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 牆脚  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup> 牆廚  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>3</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup> 牆根底下  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 牆鼓  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 牆壁  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>tao<sup>3</sup>ch'i<sup>2</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup> 牆倒齊推  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup> 牆梁子  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 牆垣  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>155b 弓 彊 强 127c366b  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 强扎撑着  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> [cho<sup>2</sup> 强戰  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 强爭  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 强姦  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 强姦不從  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>[ts'ung<sup>2</sup> 强治  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 强制  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 强求  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> [i<sup>4</sup> 强權  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 强權主義  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 强壯  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 强悍人  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-hêng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 强橫世界  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> [chieh<sup>4</sup> 强人  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup> 强忍  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup> 强弱  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 强如  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 强管  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 强良  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 强留  
 ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 强霸

rad. 90.

a wall (ying<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>, ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>)-  
 foundation of a wall (lei<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>)-  
 same (chu<sup>2</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 a cupboard in wall.  
 the foot of a wall (shan<sup>1</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>)-  
 the wall bulges out (ni<sup>2</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>)-  
 walls generally (inner).  
 everyone has a shove at falling  
 a buttress (to<sup>2</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>). [wall (fig)-  
 walls generally (outer).  
 strong, good. (Also 3.) M 142. S.  
 rousing one's self (tou<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>  
 to fight fiercely (chên<sup>1</sup>chan<sup>4</sup>). [shên<sup>2</sup>.  
 to take by force (mien<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>,  
 to commit a rape. [pa<sup>4</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>].  
 a rape against the will (chien<sup>1</sup>yin<sup>2</sup>)-  
 to repress by violence (li<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to compel by force.  
 to covet, to desire (t'an<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 superior or brute force.  
 might is right.  
 strong (chuan<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 a bully.  
 an anarchical age.  
 a violent man, a clever man.  
 to endure (jên<sup>3</sup>nai<sup>4</sup>).  
 strong and weak (juan<sup>3</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
 better than (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to settle a matter by force.  
 to bully, to bluster (hêng<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>4</sup>-  
 to detain by force. [ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 to take by force, to usurp (pa<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>)-

ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	强派	to force, to compel (mien <sup>3</sup> ch'iang <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	强辦	to forcibly carry out.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	强暴	fierce.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>1</sup>	强逼	to force, to compel (li <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> [yü <sup>4</sup>	强兵	to secure an efficient soldiery.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -	强迫教育	compulsory education.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -	强迫手段	drastic measures.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> [tuan <sup>4</sup>	强盛	flourishing, puissant, e.g., a kingdom
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	强勢	emphasis. [(hsing <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	强水	acids (suan <sup>1</sup> ). [yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	强似	better than, to surpass (ch'ao <sup>1</sup>
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -	强打精神	to rouse with an effort (see above).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> [shên <sup>2</sup>	强盜	robbers, banditti (hsiang <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> , t'u <sup>3</sup>
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>3</sup>	强討	to demand, to extort (o <sup>2</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ). [fei <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	强賊	robbers, banditti (tao <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	强嘴	to rudely asseverate.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>1</sup>	强徒	ruffian (lum <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	强要	to insist on having (yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup> [tuan <sup>4</sup>	强硬	determined.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> -	强硬手段	compulsory, or drastic measures.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	强有力	virile, strong.
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> 155b 艸薔	薔	a red rose (mei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	薔薇	climbing rose.

**CH'ANG<sup>3</sup> 152c 手**

ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	搶劫	to rob by violence; also 1 & 2.
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup>	搶着買	same (ming <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	搶去	to buy at auction (p'ai <sup>1</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	搶先	to snatch away (to <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>3</sup> -	搶了上風	to struggle for precedence.
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup> [fêng <sup>1</sup>	搶掠	stole the advantage (chan <sup>4</sup> ) (fig.).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -ning <sup>3</sup>	搶擄	to plunder, burglary (lan <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	搶擄	to seize, to wrench.
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>2</sup>	搶盜	robbery, brigandage (hsiang <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	搶奪	same (t'ou <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
	搶嘴	unmannerly, forward to talk.

**CH'ANG<sup>4</sup> 152c 戈**

ch'iang <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	戩	to etch on lacquer.
ch'iang <sup>4</sup> 152c 口	戩	same.
ch'iang <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	嗆出血來	to irritate the throat, to smoke out-
		coughed up blood (k'o <sup>2</sup> sou <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>CHIAO<sup>1</sup></b> 156c	±	交 <sup>12Sc367a</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	[yü <sup>4</sup> ]	交戰
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>		交戰區域
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>		交戰國
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		交際
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		交際家
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		交價
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>		交接
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		交結朋友
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	[yu <sup>3</sup> ]	交節
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		交界
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>		交界碑
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>		交齒
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>		交情
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>chung<sup>4</sup></i>		交情重
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>		交出
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		交鋒
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		交付
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		交好
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		交和
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		交合
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>		交互
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>		交還
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup></i>		交還俘虜
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		交換意見
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>		交換
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>		交回
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		交會
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		交貨
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		交易
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>		交給
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup></i>		交盤
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup></i>		交盃 盞
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		交朋友
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>		交兵
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>		交涉
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		交手
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>		交鎖
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		交代
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup></i>		交替
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>		交點
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>		交託

intercourse, to blend; to give to.  
meet in battle (chêng<sup>1</sup> chan,<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>  
war-zone. N. [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
belligerent nations.  
intercourse between nations.  
men of social gifts, "mixers."  
to pay over the price of an article.  
intercourse (wang<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
to form friendship. [ch'un<sup>1</sup>].  
the establishment of spring (li<sup>4</sup>  
adjoining boundaries (chieh<sup>4</sup>hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
a boundary tablet (ching<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
dovetailed, interlocking (hu<sup>4</sup> h.).  
mutual affection or friendship (chiu<sup>3</sup>  
the friendship is weighty. [chiao<sup>1</sup>].  
to deliver up (chuan<sup>3</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
to join battle (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
to transfer, to pass over (kei<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
to form friendship; friends.  
mutual friendship (ying<sup>4</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
two armies opposed, sexual com-  
mutually connected. [merce].  
to return, to hand back.  
exchange prisoners of war.  
interchange of ideas.  
to exchange *e. g.* credentials.  
to deliver back (fu<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
to meet, to join.  
to deliver goods.  
trade, barter (t'ung<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>, kung<sup>1</sup>  
to hand or give to. [p'ing<sup>2</sup>].  
to hand over to another person.  
the bridal cup (hun<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
friendly intercourse (lai<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>3</sup>).  
to go to war, battle (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
intercourse between countries.  
to fight, scaffolding (脚手).  
to lock together. [(or 帶)].  
to hand over to successor in office  
to hand over to the care of another.  
meeting-point, juncture.  
to entrust to (hsin<sup>4</sup>, k'ao<sup>4</sup>).

<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	交雜	to mix, close (ts'an <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	交足了	the full sum has been paid over.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup></i>	交腿	cross-legged.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	交通	intercourse.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	交通部	Board of Communications.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	交通部	same (provincial). [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	交往	intercourse of friendship; (chiao <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	交午	11 o'clock A.M.; near noon (pang <sup>4</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	交銀	to pay over money. [wan <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	交印	to deliver over seal to successor.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	交友	the intercourse of friends.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	交友待客	intercourse with friends and guests.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup></i>	交於誰	deliver to whom?
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup> 162a</i>	女 嬌 <sup>133b368a</sup>	delicate, tender, beautiful (ching <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	嬌妻	a beautiful wife (mei <sup>3</sup> ). [chih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	嬌兒	a fine boy (nan <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌性	brought up delicately.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌客	a term of respect to daughter's
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	嬌美	delicate and beautiful. [husband.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌媚	elegant, fascinating.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-nên<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌嫩	delicate, tender, handsome.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	嬌女	a fine or delicate girl (kuei <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> [yang<sup>3</sup></i>	嬌生	delicately born.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌生慣養	delicately brought up and humored.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	嬌態	graceful, elegant.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup></i>	嬌姿	delicate and handsome.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	嬌養	to rear tenderly or delicately.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup> 160b</i>	火 焦 <sup>132a970c</sup>	scorched, seared; vexation. S.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	焦燴糕	a sort of fried cake (ch'ao <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	焦急	vexed. [liao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	焦黃	bright yellow, golden, auburn.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	焦熱	stifling hot (mên <sup>4</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> , tsao <sup>4</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	焦乾	parching dry (kan <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-suan<sup>1</sup></i>	焦酸	intensely sour (k'u <sup>3</sup> la <sup>4</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	焦炭	coke (k'u <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	焦燥	anxious, worried (hsin <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	焦脆	very crisp, e. g., peanuts (ts'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup> 161b</i>	艸 蕉 <sup>132c970a</sup>	the palm, the plantain, banana
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	蕉扇	palm-leaf fans. [(hsiang <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	蕉葉	palm leaves (tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup> 164a</i>	木 椒 <sup>135a970c</sup>	pepper (hu <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> , ch'in <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	椒粉	ground pepper.

<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>		椒麵		same (la <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mo</i> <sup>4</sup>		椒末		pepper.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 161c	水	澆	133a368c	to sprinkle (watering flowers, etc.).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>		澆船		to water the boat's timbers.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fên</i> <sup>4</sup>		澆糞		to manure (ta <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>		澆花		to water flowers (lin <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>4</sup>		澆灌		to sprinkle, to water (sa <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>2</sup>		澆轆轤		to work a windlass for drawing
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>2</sup>		澆瓢		a ladle for washing decks. [water.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup>		澆水		to sprinkle water (p'ên <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>		澆地		to water fields (or 田).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 163c	肉	膠	134c368c	glue, (shui <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> , piao <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	[ou <sup>2</sup>	膠粘的		to stick with glue (mien <sup>2</sup> ). [nish.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'</i>		膠漆相投		sticking together like glue and var-
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ê</i> <sup>1</sup>		膠皮車		rubber-tyred jinricksha (huang pao
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 163b	馬	驕	134a368b	proud. [ch'ê).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ao</i> <sup>4</sup>		驕傲		same (ch'î <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'uang</i> <sup>2</sup>		驕狂		proud and violent.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tsung</i> <sup>4</sup>		驕縱		overbearing, self-indulgent. [chiao <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 160a	邑	郊	131b367c	waste land outside a city, (huang <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>4</sup>		郊社		sacrifices to heaven and earth.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wai</i> <sup>4</sup>		郊外		in the country (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 159b	虫	蛟	131a367b	a scaly dragon, the crocodile (o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup>		蛟龍		same.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup>		蛟屬		of the crocodile species.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 160b	魚	鮫	131c368a	a kind of dog-fish or shark.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	足	跖	○ ○	the bones of the leg, to trip (shuai <sup>2</sup>
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 159b	艸	菱	131a367b	a kind of grass. [chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 161a	口	噉	○ ○	to chew, to bite.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ya</i> <sup>2</sup>		噉牙		querulous (k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 161a	石	礁	132b970c	half-tide rocks (t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>		礁石		same.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 160a	金	鉸	160a	shears. See chiao <sup>3</sup> .
<i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	火	爇	161a	to burn, to scorch Gi <sup>4</sup> .
	口			
<b>CHIAO</b> <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 283b		嚼	233b997a	to bite, to chew (chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup>		嚼過		outlay, living (chia <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ). [t'an <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>4</sup>		嚼不爛		cannot masticate it (tao <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>4</sup>		嚼不動		the teeth make no impression
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		嚼舌頭		to the tongue chew. [(k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		嚼子		bit.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup>		嚼用		living, expenditure.

chiao <sup>2</sup> 282b	見	覺 <sup>232c412c</sup>	feel, perceive, also chüeh <sup>2</sup> .
chiao <sup>2</sup> 281b		角	horn, corner. See chüeh <sup>2</sup> Rad. 148.
<b>CHIAO<sup>3</sup> 166a</b>	肉月	{ 脚 <sup>136c410a</sup>	foot, the bottom (tsu <sup>2</sup> , t'i <sup>2</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup>		腳	same (pao <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>		腳掌	the sole of the foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		腳車	treadles or wheels worked by foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		腳程	to journey on foot (pu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		腳鷄眼	corns on the feet (jou <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>		腳價	coolie hire, freightage (yün <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>		腳尖	point of the foot. [k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		腳錢	hire of men or animals (shêng <sup>1</sup>
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		腳指頭	toes.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		腳豬	boar (kung <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>2</sup>		腳瘋	gout.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>		腳行	association of porters.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		腳下	now, this spot (mu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		腳心	the hollow of the foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>		腳跟	the heel, the sole of the foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		腳力大	his influence is great (shih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		腳鐐	feet-irons, fetters (shou <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>		腳鑪	a foot-stove (huo <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> , nuan <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -lü <sup>2</sup>		腳驢	a donkey for riding (ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		腳面	the instep.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>		腳板	sole of the foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>		腳背	the instep.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -po <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		腳脖子	the ankle (huai <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		腳步	foot steps.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		腳色	occupation, or <i>role</i> (shih <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ,
chiao <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		腳手	scaffolding; disposition. [shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		腳搭子	a foot-stool (tz'ü <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		腳踏車	a bicycle (tzu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>4</sup>		腳凳	a foot stool (tsu <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		腳底下	under foot.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>		腳肚	the calf of the leg (kou <sup>3</sup> yao <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> (ts'ai)		腳趾	the floor (ti <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		腳眼	ankles (huai <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>		腳印	foot-print. (tsung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> 167c	手	攪 <sup>138a371a</sup>	to stir up.
chiao <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		攪和	to mix, to stir (ch'an <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -hun <sup>4</sup>		攪混	to excite confusion (hun <sup>4</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
chiao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		攪一天	on a <i>spree</i> for the day (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-jao<sup>3</sup></i>	攪擾	to disturb, to perplex (hsin <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup></i>	攪缸	trial by water, to stir up the water.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup></i>	攪亂	to cause confusion.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup>-jen<sup>2</sup>-</i>	攪亂人心	to disturb people's hearts.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup></i> [hsin <sup>1</sup>	攪鬧	to delight in bustle, etc. (jê <sup>4</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup>-</i>	攪是攪非	argumentative; (t'iao <sup>2</sup> so <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i> [fei <sup>1</sup>	攪動	to disturb (ta <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>	攪勻	to mix evenly (chun <sup>1</sup> yün <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 281b</i>	角	a horn; a ten-cent piece; a corner.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	角星	a Chinese constellation (chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	角口	to wrangle with (k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	角力	to wrestle (shuai <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	角梳	a horn comb (mu <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	角嘴	abuse.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 158c</i>	犬 狡	artful, crafty, perverse.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	狡猾	same (kuei <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> , ch'ü <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	狡賴	prevaricate, shifty.
<i>chiao<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>1</sup>san<sup>1</sup>hsue<sup>4</sup>*</i>	狡兔三穴	an artful person (fig.).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 159b</i>	糸 絞	to wrap round and twist. [lation.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	絞監候	in prison waiting death by strangulation.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	絞緊些	bind it a little tighter.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	絞住	twisted, bound firmly. [strangled.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	絞椿	stake, bound to which criminals are
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	絞刑	put to death by hanging (tiao <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	絞死	death by strangulation (lé <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	絞罪	strangulation.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 166a</i>	刀 勦	to destroy, to fatigue. See Gi.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	勦勞	to fatigue (lao <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>2</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>	勦滅	to exterminate (hui <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	勦賊	to destroy rebels (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 167b</i>	糸 繳	to wind, to pay to. [mieh <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	繳銷	to cancel (kou <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiag<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	繳回	to hand back to.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	繳絲	spins web (spider).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 159a</i>	白 皎	bright white; pure.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	皎黃	bright yellow.
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	皎藍	bright blue (êrh <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	皎白	very white (pai <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup> 162c</i>	矢 矯	to feign; to force. [chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	矯強	false pretences, unreasonable (chia <sup>3</sup>

\*Note 7.



<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> 161c	人	繳	僥	137a368b
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup>			僥倖	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> 168b	疔	疔	疔	138b371a
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'iang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sha</i> <sup>1</sup>			疔腸痧	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> 160a		金	鉸	131c372c
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>			鉸紙花	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup>			鉸衣裳	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 160b	食		餃	131c372c
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> 167c		金	鋏	137c370a
<i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> 282b		見	覺	

<b>CHIAO</b> <sup>4</sup> 164b	支	教	教	135b372a
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>			教場	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>3</sup>	[ <i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup>		教主	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup>			教傳中國	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>			教中人	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup> -			教習	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup>			教學	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsün</i> <sup>4</sup>			教訓	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>			教化	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huang</i> <sup>2</sup>			教皇	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>			教會	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>			教誨	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>2</sup>			教會問答	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup>			教一做百	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup>			教人做	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kei</i> <sup>2</sup>			教給	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>			教官	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>3</sup>			教館	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>4</sup>			教慣	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>			教禮	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup>			教練	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>			教練官	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>2</sup>			教門	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>			教蒙童	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>2</sup>			教民	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>			教派	
<i>ckiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup>			教少年	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup>			教師	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>			教士	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>			教室	
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>4</sup>			教授	

lucky (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup> hsiang<sup>2</sup>).  
 happy chance (ch'ia<sup>4</sup>).  
 a colic with gripes (tu<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> t'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 cholera (huo<sup>4</sup> lian<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 a spade, shovel or hoe; scissors.  
 to cut out paper flowers.  
 to cut out clothes (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 pastry containing minced meat.  
 to cut with shears.  
 perceive, feel. Also *chüeh*<sup>2</sup>.

to teach, to cause; a doctrine. M. 179  
 a drill-ground (or 較). [(also 1).  
 founder of a religion, a bishop.  
 to evangelise China.  
 a member of the church.  
 a teacher, a professor (chiao<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to teach, instruction ( ,, 學生).  
 same (hsün<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to instruct, to convert.  
 the Pope.  
 a church.  
 instruct.  
 church catechism.  
 teaching one warns a hundred.  
 to teach one to do.  
 to teach, instruct (chih<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 government teachers (kuan<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 a school house, to teach a school.  
 accustomed to.  
 rites of the church.  
 to drill, as troops (ts'ao<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 drill master.  
 a sect; disciples.  
 to teach young pupils (ling<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 Christians (chi<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>1</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 a sect.  
 to teach young folk.  
 teacher of a religion.  
 same.  
 recitation or class-room.  
 director of studies in a *fu* (山長).

<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	教授會	faculty of college.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	教授學	pedagogy.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	教書	to teach (ch'í <sup>3</sup> mêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	教書的	a schoolmaster (hsien <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>1</sup></i>	教唆	to sow discord (t'iao <sup>3</sup> so <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	教堂	a church (building).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	教調	to correct, to admonish (ch'üan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup></i>	教導	to advise (chih <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	教讀	to teach one to read.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	教徒	disciple, church member.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	教徒的	to teach pupils (t'u <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ). [chiao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	教外人	not a member of the church (wai <sup>4</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	教我	in my opinion (tsai <sup>4</sup> wo <sup>3</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	教我看	education.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	教育學	pedagogy.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	教育會	Educational Society.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	教諭	official director of studies in a <i>hsien</i> .
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	教員	a professor, teacher. [G. 472. O.
<i>chiao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	教友	a church member (fêng <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup> 168a</i>	口叫	to call out; to cause; to name.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	叫張兒	to give the hint in card-playing
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	叫救命	to cry "Help!" [(mo <sup>3</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	叫轉了	mispronounced; to call back.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>3</sup></i>	叫喊	to call out loudly (han <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	叫行	to call out the market price.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	叫好兒	to give a cheer, to applaud (p'ai <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup></i>	叫醒	to awaken (ching <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>3</sup> ). [chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>	叫呼	to call to or for (chao <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	叫化子	a beggar (ch'í <sup>2</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	[mo <sup>1</sup> ] 叫喚	to call out; cry of animals.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	叫喚甚麼	what is he calling about? (derisive).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup></i>	* 叫魂	to call the spirit of a sick child.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>yao<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup></i>	叫狗咬了	the dog bit him (passive use of <i>chiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>lien<sup>2</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	叫苦連天	continuous whining. [M. 128.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup></i>	叫驢	a jack-ass (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	叫門	to call or knock at a door (p'ai <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	叫白	to call colloquially (mispronounce).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>sang<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	叫破嗓子	to shout one's self hoarse (ya <sup>3</sup> sang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	叫不應他	I call him but can get no response.
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	叫甚麼	what is it called? (ming <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	叫市價	to call out the market price.

\* Note 8.

<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	叫他來	tell him to come (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	叫賊	to cry "Thieves!"
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	叫做	designated (ming <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>	叫我	call me; cause me to—. [tso <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> (tzu) 163a 車	轎 <sup>134a371a</sup>	sedan-chair (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>3</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> , i <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	轎車	sedans and carts, a cart (North).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	轎夫	sedan-bearers (hua <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> , hung <sup>2</sup> c.).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	轎衣子	lining of a sedan (liang <sup>4</sup> c., hsi <sup>3</sup> c.).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	轎杆	sedan poles (tso <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	轎簾	chair screen.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	轎班	sedan-bearers (t'ai <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>	轎担	short pole for rest (chair).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	轎頂	the top of a sedan, the knob on top.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	轎圍	curtains of a sedan. [hsiang <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> 159c Go <sup>3</sup> 車	較 <sup>131a372c</sup>	to compare, to test (ts'an <sup>1</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	較場	drill-ground, parade ground (ts'ao <sup>1</sup>
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chuan <sup>2</sup>	較轉	to equivocate. [ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chun <sup>3</sup>	較准	to equalize, to adjust.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	較量	to compare.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	較比	same (pi <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	較多	comparatively more (kêng <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	較對 (or 兌)	to compare.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> 158b 木	校 <sup>130a373a</sup>	to examine, to compare. See <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup> .
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	校正	to revise.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>	校正無訛	I have compared them and find
<i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	校刀手	foot-swordsmen. [no error.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	校訂	to revise, to correct.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>1</sup>	校對	compare. [hsiao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	校尉	a military rank, chair-bearers. (Gi
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	校閱	to examine, to correct proofs.
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> 161b 酉	醕 <sup>132c971b</sup>	to sacrifice to the dead (ta <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> (tzu) 168c 穴 罅	窖 <sup>138c372a</sup>	a pit, a cavern, a cellar (ti <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> -282b 見 魁	覺 <sup>232c410c</sup>	to awaken. See <i>chüeh</i> <sup>2</sup> also <sup>3</sup> .
<i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> (tzu) 165c 酉	醅 <sup>136a372c</sup>	bicarbonate of soda (mien <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>CH'IAO</b> <sup>1</sup> 169c 支 敲	<sup>139b373c</sup>	to strike (as at a door) (ta <sup>3</sup> , chi <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup>
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -	敲敲打打	repeatedly rapping (chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>4</sup> [ta <sup>3</sup>	敲磬	to beat the inverted bell.
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	敲鼓	to beat a drum (lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	敲鑼	to beat a gong (shai <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	敲門	to knock at a door (p'ai <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	敲木魚	to beat the wooden fish (priests).

ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup> 敲榔  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup>- 敲山震虎  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> [hu<sup>3</sup>] 敲碎  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 敲打  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 敲銅牌  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> 171a 足躑 蹠<sup>149c373a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> 蹠著脚兒  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> 172c 金鏟 鍬<sup>142a971a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>3</sup> 鍬鏹  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> 172c 巾 帑<sup>142a971b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 帑邊  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> 171a 足躑  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 躑脚  
 ch'iao<sup>1</sup> 170a 石 礮

**CH'IAO<sup>2</sup> 171c** 目 瞧<sup>141a972a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 瞧見  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 瞧着作罷  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 瞧香的  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 瞧看  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 瞧客  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 瞧病  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 瞧破了  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 瞧不起  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 瞧不見  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 瞧不上  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup> 瞧不透  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 瞧得見  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup> 瞧透  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 170c 木 橋<sup>140b374a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 橋砧  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 橋一道  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 橋一度  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 橋凸  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup> 橋空  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 橋欄杆  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 橋梁  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup> 橋頂  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup> 橋壑  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 橋洞  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 橋眼

to beat the watchman's rattle.  
 fig. to seek to frighten (hsia<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to break in pieces (ling<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to knock, to beat. [blind.  
 to beat a brass tablet, like the  
 to raise the feet, to nurse the leg.  
 same.  
 a shovel, spade or hoe.  
 a hoe (ch'u<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to hem (na<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to hem the edge.  
 to raise the feet.  
 same.  
 stony, arid soil.

to look, to see (ch'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (tung<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 act according to circumstances.  
 women exorcists (wu<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 to look, to see (kuan<sup>1</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pay a visit (k'an<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to treat diseases (k'an<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 detected (lou<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to despise (miao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 unable to see (shih<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 not to think much of.  
 unable to see through or detect.  
 able to see (ming<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>). [t'ou<sup>4</sup>.  
 to see through, to detect (k'an<sup>4</sup>  
 a bridge (tiao<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup>, fou<sup>2</sup> c).  
 supports of bridge.  
 one bridge.  
 one bridge.  
 warped, bulged (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 arches of a bridge (tuan<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>2</sup> c).  
 rails of a bridge.  
 cross-pieces of a bridge.  
 the top of a bridge.  
 support of bridge.  
 arches of a bridge.  
 same (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>3</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).

ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 170b 口 乔 喬<sup>140a374a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 喬氣息  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 喬白  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 171a 艸 廿 蕎<sup>140c374b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 蕎麥  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 171b 木 樵<sup>141a971c</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 樵夫  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 170b 人 僑  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 僑民  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 170a 羽 翹  
 ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 174a 黑 黥

**CH'IAO<sup>3</sup>** 172a 工 巧<sup>141b374c</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 巧機  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 巧機會  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 巧計  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 巧匠  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 巧指使  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 巧了  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> [chieh<sup>3</sup>] 巧妙  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>- 巧女姐姐  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 巧嘴八哥  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 巧言花語  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup> 巧言令色  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 巧月  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 169a 隹 雀<sup>139a997b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 雀籠  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 雀麥  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup> 雀鳥  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 169b 鳥 鵲<sup>139a998a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 鵲巢  
 ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 172c 火 焮<sup>142a972b</sup>

**CH'IAO<sup>4</sup>** 173a 心 悄<sup>142b972b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 悄悄兒的  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup> [rh<sup>2</sup>] 悄悄窺  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>- 悄不聲兒  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 172c 人 俏<sup>142b972b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 俏爭  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 俏佳人  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 俏精  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-p'ü<sup>2</sup> 俏皮

high, aspiring, proud S.  
 very rank, nauseating.  
 very white (chiao<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 buckwheat (yu<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a woodcutter (fa<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 sojourn, inn.  
 emigrants or colonists.  
 look-up (kao<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup> = 瞧 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>).  
 spots on the face = 黑 ch'iao<sup>1</sup>.

clever, artful (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 an ingenious machine (chi<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a capital opportunity (ch'ia<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 an artful scheme, etc. (chi<sup>4</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 a skilful workman (ling<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to speak with guile.  
 luckily (ch'ia<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>, hsing<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>1</sup>).  
 ingenious, clever (chi<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 weaveress goddess (chih<sup>1</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a clever talking parrot (ying<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 specious style of speech (ssü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 fine words and captivating face.  
 the seventh moon. See Note 32.  
 a sparrow, any small birds.  
 a bird-cage. [ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> (chia<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>)-  
 oats (yen<sup>1</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>, yu<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 small birds (ma<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 the magpie (ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 the magpie's nest (wo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to smoke, to soil (hsün<sup>1</sup> hei<sup>1</sup>).

silent, still (chi<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (t'ou<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to peep stealthily, (k'uei<sup>2</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 stealthily (nieh<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup> nieh<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 handsome, elegant (mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (chün<sup>1</sup>, yen<sup>4</sup>).  
 a handsome woman (mei<sup>3</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 refined.  
 nice-looking, tasty.

ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup> 俏皮話  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>- 俏生生的  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 173c 手才 撬<sup>143a375c</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 撬開  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 撬開門  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup> 撬棍  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 撬破  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 173b 穴 竅<sup>142c375b</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 竅眼  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>(izü) 173b 革鞘 鞘<sup>142c794a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 171c 言諷 譙<sup>141a972a</sup>  
 ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 172b 人 俦<sup>142a972b</sup>

witty words, sarcastic.  
 brisk, graceful, life-like.  
 to prise or use leverage.  
 same.  
 to force open a door (tsa<sup>3</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 crowbar.  
 broke it in prising.  
 a hole (k'u<sup>1</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
 an aperture (hsin<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>). [ure.  
 a sheath, wooden logs to carry treas-  
 to ridicule=諷 (chi<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ill, disabled.

**CHIEH**<sup>1</sup>180a 才毛 接<sup>148b975b</sup>  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 接差使  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 接濟  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 接駕  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 接腔  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 接就  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 接風  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 接風酒  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 接洽  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 接續  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup> 接任  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 接入  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 接客  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 接骨匠  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup> 接力賽跑  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 接連  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>uan<sup>4</sup> 接連不斷  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 接班  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 接辦  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 接不上  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 接生  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup> 接生婆  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 接手  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 接受 or 收  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 接送  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 接大人  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 接待  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 接吻禮  
 chieh<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 接引

to receive,; to connect (shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 the duty of receiving official.  
 to help, to reinstate.  
 to meet the Emperor (luang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to join in a chorus (ch'iang<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to accommodate, to agree (chiu<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to welcome back from journey.  
 feast of welcome (hsin<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 to make friends.  
 to connect, supplementary.  
 take over office.  
 receive.  
 receive a guest (ying<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 surgeons (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 relay race. N.  
 to unite, joined (chi<sup>4</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 uninterrupted succession.  
 to take one's turn on duty (lün<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 take in hand.  
 cannot join on.  
 a midwife, to attend as a midwife.  
 a midwife (shou<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 an accomplice, a receiver.  
 to accept, to receive or 得.  
 to meet and to escort back.  
 to meet a high official.  
 to receive, to entertain (k'uan<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to kiss (ch'in<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lead, to guide.

<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	接印	to take over the seal of office.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	接應	to support; a reserve.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	接應兵	to support soldiers.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 174a</i>	行街 <sup>143b359a</sup>	a street ( <i>hang<sup>4</sup>, lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>	街闌	a street barrier ( <i>cha<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup></i>	街正	headman of street.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	街前	in the street.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	街坊	a neighborhood; neighbors ( <i>lin<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	街一道	one street (or 條). [ <i>chü<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	街面兒的	commonplace.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> (li<sup>3</sup>)</i>	街上 or 裏	in, on, or up the street.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	街上巡捕	street police ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>pu<sup>3</sup></i> ] 街市	a market street ( <i>hsieh<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	街道	public roads or ways ( <i>ting<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	街道廳	an inspector of roads, &c. [ <i>chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 174b</i>	白皆 <sup>143b358a</sup>	all, the whole of ( <i>tu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	皆全	same ( <i>ch'üan<sup>2</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	皆然	all the same.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	皆是	all are ( <i>chü<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>, tu<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup></i>	皆都	all.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	皆同	all alike, altogether.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 176a</i>	手才揭 <sup>145a378a</sup>	to raise up, to take off.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	揭起來	to raise up ( <i>chü<sup>3</sup>, t'i<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>ally sealed</i> ].
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	揭封	to strip the paper from a door offici-
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	揭曉	to publish <i>e.g.</i> , result of exams.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	揭開	to strip off, <i>drop</i> it!
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	揭告	to prosecute ( <i>k'ung<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	揭幕禮	unveiling ceremony. N.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	揭榜	to publish the list ( <i>t'ai<sup>2</sup> pang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	揭帖	an accusation ( <i>mo<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup></i>	揭短	to shew up one's shortcomings.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>3</sup></i>	揭瓦	to remove the tiles from a roof.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	{ 階	steps, a degree in rank.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 175a</i>	卑土階 <sup>144a358c</sup>	same ( <i>t'ai<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	階級	official grade, caste.
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 177b</i>	禾階	stalks; ( <i>mai<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>liu<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 180a</i>	疔瘡 <sup>145b975b</sup>	a sore, an ulcer, a tumour ( <i>ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i> ,
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 175b</i>	人俠	generous, also <i>hsia<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>chieh<sup>1</sup> 181c</i>	心忍	heartless.

(also 1, 3).

**CHIEH<sup>2</sup>** 177b 糸 結<sup>146b376b</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 結案

to tie, a knot (*ko<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>*); formed;  
 to close a law case (*liao<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>*).

<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	結賬	to finish an account (ch'i <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	結交	to become intimate friends.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	結結舌	a stammerer (chieh <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	結親	to form relationship by marriage.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	結仇	to contract enmity or hatred (hsieh <sup>2</sup>
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	結局	to finish off (liao <sup>3</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ). [ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	結洽	to agree.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	結婚	marriage (hun <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	結婚證書	marriage certificate.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	結婚自由	right to make one's own betrothal.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	結果	the outcome, the finish.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	結果子	to bear fruit.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>	結累	to become entangled in (lien <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	結了	there's an end of it (la <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>2</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	結盟	to swear, to vow (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	結吧	to stutter (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	結社自由	right to convene societies. [record].
<i>chien<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	結繩記事	to knot a cord (ancient method of
<i>chseh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	結實	forming of fruit after blossom; firm.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	結束	to tie up (chi <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	結黨	to form a party or cabal (fên <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>	結彩	cloth or paper hangings (kua <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	結子	to produce seed (chung <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup></i>	結冤	to make an enemy (jê <sup>3</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	結怨	to contract enmity (hsieh <sup>2</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup> 179a</i>	竹節 <sup>147c974a</sup>	a joint, sections. [See Note 21.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	節氣	the twenty-four seasons or terms.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	節制	temperance, under authority.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	節婦	a chaste wife (shou <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ). [chieh <sup>2</sup> .
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	節候	period of the twenty-four terms (kuo <sup>4</sup>
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	節孝	chaste and faithful widowhood (chên <sup>1</sup>
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	節儀	rites and ceremonies (li <sup>3</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ). [chieh <sup>2</sup> .
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	節義	chaste and good. [ts'o <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	節略	an abridgment, a précis (yao <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup>
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	節烈	chaste (lieh <sup>4</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> , ching <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	節令	a period of fifteen days. See
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	節目	divisions, outline (mu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ). [Note 21.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>	節奏	rhythm.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	節度	temperance, revenue. See Gi.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	節用	temperate.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup> 183b</i>	戈截 <sup>151a975b</sup>	to cut, intercept, stop.
<i>chieh<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	截住	to stop, to intercept (lan <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>3</sup> ).



- chieh<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 截住去路  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>* 截下題  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 截開  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>* 截攔  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 截路  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 截布  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>* 截殺  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>* 截上題  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>* 截斷  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 181b* 手才 捷<sup>149b976a</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>* 捷綱  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 捷目  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>* 捷報  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> [têng<sup>1</sup>* 捷便  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-* 捷足先登  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 181c* 水掣 潔<sup>149c377b</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 潔淨  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 潔心  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> [chia<sup>1</sup>* 潔白  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-* 潔白傳家  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 潔手  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 182c* 刀劫 劫<sup>150c377a</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 劫法場  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>* 劫皇橫  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-lüeh<sup>4</sup>* 劫掠  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 劫數  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 劫盜  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup>* 劫奪  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 182c* 立 竭<sup>145b378b</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>* 竭盡  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 竭力  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 176c* 石 碣<sup>145b387b</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>* 碣一統  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>* 碣牌  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 碣石  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 176b* 人 傑<sup>150b377c</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 傑性  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 176c* 言 訐<sup>151b379a</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup>* 訐短  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 177b* 手 拮<sup>146a376c</sup>  
*chieh<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>* 拮据  
*chieh<sup>2</sup> 182b* 羊 羯<sup>145a378c</sup>
- to intercept in one's journey.  
 a theme with the end cut off.  
 to cut off, to separate (ko<sup>2</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to intercept (tuan<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>). [robbers do.  
 cut off communications, e. g. as  
 to buy cloth (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cut off and slaughter.  
 a theme with the beginning omitted.  
 to cut in two.  
 to overcome; prompt, quick.  
 a rapid outline or sketch, etc.  
 a rapid outline (mu<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 an express announcing a victory, etc.  
 convenient, brief (fang<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 the most active will win (comp.).  
 pure, clear (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a pure heart (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>, chai<sup>1</sup>  
 pure white (chiao<sup>4</sup>). [chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a clean family line (chia<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 to go to the W. C. (also 解手).  
 to carry off by force (chieh<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a "rescue" from execution ground.  
 to intercept things destined for  
 to rob. [imperial use.  
 fatal calamity (tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 robbers, banditti (ch'iang<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to rob, to plunder (t'ou<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 the highest degree, extreme. [ch'u<sup>4</sup>.  
 extremely, to the utmost (tao<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>  
 the utmost exertion of strength (chin<sup>4</sup>  
 a stone tablet (shih<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>1</sup>). [hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 one stone tablet.  
 same.  
 a sort of granite (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a hero or heroine (ying<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>).  
 an heroic disposition (hao<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 accuse, divulge.  
 expose shortcomings (tuan<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 pressed, straits—also chi<sup>4</sup>.  
 embarrassed e. g. financially.  
 a ram, deer's skin.

<i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> 182a	木 桀	infamous tyrant ( <i>chou</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> 174c	人 偕	together with. Also <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup> .
<i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> 183a	子 子	alone, orphan.
<b>CHIEH</b> <sup>3</sup> 183c	角 解	to explain, to unloose, to liberate,
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup>	解	same ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [to send.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	解差	constables; escort ( <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lun</i> <sup>1</sup>	解經論	a sermon.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'u</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>nan</i> <sup>4</sup>	解救苦難	save from woe.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>	解船下墜	to lower a boat.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'üan</i> <sup>4</sup> [ <i>chui</i> <sup>4</sup>	解勸	to explain and admonish. [ <i>chiieh</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chüeh</i> <sup>2</sup>	解決	to decide by vote ( <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chiieh</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>piao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>2</sup>	解法	meaning, explanation ( <i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>2</sup>	解乏	to rest one's self ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	解風	comp. feast to returned traveller (also
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hên</i> <sup>4</sup>	解恨	to mediate. [ <i>chieh</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>	解和	to settle amicably ( <i>t'iao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>	解下	to untie.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	解衣	to untie or unloose clothing ( <i>t'o</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>4</sup>	解疑惑	to resolve doubts. [ <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	解義	to explain the meaning.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	解開	to untie, to explain.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup>	解渴	to quench thirst ( <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>4</sup>	解悶	to drive away care ( <i>san</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>mên</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup>	解夢	to interpret a dream ( <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>niu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	解鈕子	to unbutton ( <i>k'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ei</i> <sup>4</sup>	解配	to escort (prisoners) ( <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup>	解剖學	anatomy, surgery.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup>	解不出	unable to explain, etc. ( <i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	解不開	same. [ <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup>	解不透	cannot explain fully.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>san</i> <sup>4</sup> [( <i>hsieh</i> )	解散	to untie, to dissolve a society.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>3</sup> [ <i>ch'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	解省	to send to the provincial capital as
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>1</sup>	解釋冤仇	to abolish enmity. [prisoners.
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	解釋字義	definition. [ <i>chich</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	解手	to ease one's self; to urinate (see
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup>	解說	to explain; meaning ( <i>fên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup>	解送	to send (under a guard).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	解帶子	to unloose the sash ( <i>sung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsui</i> <sup>4</sup>	解罪	to atone for error by apology
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsü</i> <sup>2</sup>	解毒	an antidote, antiseptic. [( <i>p'ei</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tsui</i> <sup>4</sup> )-
<i>chieh</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	解子	escort, guard ( <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	解嚴	abolition of martial law.
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	解元	chief of the <i>chü-jên</i> ; G. 472.
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup> 174b</i>	女 { 姊	an elder sister (properly <i>tzü</i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup></i>		姐 143b973a
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	姐丈	an elder sister's husband. [women.
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	姐姐	an elder sister, a general term for
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	姐夫	an elder sister's husband.
<i>chieh<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>	姐妹	sisters ( <i>mei<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>, tzü<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<b>CHIEH<sup>4</sup> 187b</b> 人	借 <sup>154c973b</sup>	to borrow, or lend, if ( <i>li<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	借債	loan.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	借賑	to borrow. [ <i>chang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	借錢	to borrow or lend money ( <i>fang<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i> [ <i>chu<sup>3</sup></i> ]	借主	a debtor ( <i>chai<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	借主 賬主	debtor and creditor.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	借去	to lend ( <i>ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	借意	metaphor, comparison ( <i>pi<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>	借如	suppose for example, ( <i>chia<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i> [ <i>tuan<sup>1</sup></i> ]	借給	to lend.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	借口 爭端	to cause another to defend you.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup></i>	借款	loan ( <i>ch'ou<sup>2</sup> k'uan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	借光	by your leave, please, allow me.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	借來	to borrow. ( <i>shê<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	借名	to pretend ( <i>chia<sup>3</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	借勢 爲惡	to rely on influence to work evil.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	借壽	to borrow old age.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	借水 行舟	to borrow water to float the boat,
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>chou<sup>2</sup></i> ]	借貸	to borrow. [(fig <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	借貸 不給	no one will lend me.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>3</sup></i>	借 不遂	cannot succeed in borrowing.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>sha<sup>1</sup>jên<sup>2</sup></i> *	借刀 殺人	to borrow sword to kill (fig).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	借東西	to borrow or lend things.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	借字	a bond, an I. O. U.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	借外債	to negotiate a foreign loan.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	借問	to enquire civilly ( <i>ch'ing<sup>3</sup> wên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	借用	to borrow for use.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup> yung<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i>	借用 與人	to lend to a person.
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup> 186b</i> 戈	戒	to be cautious (negative injunctions)
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	戒指	finger-rings ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	戒尺	a ferule, a ruler (also 界).
<i>chieh<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	戒酒	to discontinue wine ( <i>tuan<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup></i> ).

\*Note 9.

chieh <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>		戒方	a ruler.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		戒和尚	a regularly ordained priest (shou <sup>4</sup>
chieh <sup>4</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>		戒葷	forbear eating meat. [chieh <sup>4</sup> ].
chieh <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		戒口	to fast (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chai <sup>1</sup> , chi <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		戒色	to leave off debauchery (fang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>		戒殺	to abstain from taking life.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>3</sup>		戒賭	to give up gambling (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		戒烟	to break off opium (tuan <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		戒嚴	martial law (chiün <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> 187a	言	誠 154c360b	orders, injunctions. See 戒).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>		誠勸	advice, admonition. [tions).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>		誠命	commandments (positive injunc-
chieh <sup>4</sup> 757a	阜	隔 622a427c	to separate. See ko <sup>3</sup> , (fên <sup>1</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>		隔二騙三	by fits and starts.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		隔鄰	neighbours (lin <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> , chieh <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		隔壁兒	same.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup>		隔三跳二	by fits and starts (chên <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>		隔斷	a partition; to separate.
chieh <sup>4</sup> 185a	人	介 152c360b	a servant, to be great.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		介系字	a preposition. [chieh <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ].
chieh <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		介意	to be careful, or diligent (pu <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup>
chieh <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>		介保	an agricultural officer's assistant.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>4</sup>		介紹	intermediary, to recommend (chung <sup>1</sup>
chieh <sup>4</sup> 186a	艸 廿	芥 153b360c	mustard plant. [jên <sup>2</sup> ].
chieh <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>		芥粉	mustard (with food).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		芥麵	same.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		芥末	same.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		芥菜	the mustard plant.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		芥子	mustard seed.
chieh <sup>4</sup> 185c	疒	疥 153b361a	the itch (chang <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> , lai <sup>4</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>		疥瘡	itch sores (k'uai <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -hsüan <sup>3</sup>		疥癬	the ringworm.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		疥膿	pus from itch sores.
chieh <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>		疥毒	itch infection (jan <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> 185c	田	界 153a361a	a boundary, rule, the world. [chieh <sup>4</sup> .
chieh <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		界限	limit, frontier (shih <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> , pien <sup>1</sup>
chieh <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		界上	on the frontiers, etc. (ta <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		界石	a boundary stone (chiao <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		界說	delimitation, explanation.
chieh <sup>4</sup> 188b	尸 屈	屆 155c361c	a set time; the extreme limit.
chieh <sup>4</sup> 188a	艸 廿	藉 155a973c	avail one's self of (also chi <sup>2</sup> ).
chieh <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		藉口	a pretext.

chieh<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 藉端生事  
 chieh<sup>4</sup> 188c (tzü) 衣 襦 156a973c  
 chieh<sup>4</sup> 115b 丑

to seize a chance to make a row.  
 a baby's napkin.  
 hog's snout. Rad. 58, or chi Gi.

CH'IEH<sup>1</sup> 371a 走 趨 305b1009a  
 紳

slanting, sloping (ta<sup>3</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>1</sup>.  
 [Gi chü<sup>1</sup>],

CH'IEH<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 190c 茄 157c376b

the brinjal, the egg-plant.

CH'ÎEH<sup>3</sup> 190a 一 且 157a974a  
 ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 且住  
 ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 且顧眼前  
 ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 且慢  
 ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 且說

and, moreover M. 400 (êrh<sup>2</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 stop a bit! stop! (ping<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 regardless only of the present.  
 by and by, do not hurry (pieh<sup>4</sup>  
 he said moreover. [mang<sup>2</sup>].

CH'IEH<sup>4</sup> 189a 刀 切 156b976a  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 切愛  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 切已  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 切切  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>- 切切實實  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> [shih<sup>2</sup> 切齒  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 切洽  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 切貨  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 切肉  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 切開  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 切麵  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 切不可  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 切不動  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 切碎  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 切當  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 切點  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 切菜刀  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>mo<sup>2</sup> 切磋琢磨  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 切斷  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 切望  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 切問  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 切要  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 切音  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 切韻  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 191a 心 忤 158a379a  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup> 怯場  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 怯心  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 怯官

eager, urgent; to mince (1st. t.).  
 ardent love (ni<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 cordial (chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>). [ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>].  
 of the greatest importance (chun<sup>1</sup>  
 the utmost truth and sincerity.  
 gnashing of teeth (yao<sup>3</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 intimate, ardent.  
 stupid! dolt! (yü<sup>3</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 to slice meat, minced meat (to<sup>4</sup>sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut into parts.  
 to cut up flour strings (mien<sup>4</sup>t'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
 not on any account (wan<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot be carved (kun<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut into small pieces.  
 true (shih<sup>2</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
 contact, juncture.  
 a vegetable knife.  
 to cut, polish, e. g., gems.  
 to cut asunder (p'ou<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 to covet.  
 to investigate minutely (ch'a<sup>2</sup>k'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 extremely important (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 pronunciation (fan<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 mode of pronunciation or spelling.  
 weak, timid (tan<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 embarrassed, afraid (tan<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 a timid official (man<sup>1</sup> han<sup>1</sup>).

ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>nao<sup>3</sup>怯頭怯腦  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 189c 穴 竊 竊 156c977a  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 竊取  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 竊了來的  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 竊盜  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 竊盜症  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 191c 女 妾 158b977b  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 妾妃  
 ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 妾小

**CHIEN<sup>1</sup> 199a 女 奸** 164b381a  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup> 奸詐  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 奸臣  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 奸計  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 奸狡  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 奸巧  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 奸細  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 奸相  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 奸邪  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 奸險  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>2</sup> 奸雄  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup> 奸猾  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-kuai<sup>3</sup> 奸拐  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>- 奸謀詭計  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>4</sup> [chi<sup>4</sup>] 奸佞  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 奸惡  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 奸黨  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>hsieh<sup>2</sup>yin<sup>2</sup> 奸盜邪淫  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 奸賊  
 chien<sup>1</sup> 201a 皿 監 166a387a  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 監察  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-yü-shih<sup>1</sup> 監察御史  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 監禁  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 監犯  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 監候絞  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 監牢  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 監牢獄  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 監理  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 監理會  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 監斃  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 監生  
 chien<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 監守

faint hearted, fidgety; dull.  
 to steal; I venture to, etc. [lüeh<sup>4</sup>].  
 to take by stealth (t'ou<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>,  
 got by stealing (jang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to steal; a petty thief.  
 kleptomania. [fang<sup>2</sup>].  
 a concubine (ch'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, p'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 same (fei<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (inferior) (ts'ê<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).

deceitful, villainous, (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 deceitful, disloyal (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 a traitorous minister (chung<sup>1</sup> c.).  
 a villainous plot (chi<sup>1</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 villainous, wily (chiao<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>).  
 crafty, malicious (tiao<sup>1</sup> p'ü<sup>2</sup>). [tzü<sup>3</sup>.  
 an enemy's spy (tso<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>, t'an<sup>4</sup>  
 a traitorous minister (chien<sup>1</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 corrupt, wicked (hsieh<sup>2</sup> p'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 villainous, malevolent.  
 a hypocritical traitor.  
 villainous, cunning, wily.  
 to deceive and kidnap (kuai<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 crafty plots.  
 crafty, malicious.  
 villainous, villainy (fei<sup>3</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 a treasonable cabal (chieh<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>,  
 robbers and prostitutes. [mou<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>.  
 a villain (kuang<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 to inspect; revise (also 4), prison-  
 to examine, to inspect.  
 supervising censor O.  
 to put in prison (shou<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 a prisoner (ch'iu<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 waiting in jail for strangulation.  
 a prison (nan<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (ti<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to superintend.  
 Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 to die in prison (tso<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 a bought B.A. (i<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>, hsiu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>.  
 a superintendent, to look after.

chien <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> tsü <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>	監守自盜	set to watch, but stealing yourself.
chien <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	監卒	gaoler (chin <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ). [terms for].
chien <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>	監督 (主教)	to superintend; a bishop (one of the
chien <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	監押	to keep in custody.
chien <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	監獄	a prison (nan <sup>2</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	監院	president of college.
chien <sup>1</sup> 202a	女姦 <sup>167a381a</sup>	fornication, adultery, (ch'iang <sup>2</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	姦情	same (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ). [chien <sup>1</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	姦夫	an adulterer or fornicator (chi <sup>1</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	姦婦	an adulteress (yin <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ). [chien <sup>1</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	姦婦女	to debauch women.
chien <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	姦邪	obscene, intriguing.
chien <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	姦宄	traitorous plots (chien <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>	姦污	lewd (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ). [yin <sup>2</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	姦淫	fornication (yin <sup>2</sup> lian <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> 198a	士堅 <sup>163b380a</sup>	solid (shih <sup>2</sup> , sai <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	堅壯	strong (chuang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> , lao <sup>2</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	堅心	a firm or stout heart. [wên <sup>3</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> (li <sup>3</sup> )	堅信 (禮)	firm belief; to confirm (Episcopal).
chien <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	堅意	a firm intention (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	堅固	strong, durable (chuang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	堅牢	same (cha <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	堅立	to establish firmly (li <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	堅實	hard, strong.
chien <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	堅守	to guard safely (k'an <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	堅定不移	firmly fixed (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ). [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	堅硬	firm, unbending (ying <sup>4</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> pang <sup>3</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> 197a	火煎 <sup>162c977a</sup>	to fry, to decoct; vexation (chu <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -cha <sup>2</sup>	煎渣	to fry (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	煎茶	to boil tea (p'êng <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	煎炒	to fry.
chien <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	煎心	anxious (hsin <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	煎餅	to fry cakes (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>1</sup>	煎湯	to prepare a drink, e.g., for the sick.
chien <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	煎藥	to decoct medicine (p'ei <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	煎魚	to fry fish, to buy fish.
chien <sup>1</sup> 198b	肉肩 <sup>164a380c</sup>	the shoulders; to sustain (k'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	肩章	epaulette.
chien <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肩膀子	the shoulders (ping <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
chien <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	肩背	the back of the shoulders (chi <sup>3</sup>
chien <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	肩背行李	baggage carried on back. [liang <sup>2</sup> ].
chien <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	肩臂	the arms (ko <sup>2</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).

- chien*<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>1</sup> 肩挑  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 肩頭  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup>pei<sup>4</sup>k'uo<sup>4</sup> 肩粗臂闊  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 199a 小 尖<sup>164b977b</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 尖指頭  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 尖峯山  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 尖利  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 尖溜溜的  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 尖刀  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 尖頭  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 200c 艱<sup>165c382a</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 艱險  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 艱辛  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 艱苦  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>- 艱苦備嘗  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup> [ch'ang<sup>2</sup>] 艱困  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 艱難  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 艱危  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 194b 門 間<sup>160c381b</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 間接  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 間或  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 間量兒大  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 間壁  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 間壁的  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 間斷  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 199c 人 兼<sup>165a382b</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 兼愛  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 兼轄  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 兼管  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 兼理  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 兼并  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 192c 竹 { 箋<sup>159a978a</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 片 { 牋<sup>159a978a</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup> 牋扎  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 牋紙  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 202b 金 鏤<sup>167a1012a</sup>  
*chien*<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup>chang<sup>1</sup> 鏤刻圖章  
*chien*<sup>1</sup> 194b 牛 犼<sup>160b382b</sup>  
 carried on shoulders (k'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 shoulders.  
 i.e. very muscular.  
 tapering, a point, a tip.  
 a thief (t'ou<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sharp-peaked mountain (fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 sharp point, clever (ling<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 quite sharp.  
 a sharp-pointed knife (li<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>, k'uai<sup>4</sup>  
 a point. [tao<sup>1</sup>].  
 difficult, distressing (nan<sup>2</sup>).  
 difficult and dangerous (wei<sup>2</sup>hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 miserable (k'un<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>2</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (huan<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>). [(ching<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 I have had experience of troubles  
 extreme distress.  
 difficulty, distress (tso<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 danger, risk (wei<sup>2</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 a space between (4th tone).  
 indirect (chih<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 occasionally, in case. M. 478 (huo<sup>4</sup>  
 a great interval (applied to rooms).  
 a partition wall (ko<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 neighbours (lin<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>).  
 breaks, intervals.  
 together, both (ping<sup>4</sup>, kung<sup>4</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 universal love (po<sup>2</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have control over several posts.  
 same (jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (hsia<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>). [(lung<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to connect together, to monopolise  
 ornamental note paper (t'ao<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>  
 same (hsin<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>). [chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 a letter (hsin<sup>4</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>)  
 note paper (hsieh<sup>3</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to engrave, to carve (k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut out a stamp (t'u<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a bull, fabulous monster (mang<sup>2</sup>niu<sup>2</sup>.  
 to diminish, to lighten. See chien<sup>4</sup>.  
 to reduce or lower the price (huan<sup>2</sup>  
 to diminish. [chia<sup>4</sup>).

**CHIEN**<sup>3</sup> 196b 彳 減<sup>162b383b</sup>  
*chien*<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 減價  
*chien*<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 減減



<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>1</sup>	減輕	to reduce in size, weight, etc. (fên <sup>1</sup>
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup>	減去一半	to diminish one-half. [liang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup>	減法	subtraction in arithmetic (suan <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup>	減利	to lower the interest (li <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup>	減免	to reduce, e.g., a tax (ch'üan <sup>1</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>	減半	reduce by a half (chia <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>3</sup>	減筆寫	to write in abbreviated form.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shao</i> <sup>3</sup>	減少	to lessen, to diminish (hsiao <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>4</sup>	減稅	to reduce the duty.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>sun</i> <sup>3</sup>	減損	to infringe on another's rights.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>3</sup> [tsui <sup>4</sup>	減等	to lower degrees as punishment
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> -	減等定罪	degrade and fix a penalty. [hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> .
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 197c 刀翦	剪 163b978b	scissors; to cut with scissors (i <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	剪鉸	cut by scissors (ko <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup>	剪髮	to cut the hair.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup>	剪絨	velvet (hui <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> jung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	剪開	to cut with scissors.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>la</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	剪蠟花	to snuff a candle (la <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup>	剪刀	scissors.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup>	剪頭髮	to cut the hair (ti <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	剪裁	to cut out, to arrange.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>2</sup> kên <sup>1</sup>	剪草除根	to clear up weeds &c.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mao</i> <sup>2</sup>	剪羊毛	to shear wool.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> 203a	儉 八 167a387b	moderate, economical.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	儉節	economical (ch'in <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup>	儉吝	parsimonious, stingy (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>2</sup>	儉薄	same (shou <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shao</i> <sup>3</sup>	儉少	economical, frugal (tzü <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>3</sup>	儉省	same (tso <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yo</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	儉約的	same.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup>	儉用	same (shao <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> 203b	手才 檢 163a385b	to bind, to search, to pick up.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>	檢察	to inspect, to examine.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	檢察官	procurator.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	檢柴	to collect firewood (p'i <sup>1</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	檢場的	stage-waiters; gleaners.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	檢起來的	to pick up (shih <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>2</sup>	檢窮的	rag-pickers, etc.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mo</i> <sup>2</sup>	檢什麼	what have you found?
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	檢事官	procurator.
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> [shou <sup>3</sup>	檢束	to bind (pang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> -	檢驗屍首	to view the body (post mortem).

- chien<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 檢驗員 coroner.  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 195b* 竹 簡<sup>161c384a</sup> to abridge, to survey. S.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>* 簡章 regulations.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>* 簡直 plainly, distinctly.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> [chüeh<sup>2</sup>* 簡捷 short, concise (liao<sup>4</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-* 簡簡決決 glibly (yu<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> shê<sup>2</sup>).  
*chieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>* 簡缺 a quiet post (official) (fan<sup>2</sup> ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 簡易 easy, abridged.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>* 簡任 appointed by selection of president.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-* 簡綱捷端 a succinct summary.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> [tuan<sup>1</sup>* 簡練 to try by experiment (shih<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>4</sup>* 簡慢 disrespectful (man<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). [a book.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>* 簡編 to arrange materials, and compose  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>2</sup>* 簡便 more convenient (fang<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 204b* 手 揀<sup>169a383c</sup> to choose, to select.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 揀淨 pure, selected, clarified.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 揀出來 select. [chai<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup>* 揀選 to choose, to select (t'iao<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>3</sup>,  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup>* 揀派 to select and send (officials).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>* 揀擇 to choose, to select (tsê<sup>2</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 204a* 兩 鹹 域 鹹<sup>168b385a</sup> a kind of salt, soda (yen<sup>2</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 鹹地 salt soil.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>* 鹹土 same.  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 207c* 金 鏤<sup>171b382a</sup> to gild, to wash with gold, etc. (tu<sup>4</sup>  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>* 鏤金 same. [chin<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>* 鏤銀 ware washed with silver.  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 204a* 艸 苧 繭<sup>168c383c</sup> the cocoon of the silk-worm (ts'an<sup>2</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>* 繭紬 coarse silk serge (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 203c* 木 檢<sup>168b385a</sup> to look over, to revise.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>2</sup>* 檢點 to look over, oversee.  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 197a* 手 搨 搨<sup>162c978c</sup> to tie, to choose, to strike.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 搨手 to tie hands (pang<sup>3</sup>, k'un<sup>3</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup> 204b* 木 柬<sup>168c384a</sup> visiting card; to select.  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 柬書 notes, letters (hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
*chien<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup>* 柬帖 visiting cards; a note (ming<sup>2</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>)  
[347, 279.
- CHIEN<sup>4</sup> 205a** 見 見<sup>169b385b</sup> to see, to perceive, Rad. 147 M.  
*chien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>* 見長 to make progress (chang<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
*chien<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup> [shih<sup>4</sup>* 見証 a witness, proof (k'ou<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
*chien<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-* 見証我是 proof that I—  
*chien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-érh<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>* 見機而作 watch for a good chance to do.  
*chien<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 見教 to tell, inform (kao<sup>4</sup> su<sup>4</sup>).

chien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 見見  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 見見血  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>- 見景生情  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> [ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 見輕  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 見穿  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 見風  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 見風流淚  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 見好  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 見喜  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 見小  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 見笑  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 見效  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>- 見血即回  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> [hui<sup>2</sup> 見火  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 見個高低  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup> 見怪  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 見鬼  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 見功  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup> 見老  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 見禮  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 見諒  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> [ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 見面  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 見面之情  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 見不著他  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 見不得人  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 見不得水  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 見殺  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 見傷  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup> 見燒  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>- 見神見鬼  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> [kuei<sup>3</sup> 見識  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 見世面  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 見天  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 見做  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 見短  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 見旺  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup> 見聞  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 見影  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 見怨  
 chien<sup>4</sup> 207b 艸廿 { 荐 171a979a  
 chien<sup>4</sup> { 薦  
 chien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 薦紙

to introduce; to visit (yin<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to narry through to the bitter end.  
 to adapt one's self to circumstances.  
 to be or seem better (see chien<sup>4</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>.  
 stands wear (shou<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to venture out in the wind.  
 wind in face causes water in eyes.  
 to be or seem better (ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be pleased (k'uai<sup>4</sup> lê<sup>4</sup>).  
 of a niggardly mind (lin<sup>4</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 laughable (k'o<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 (the medicine) is effective (yao<sup>4</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>.  
 very easy to get rid of (fig).  
 to be touched by fire (huo<sup>3</sup> shao<sup>1</sup>).  
 to see who is the better man.  
 to think it strange (hsi<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 fig. to have bad luck.  
 to be better (illness).  
 to grow old.  
 to be polite (kung<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>4</sup>, ssü<sup>1</sup>wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 excuse me (yu<sup>3</sup>tsui<sup>4</sup>yu<sup>3</sup>tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have interview with (hui<sup>4</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a calling acquaintance (chiao<sup>1</sup>c.).  
 cannot see him (wang<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 not fit to be seen (ch'ou<sup>3</sup>lou<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>k'an<sup>4</sup>.  
 is injured if exposed to water (or 風).  
 to be killed (hsiung<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to be wounded (shou<sup>4</sup>shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 lasts well (firewood or fuel), (ch'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 sick deliriums, very uncertain.  
 knowledge (ching<sup>1</sup>lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have seen the world.  
 every day (t'ien<sup>1</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>). [chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a tedious job (of work) (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 to treat lightly (ch'ing<sup>1</sup>k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be prosperous (hsing<sup>1</sup>w.).  
 observation (chien<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>). [chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to see a trace or indication of (tsung<sup>1</sup>  
 to be hated (man<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to introduce, to recommend.  
 same.  
 servants' "characters."

<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	薦主	one who recommends. [chien <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	薦舉	to recommend (pao <sup>3</sup> chü <sup>3</sup> , chü <sup>3</sup> -
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	薦卷	a letter of introduction (chieh <sup>4</sup> shao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	薦先生	to recommend a teacher (lao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	薦信	a letter of recommendation.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	薦任	appointment by recommendation.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	薦任人員	recommend for appointment.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	薦來	to come recommended.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	薦書	a letter of recommendation.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup> 193a</i>	貝 賤 159c979b	mean, cheap (pei <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [kuei <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	賤價	cheap (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> , p'ien <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	賤姓 or 名	my humble name is—(kuei <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	賤貨	cheap goods (êrh <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	賤人	a mean person (hsia <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> jen <sup>2</sup> têng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	賤骨頭	effeminate, worthless; you fop!
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup></i>	賤賣不賒	sell cheap for cash only.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup> or fang<sup>1</sup></i>	賤內 or 房	my wife (cho <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> or 室 or 荆).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup> 197b</i>	竹 箭 163a978c	an arrow (sa <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> , kung <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	箭尖	the point of an arrow (shê <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	箭猪	the hedge-hog (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	箭壺	a case for bow and arrows.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	箭一支	one arrow.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	箭杆	the shaft of an arrow.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	箭翎子	the feather of an arrow.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	箭靶子	target for archers.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	箭袋	a quiver (sa <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	箭擋子	a target (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	箭亭子	a watch-house.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>	箭垛	a target (pa <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	箭眼	sore pimples, syphilitic sores (mei <sup>2</sup>
<i>chien<sup>4</sup> 199b</i>	水 漸 164c979c	gradually (pu <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ). [hua <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	漸	same.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	漸漸長大	to grow gradually.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	[ta <sup>4</sup> 漸進	to advance, gradual progress (chin <sup>4</sup>
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	漸進主義	moderate liberalism. [pu <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chien<sup>4</sup> 201b</i>	金 { 鑒 166b387c	a mirror, to examine.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup></i>	{ 鑑	same (ching <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	鑑察	to reflect, to consider.
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	鑑照	same. [chien <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	鑑書	a famous historical book (t'ung <sup>1</sup>

chien <sup>4</sup> 204c	言	諫	169a386c	to remonstrate (tsé <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ). [184-9.
chien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	*	諫臣		ancient title of censor (yü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ) G.
chien <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup> [t'ing <sup>1</sup>		諫君		to censure a sovereign.
chien <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -		諫行言聽		to reprove conduct and be heard.
chien <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		諫議大夫		to public reprove.
chien <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		諫說		to remonstrate (tsé <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> 193c	互	建	160a386b	to establish, to build (kai <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>		建修		to repair (hsiu <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> , shou <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>		建議案		to bring forward a bill. N.
chien <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		建功		to establish one's merit (li <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		建功立業		to found (as an empire, etc.).
chien <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		建國		to establish a kingdom.
chien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		建立		to found (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		建立民國		to establish republic.
chien <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>		建設		to build up, construct.
chien <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>		建造		to build, to found, to invent (hsiu <sup>1</sup>
chien <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>		建都		to build a capital (ching <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>1</sup> ). [tsao <sup>4</sup> .
chien <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		建烟		Foochow tobacco (fu <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> 194a	人	健	160b386b	strong, indefatigable.
chien <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>		健全		strong, robust. [chien <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>		健壯		same (cha <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> , chieh <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ,
chien <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		健兒		heroes, braves (lieh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -k'ang <sup>1</sup>		健康		robust (k'ang <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>		健卒		an able-bodied soldier (chuang <sup>4</sup>
chien <sup>4</sup> 206c	人	僭	170c980b	to overstep. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>		僭分		to usurp, unwarrantable (yüeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>		僭過		to overstep.
chien <sup>4</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup>		僭尊		usurpation of honors.
chien <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>		僭妄		blasphemy, presumption (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		僭位		to usurp a throne.
chien <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		僭越		to overstep (chan <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> 193b	水	濺	159c979c	to splash, to spatter (p'o <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		濺一身泥		splashed all over with mud.
chien <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		濺泥		to splash with mud.
chien <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		濺水		to splash with water (kuang <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> 193a	食	餞	159b979c	a farewell meal, comfits.
chien <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		餞行		to give a farewell meal (kao <sup>4</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
chien <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>		餞瓜		preserved melon.
chien <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>		餞菓		preserved fruit.
chien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		餞禮		to make a farewell present.
chien <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>		餞別		farewell banquet (kao <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).

\*Note 10.

chien <sup>4</sup> 192c	足	踐	159b979b
chien <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		踐壞	
chien <sup>4</sup> -t'á <sup>4</sup>		踐踏	
chien <sup>4</sup> 207a	人	件	170c386a
chien <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>1</sup> nêng <sup>3</sup>		件件都能	
chien <sup>4</sup> 195b	水	澗	161b387a
chien <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>		澗溝	
chien <sup>4</sup> (tzŭ) 196b	金	鏞	162a387a
chien <sup>4</sup> (tzŭ) 194a	毛	毳	
chien <sup>4</sup>		毳	160b
chien <sup>4</sup> 200a	欠	歉	165b388c
chien <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		歉年	
chien <sup>4</sup> 203a	刀劍	劍	168a388a
chien <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		劍術	
chien <sup>4</sup> 561a	舟	艦	
chien <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>		艦隊	
chien <sup>4</sup> 561a	木	檻	

CH' IEN <sup>1</sup> 211b	十	千	174c980a
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -		千奇百怪	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	[kuai <sup>4</sup>	千金	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -cha <sup>2</sup>		千斤	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>1</sup>		千秋	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		千鈞一髮	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> wan <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup>		千軍萬馬	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -		千恩萬謝	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	[hsieh <sup>4</sup>	千方	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup>		千方百計	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -		千辛萬苦	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	[k'u <sup>3</sup>	千古	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>		千里鏡	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		千里馬	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	[hu <sup>4</sup>	千里眼	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -		千民萬戶	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		千木叨	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		千年	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>		千年紅	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>	[hua <sup>4</sup>	千百	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -		千變萬化	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		千片石	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -		千山萬水	
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	[shui <sup>3</sup>	千數地	

to tread or trample upon (ch'ai<sup>3</sup>).  
to destroy, or corrupt. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
to tread down (chiao<sup>3</sup> tz'ü,<sup>2</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>  
an individual article; one, a, an,  
expert in everything. [M. 66.  
a mountain stream, a rivulet (shan<sup>1</sup>  
same. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
a kind of mace, the iron of an axle-  
shuttlecock (t'i<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup> 'rh). [tree.  
same.  
famine.  
a famine year (chi<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>).  
a double-edged sword (pao<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
art of fencing.  
war vessel, also hsien<sup>4</sup>.  
marines.  
railing, cage. Also hsien<sup>4</sup>, k'an<sup>3</sup>.

a thousand, earnestly.  
very strange (ku<sup>3</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup>).  
your daughter.  
a portcullis (tiao<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
your birthday (shêng<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
fig. Damocles' sword.  
countless armies.  
a thousand thanks (see below).  
versatile, versatility (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
by hook or by crook.  
extreme hardship (hsin<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>).  
all antiquity, forever.  
a telescope (yüan<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
a fleet horse.  
a telescope. [po<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
the people, everybody (ta<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>4</sup>  
wood pecker (cho<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup> niao<sup>3</sup>).  
a thousand years. [hung<sup>2</sup>).  
the bachelor's button (pai<sup>3</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>  
one thousand one hundred.  
changeable, kaleidoscopic (wan<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>  
tale. [ching<sup>4</sup>).  
far and wide (ssü<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>4</sup>).  
about 1,000 li<sup>3</sup>.

ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup> 千思百想  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> [hsiang<sup>3</sup>] 千歲  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>wdn<sup>4</sup>kua<sup>1</sup> 千刀萬剛  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>t'iao<sup>2</sup>miao<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>4</sup> 千條妙計  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>wan<sup>4</sup>hsieh<sup>4</sup> 千多萬謝  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>wan<sup>4</sup>tang<sup>1</sup> 千妥萬當  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup> 千總  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 千字文  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup> 千萬  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 千萬不  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup> 211a 言謙 174b389b  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 謙和  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 謙虛  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 謙遜  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup> 謙讓  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 謙恭  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup> 謙卑  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 謙受益  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup> 謙退  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 謙詞  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup> 210a 遷 迂 摘 遷 173c930c  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 遷輜  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> 遷柩  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 遷就  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 遷居  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 遷徙  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 遷移  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 遷民  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 遷怒於人  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup> 遷葬  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup> 遷都  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>- 遷往別處  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> [ch'u<sup>4</sup>] 遷營  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup> 210b 金 鉛 175b1136b  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 鉛粉  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 鉛錫  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 鉛壺  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 鉛塊  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 鉛罐  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup> 鉛礦  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 鉛板  
 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 鉛筆

full of thoughts (shui<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup> mêng<sup>4</sup>,  
 a title of kings and princes. [hsiang<sup>3</sup>].  
 punishment by hacking process  
 a splendid plan. [(ling<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 many thanks.  
 very secure.  
 a lieutenant (pai<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
 "Thousand Character Classic."  
 ten millions, by all means.  
 don't on any account (tuan<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>  
 modest, humble. [pu<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 humble and agreeable.  
 humble, obsequious (ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>).  
 humble, (tzü<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 yielding, polite (yu<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 humble and modest (pei<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 humble and meek. [chao<sup>1</sup> sun<sup>3</sup>).  
 the humble shall be benefited (man<sup>3</sup>  
 retiring, modest, polite.  
 an expression of humility.  
 to remove.  
 to tip a sedan chair. [(ling<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to remove a coffin (kuan<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>,  
 to accommodate (chiang<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to remove to another dwelling (pan<sup>1</sup>  
 to remove (no<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>). [chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 same. [region to another.  
 to remove the people from one  
 transfer your anger to another (fên<sup>4</sup>  
 to move a grave (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>). [nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to remove the court or capital (ching<sup>1</sup>  
 to send to another place. [tu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to remove a camp (ying<sup>2</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 lead, black lead (kuan<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>1</sup>, hei<sup>1</sup>  
 white lead (pai<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>1</sup>). [ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 lead and tin, inferior pewter.  
 a lead pot (hsi<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>).  
 lead in pigs.  
 cannister.  
 a lead mine.  
 lead type, stereotype.  
 a lead pencil (kang<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>).

ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	鉛筆畫	pencil drawing.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	鉛片	sheet lead.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	鉛散	acetate of lead.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鉛沙子	buck-shot (ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -shai <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鉛骰子	loaded dice (chih <sup>4</sup> shai <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鉛子	bullets, shot (t'an <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	鉛字	lead type (huo <sup>2</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鉛丸子	bullets, shot. [lots, &c.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> 210c	*竹 { 簽 172a981b	slips of wood, used for drawing
ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	籤	same (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> , nien <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	籤名	affix a signature.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	籤票	a warrant (hsin <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	籤筒	the case used when drawing lots.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	籤子	slips of wood used for drawing lots,
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	籤字	signature. [labels (nien <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	籤押	to affix a signature. [ments.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	籤押房	office for countersigning all docu-
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	籤語	the answer of the lots in temples,
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> 209a	牛 牽 172c388a	to pull, to lead (la <sup>1</sup> ) see 牽 <sup>4</sup> . [etc.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>2</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>	牽肥牛	to seize for ransom (fig.)
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>2</sup>	牽挂	to hold in suspense (kua <sup>1</sup> lü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	牽累	to be involved.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	牽連	to connect, to involve. [hsing <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	牽牛星	a constellation in Aquila (ying <sup>1</sup>
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	牽涉	to be implicated in (kuan <sup>1</sup> shê <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>	牽頭老婆	an old procuress (pao <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> , wu <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup>
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	牽五掛四	catching house after house—of fires.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> 210c	心 愆 174a389a	fault, error, excess (ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	愆期	failure to the time appointed.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	愆罰	to punish a crime (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	愆過	a crime, a fault (tsui <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	愆尤	error, transgression (kuo <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> 210a	手 拏 173b980b	to graft; to stick into.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	拏子	iron rod used by tidewaiters.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	拏子手	tidewaiters (Foreign Customs) yen <sup>4</sup>
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> 210b	革 鞦 173a981a	a swing (ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ) [ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	鞦韆	same.
ch'ien <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 208c	巾 幟 172a981c	label (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
CH'EN <sup>2</sup> 213a	金 錢 176a982b	((i <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>4</sup>	錢鈔	copper coin, tenth of a tael, a mace
		bank-notes (huan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).



ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	錢桌子	a money table, a bank (yin <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>3</sup>	錢局	a mint, a bank (chu <sup>4</sup> ch'ieu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	錢局子	same (kuan <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>4</sup> [liao <sup>3</sup>	錢串	cash strings; a centipede (wu <sup>2</sup>
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	錢串斷了	the cash string is broken. [kung <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	錢莊	a money-changer's; a bank (liang <sup>3</sup>
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	錢行	market price of cash; a bank. [t'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	錢穀	treasury accountant (shih <sup>1</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	錢櫃	a cash box (yin <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	錢糧	taxes, revenue (wan <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup>	錢糧子兒	buck shot.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	錢糧身子	a soldier.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> [tzu <sup>3</sup>	錢龍	a centipede (mao <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> , pai <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	錢能通神	money can move the gods (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> [shên <sup>2</sup>	錢板	grooved board for counting cash.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup>	錢幣正面	obverse of coin.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	錢幣革命	currency reform. N.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	錢票子	bank notes (huan <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	錢舖	a bank (yin <sup>2</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	錢褡子	purse, cash bag.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	錢地兩清	the money has all been paid, and the
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	錢店	a cash shop. [land all handed over.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	錢財	money, wealth (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	錢筒	a long bamboo tube for keeping
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	錢文	money, cash. [cash in.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	錢眼	the hole in a cash.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 214a	刀 前	in front of, before. M. 64.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	前場	a stage (hsi <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> , ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	前朝	the last dynasty. [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	前程	promotion, rank (i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup>
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup>	前期四天	four days before the time.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	前街	the street on south side (hou <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	前件	antecedent (grammar).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	前進	to enter before, advancement.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	前清	the former Ching dynasty.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	前仇	a former enmity (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	前去	to go before.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	前兒	day before yesterday (tso <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	前後	before and behind; nearly, about.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> tzu <sup>4</sup>	前些日子	some days ago (tsao <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ). [M. 64.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	前人	a predecessor (hsien <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	前日	the day before yesterday.

ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	前閣部堂	imperial grand secretariat.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	前來	to come before or into the presence
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	前門	South gate of Peking. [of.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	前面	in front (mien <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	前年	the year before last.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	前半天	forenoon (shang <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	前輩	former generations.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup>	前三後四	first this and then that.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	前世	the former life.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	前思後想	to turn over in one's mind; to
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>	前廳	lobby. [desire.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	前途	the future.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	前隊	the vanguard.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	前五年	five years ago. [(tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup>	前仰後合	lurching back and forth, e.g. drunk
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	前因	antecedent (tung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>	前引	a guide (yin <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	前月	month before last, former months.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 729a 乙	乾 <sup>598c311c</sup>	male; heaven. See kan <sup>1</sup> .
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	乾清宮	one of the Palaces, Peking.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	乾清門	one of the Palace gates.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -k'un <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>3</sup>	乾父坤母	heaven is father, earth is mother.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -k'un <sup>1</sup>	乾坤	sun and moon; heaven and earth.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	乾隆	fourth Emperor of Ching dynasty
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	乾爲男	ch'ien is male. [(1736-96 A.D.).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	乾爲天	ch'ien is heaven.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 215c 戊	虔 <sup>178a390b</sup>	respectful, devout, sincere.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	虔誠	same (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	虔心	same.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 209c 才手	拈 <sup>173a389c</sup>	to nip, to seize (ch'ia <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	拈住	seized firmly, as with forceps.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	拈口	to hold one's tongue. [chu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	拈過來	to take with nippers (nieh <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	拈釘子	to pull out a nail (hao <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 215b 水 𠂔 潛	潛 <sup>177c982b</sup>	to lie hid at bottom.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	潛伏	latent.
ch'ien <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	潛住	to live secluded (yin <sup>3</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	潛水船	a submarine.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>3</sup>	潛艇	a submarine.
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	潛逃	to slink off, to abscond (t'ao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 209c 金	鉗 <sup>173b389c</sup>	nippers, pincers (nieh <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>2</sup> 209a 黑	黔	black. Kueichow province.

**CH' IEN<sup>3</sup> 212c 水** 淺 173c982c  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 淺見  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 淺知  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 淺近  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 淺而易見  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 淺學  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 淺意思  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 淺了船  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup> 淺薄  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> 淺沙灘  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 淺深  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 淺水  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 淺顏色  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup> 216a 是 遣 178b390c  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 遣差人  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 遣派  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 遣散  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 遣使  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 遣戍  
 ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 遣送

shallow, slightly.  
 slight experience (chien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 superficial knowledge of anything.  
 plain and easy, slight knowledge.  
 easy to understand (hsien<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 a slight degree of learning.  
 superficial meaning.  
 in shallow water, aground (ko<sup>1</sup>  
 vile, mean. [ch'ien<sup>3</sup>].  
 a bar at river's mouth (sha<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>1</sup>).  
 shallow and deep; how deep?  
 shallow water.  
 a slight or faint colour.  
 to send, to commission (ta<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>1</sup>).  
 to send a messenger.  
 to send, as servants, etc.  
 to discharge, to dismiss (tz'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to send a person; a messenger.  
 to banish, to send troops to the  
 to send (p'ai<sup>4</sup>ch'ai<sup>1</sup>,fa<sup>1</sup>). [frontiers.

**CH' IEN<sup>4</sup> 216b 欠** 欠 178c391b  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 欠安  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> [ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 欠債  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>- 欠債還錢  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 欠賬  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 欠佳的  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 欠教  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>[wang<sup>2</sup> 欠錢  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>2</sup>- 欠錢大王  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 欠主兒  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 欠項  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 欠學習  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 欠火  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup> 欠款  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 欠功  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup> 欠少  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 欠身  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 欠伸  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 欠他的債  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 欠單  
 ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup> 欠帖

to owe; deficient, Rad. 76.  
 uncomfortable, unwell (pu<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>  
 to owe, debts (t'o<sup>1</sup> c.). [fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 let one who owes pay the money.  
 to owe, indebted (fang<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 sick.  
 ill-bred (shao<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup> hsün<sup>4</sup>).  
 to owe money (chieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>, kai<sup>1</sup>  
 a princely debtor. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 a debtor (chai<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a debt (huan<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 deficient in learning and practice.  
 too little of the fire (cooking).  
 debts.  
 wanting in diligence (lan<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 deficient (k'uei<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to rise and bow (tso<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 stretch one's self.  
 to owe him money.  
 a bill, a promissory note (chang<sup>4</sup>  
 promissory note. [tan<sup>1</sup>].

ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	欠雨	to lack rain (ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> 209c	糸 繹 <sup>173a388b</sup>	a tow-rope; to pull.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	繹夫	trackers, boat-towers (la <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	繹馬	to lead a horse.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	繹板	yoke at end of tracker's line.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	繹手	a mediator, a negotiator, trackers.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> 209b	手才 繹 <sup>172c</sup>	to lead, to pull, to drag, to tow.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	繹過來	to pull over.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	繹馬	to lead a horse (liu <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	繹手	hand in hand, to lead.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> 210a	山 嵌 <sup>173b389c</sup>	to inlay (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	嵌鑽	same.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	嵌寶石	to inlay precious stone (chên <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	嵌銀匠	a workman who inlays silver, etc.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> 217c	艸 茜 <sup>179c983c</sup>	plant used for dyeing red.
ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	茜草	same (jan <sup>3</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>CHIH<sup>1</sup></b> 218c	矢 知 <sup>180c53a</sup>	to know, to perceive (hsiao <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	知己	an intimate friend (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	知己朋友	same (chiao <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup>	知己知彼	intimate (hsin <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	知巧	clever, ingenious (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	知恥	to feel ashamed (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>4</sup>	知進知退	experienced (chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	知州	a department magistrate G. 284. O.
chih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	知趣	to have tact (chien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	知覺	to perceive, to observe (wu <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>4</sup>	知確	positive, know the truth (ti <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	知法犯法	intentional transgression (ku <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	知府	prefect of department. G. 281. O.
chih <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	知曉	to know, to understand (hsiao <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	知縣	a district magistrate. G. 289. O.
chih <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	知心	congenial, likeminded (tui <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	知羞	to feel ashamed (ts'an <sup>2</sup> k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	知會	a despatch; to inform (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ,
chih <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	知慧	wisdom (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ). [chao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> .
chih <sup>1</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	知更雀	robin redbreast.
chih <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>3</sup>	知過必改	known faults must be amended (hui <sup>3</sup>
chih <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	知不知道	don't know (pu <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ). [kai <sup>3</sup> ].
chih <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	知識	knowledge, experience (lien <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	知識未開	understanding not yet opened.
chih <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	知事	new name for dist. magistrate.

<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	知書識理	i. e. a wellread man.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	知道	to know (hsiao <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ). [chih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	*知道了	"noted" at end of decrees (shêng <sup>4</sup>
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup></i>	知錯	to know one's faults. (jên <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	知足	to be content (an <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> , yüan <sup>4</sup> p'in <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	知音朋友	an intimate friend (chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup> 234b</i>	支	a branch, to pay. S. Rad. 65.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	支撐	to prop up (fu <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	支錢	to pay money in advance.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>tung<sup>4</sup></i>	支支動動	requiring constant looking after.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	支持	to make excuses; to withstand.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	支持不住	unable to hold one's own.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	支柱	a support, a pillar (chu <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	支去	to send (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	支俸	to pay a salary in advance (fêng <sup>4</sup>
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	支會	a branch church, or society. [lu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	支給	to give, to pay to (tzü <sup>4</sup> kei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	支個日子	enough to keep me for a day (kou <sup>4</sup>
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	支來	to bring (na <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [yung <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	支離	evasive (t'ui <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>	支那	China (chung <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	支派	branch of a family, tribe; to send.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>	支配	to have authority over; the head.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	支使	to use, to defray; to send.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	支店	a branch store.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	支子	a branch of a family.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>	支吾	to make excuses (t'ui <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	支應	to wait on (tz'ü <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	支用	to use; expenditure (fei <sup>4</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup> 225b</i>	糸 織	to weave (fang <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> , pien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	織機	a loom; to weave (chi <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup></i>	織紡	to reel or spin silk or cotton.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	織蓆	to weave or make mats.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	織女	the star <i>vega</i> in Lyra; the goddess
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	織布	to weave cloth. [of weaving.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>chih<sup>4</sup></i>	織得精緻	beautifully woven.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup> 224a</i>	手才 撐	to prop up, to uphold.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	撐起來	same (ch'êng <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	撐窗戶	to prop up a window.
<i>chih<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>1</sup></i>	撐木貓	to set a rat-trap (lao <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).

\*Note 12.

- chih<sup>1</sup> 220c 虫 蜘蛛 182a53b the spider.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 蜘蛛 same.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 蜘蛛瘡 a kind of ringworm.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup> 蜘蛛網 a spider's web.  
 chih<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 232c 木 梔 191b55b a fruit used for dyeing saffron  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 梔子花 name of a white flower. [colour].  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 224a 肉 脂 184b55b grease, cosmetic (kao<sup>1</sup>, ts'a<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 脂肪 oils, fats. fang=424c. [mo<sup>3</sup>fên<sup>3</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 脂粉 cosmetics in general (chuang<sup>1</sup>mo<sup>3</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 脂色 rouge (yen<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 脂油 lard, pork fat (chu<sup>1</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 220c 之 182a53b sign of the wenli possessive.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup> 之乎者也 empty particles, fig. e. g., pedantry.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 之子 a bride (hsin<sup>1</sup> niang<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 222a 艸 苳 183a53c a sort of grass.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 苳果 Chefoo (yen<sup>1</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 苳蘭 epidendron (hsiang<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 苳麻 sesame seed.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 苳麻油 sesame oil.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 苳草 a sort of grass.  
 chih<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 235a 木 枝 193c55a the branches of a tree. Num. of  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 枝一條 one branch.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup> 枝稍 [flowers, etc.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 枝葉 twigs, the end of a branch.  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 235b 肉 肢 193c55a branches and leaves, details.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 肢體 the limbs (ssü<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> pai<sup>3</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 233c 隹 只 隻 192b69b the limbs and body. [etc. M. 89.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 隻身獨一 single, one of a pair. Num. of ships,  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>hung<sup>2</sup> 隻影孤鴻 a single solitary individual.  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 222b 口 吱 〇 55c fig. a solitary great man (ta<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>,  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> [hsiang<sup>3</sup> 吱吱 sound, noise (phonetic). [fu<sup>1</sup>),  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>- 吱吱的响 a panting noise.  
 chih<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 232b 水 汁 183b67b noise of panting (ch'uan<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 汁漿 gravy, juice, sap.  
 chih<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 汁水 gravy (t'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
 chih<sup>1</sup> 232b 己 卮 191b55b juice, e. g., of a melon (hsi<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>).  
 女 侄 a siphon; a wine vessel (chiu<sup>3</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>  
 CHIH<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 226c 姪 168c68b [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 chih<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 姪婦 a nephew or niece (chiu<sup>4</sup>, shu<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 姪婿 a nephew's wife (nei<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 chih<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 姪女 a niece's husband (chang<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 chih<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 姪孫 a niece.  
 姪孫 a nephew's children (tzü<sup>3</sup> sun<sup>1</sup>).

<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	姪子		a nephew.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 224b</i>	土執	執 <sup>184c67a</sup>	to grasp, to retain.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		執掌	a superintendent (tu <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>		執照	a passport, license (hu <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		執正	impartial, even (kung <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>		執持	to hold on to (chua <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> , pa <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		執籌	to draw lots; (nien <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>		執拘	obstinate, wrangling (chan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		執法	a strict adherence to the law.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>		執法處	military court.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>		執行法律	to execute laws.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>		執行委辦	executive committee.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		執意	firm purpose, (ting <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		執理	to manage affairs (tsung <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>		執迷不悟	incorrigible infatuation (chan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>		執牛耳	hegemony (fig).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>		執拗	self-willed, (wan <sup>2</sup> kêng <sup>3</sup> ). [nalia.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		執事	to manage affairs; deacon, parapher-
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		執守	to guard, to maintain (k'an <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		執手	to grasp one's hand; to salute.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		執手同行	to walk hand in hand together.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	[hsing <sup>2</sup>	執帖	card bearer in Yamêns (hu <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>		執應	to look after, to wait upon. [pan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		執友	a father's friend, a comrade (t'ung <sup>4</sup>
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 225c</i>	耳職	職 <sup>186a70a</sup>	to control, office; an officer.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>		職分	official rank; duties of one's office.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>		職銜	brevet rank (kuan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup></i>		職貢	duties, tribute, (kung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		職名	a kind of visiting card (p'ien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		職事	an office, an employment.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		職守	to hold office under government.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>		職務	business, official duties.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>		職業	profession (shih <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		職員	an official (kuan <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		職員會	staff meeting, faculty meeting.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 230a</i>	目直	直 <sup>189c70c</sup>	straight, upright, correct, Chihli.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		直正	exact and straight.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup></i>		直正無私	perfectly upright.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup></i>		直覺	intuitive. [(chien <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>		直接	direct, of one's own initiative.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>		直直	directly, entirely (kêng <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>		直絕	direct, point blank, entirely.

<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	直話	straightforward talk (kêng <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	直譯	literal translation.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	直快	straightforward, frank.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	直觀	intuition.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	直隸	the province of Chih-li. W. I. 60.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	直隸知州	prefect of independent department.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	直隸同知	independent sub-prefect. [G.284.O.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	直碾碾的	very straight.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	直巴巴的	straightforward, frank.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	直不起來	unable to stand upright.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	直事	upright in business (kung <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	直豎豎的	upright, serried. [chêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup></i>	直率	straightforward, open-hearted
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shuang<sup>3</sup></i>	直爽	same. [(shuang <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	直打直	same.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	直道	a straight road; correct doctrine
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	直頂到	right up to (i <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ). [(wan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	直挺挺的	stiff and straight, e. g., a corpse.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	直言	straightforward talk (kêng <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	直眼	to stare, dismayed (têng <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 231a</i>	人值	the price, value of.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	值錢	it is worth money (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	值凶禍	to meet with severe misfortune.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	值日	one's day for duty.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>to<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	值多少錢	what is it worth?
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>pai<sup>3</sup>ch'ou<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>3</sup></i>	值百抽五	5 per cent ad valorem. [pan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	值班	to take one's turn on duty (shang <sup>4</sup>
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	值不值	frequently; is it worth the money?
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	值事	the president of a society (hui <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	值得	to cost, it is worth while.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	值得功夫	worth while spending time.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 237b</i>	具盾質	matter; to substantiate; a pledge.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	質成	to complete, to perfect.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	質明	correct and clear.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	質實	plain and sincere (p'u <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	質當	a licensed pawnshop (tang <sup>4</sup> p'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	質點	atom, molecule.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	質對	comparison, to compare (pi <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	質問	to ask, enquire.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup> 231b</i>	木植	to plant.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	植物界	vegetable kingdom.
<i>chih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	植物學	botany.



<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	植物園	botanical gardens.
<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> 231b	歹 殖	to fatten, to plant.
<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>2</sup>	殖民	emigrants.
<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	殖民地	a colony.
<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ê</i> <sup>4</sup>	殖民策	colonization policy.
<i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> 232b	馬 鷺 鷺 <sup>191b68b</sup>	to attain, to succeed.
<b>CHIH</b> <sup>3</sup> 222c	手 才	the finger, to point, (1, and 2).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kou</i> <sup>3</sup>	指雞罵狗	to revile another indirectly (see
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup>	指甲	finger nails. [below].
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ao</i> <sup>4</sup>	指甲套	finger-nail cases. [hua <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'ao</i> <sup>3</sup>	指甲草	the China balsam ( <i>fêng</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsien</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup>	指教	to point out, to correct.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'o</i> <sup>1</sup>	指戮	to make signs, gestures ( <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup>	指出	to point out. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup>	指揮	to point out, manage; police magis-
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kun</i> <sup>4</sup>	指揮棍	police club. [trate. G. 343.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup>	指揮刀	officer's sword.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	指日高陞	may you rapidly rise (to official).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	指名	to nominate ( <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	指明	to define, ( <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>kao</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [compass.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>nan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'é</i> <sup>1</sup>	指南車	a legendary cart which was a
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>nan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>1</sup>	指南針	needle of a compass ( <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>nan</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>po</i> <sup>2</sup>	指駁	to correct, to direct. [chên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>sang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huai</i> <sup>2</sup>	指桑罵槐	to talk at a person.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	指實	proof; to affirm ( <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chü</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>3</sup>	指使	to point out, to direct.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	指示	to teach.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	指手畫脚	gesticulating.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup>	指說	to denote.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>2</sup>	指點	to point out, to direct.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup>	指定	designate to office.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	指頭	finger or toes ( <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>mu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	指頭節	finger joint ( <i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>	指頭尖	tip of finger.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	指頭花	fox glove ( <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>huang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup>	指頭一枚	one finger.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup>	指頭疔	whitlow ( <i>shê</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>3</sup>	指頭肚	face of finger.
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>1</sup>	指東說西	to make insinuations (see above).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup>	指望	to desire, to hope ( <i>p'an</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup>	指物說價	name price according to quality.

<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>		指引	to direct, to guide.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 236b</i>	米帚	紙 <sup>194c56c</sup>	paper.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup></i>		紙扎	things burnt in honour of the dead.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>		紙張	stationery (wên <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup></i>		紙遮	kittysols, paper umbrellas (san <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		紙錢	paper money for worship.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>		紙吃墨	the ink "runs" on the paper.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>		紙筋	paper pulp used for strengthening
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		紙花	artificial flowers (cha <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> )[mortar.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		紙人紙馬	paper men and horses.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> (ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>)</i>		紙殼子	paste-board (pei <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> [tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		紙鏢	paper ingots (for worship).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-</i>		紙襦香鏢	paper, etc., used in worship (pai <sup>3</sup> s.).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		紙煤子	a pipe-light of paper, allumette.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup></i>		紙撚	same.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		紙牌	playing cards (mo <sup>3</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		紙褙子	paste-board.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>		紙筆	paper and pens (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>		紙筆墨硯	writing materials (yen <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>		紙幣	paper money, bank bills.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		紙皮子	paper covers for books, etc.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>4</sup></i>		紙鉛	sheets of tin-foil.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>		紙扇	paper fans.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>		紙烟	cigarette (hsüeh <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ). [tan <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 233a</i>	口	只 <sup>191c67c</sup>	only, but. M. 117, 488 (kuang <sup>1</sup>
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		只見	only see, only saw, just look.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		只知	I only know.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		只好如此	only good like this.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>		只看	only look, just observe (ch'iao <sup>2</sup>
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		只可	it will just do. [k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>		只顧	mind, nothing but.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>		只顧自己	caring only for one's self.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>		只管	just, only think of.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>		只怕	but, lest, probably (k'ung <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		只是	just is, it is only (tan <sup>4</sup> , tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		只是一件	but it must be borne in mind.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		只是如此	only it is so.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>		只當	I supposed, but.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		只得	having no alternative (pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-</i>		只在眼前	merely before one's eyes.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		只此一家	there is only this one family.
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>		只要	only wish.

<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		只有	only (even if).	[i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>		只願	there is merely, only have (yüan <sup>4</sup>	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 228c</i>	止	止 <sup>188b56a</sup>	to stop, to be still, to rest. Rad. 77.	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		止住	to cease, to stop (t'ing <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i>		止住脚步	came to a halt.	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		止息	to cease, to stop (chin <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		止渴	to quench thirst (chieh <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>		止留	to detain (ch'iang <sup>3</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		止不住淚	cannot restrain the tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-t'eng<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>		止疼藥	painkiller (medicine).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 233b</i>	木	枳 <sup>192a57b</sup>	bramble (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		枳棘	thorns (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup></i>		枳殼	kind of medicine.	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		枳實	kind of medicine.	[chih <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 222b</i>	日 旨	旨 <sup>183b57c</sup>	the meaning; imperial will, (shêng <sup>4</sup>	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		旨趣	essential idea (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		旨意	imperial will; purport.	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 237b</i>	滌 滌	滌 <sup>586a51b</sup>	to embroider (chên <sup>1</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>3</sup> 229a</i>	土	址	foundation (chi <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).	

<b>CHIH<sup>4</sup> 229b</b>	水 治	治 <sup>189a59b</sup>	to govern, to heal.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>		治安	peace and good order.	[li <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		治掌	to govern, to keep in order (kuan <sup>3</sup>	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>		治己	govern one's self (tzü <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		治家	to manage a family (ch'i <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		治好	to cure (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		治心	to regulate one's mind (chên <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>		治國	to govern a country (chêng <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>an<sup>1</sup>pang<sup>1</sup></i>		治國安邦	to govern successfully (kuo <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup>	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		治理	to regulate.	[min <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		治理天下	govern the country.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup></i>		治療	to cure (k'an <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>		治亂	to restore order (t'an <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		治病	to cure a disease (liao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		治不好	cannot cure.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>		治死	to treat a man so that he dies.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>		治罪	to punish (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> , ch'u <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>fa<sup>3</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>		治外法權	extraterritoriality.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>		治由	regime.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		治獄	to try criminals.	[Rad. 133.
<i>chih<sup>4</sup> 226a</i>	至	至 <sup>186b60c</sup>	to arrive at, to, as to. M. 37.	
<i>chih<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		至契	very intimate (chih <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).	

chih <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	至直	most true (shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	至近	very near, the nearest (yüan <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	至親	nearly related (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	至終	after all (mo <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	至好	the best (ting <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	至厚	intimate friend (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	至下	the lowest (ti <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	至小	the smallest.
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	至相好	intimate friends (chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup>
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	至相厚	same (chiu <sup>3</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ). [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
chih <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	至公無私	perfectly just, e. g., God (shang <sup>4</sup>
chih <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	至公堂	Hall of Grand Examiner (chu <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup>
chih <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	至便	most convenient (fang <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ). [O.
chih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	至不濟	at the very least; very bad.
chih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	至不好	the worst (chi <sup>2</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	至上	the highest (kao <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	至少	at the least.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	至聖	perfectly holy.
chih <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	至死不變	firm until death (hêng <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	至大	the greatest (tsui <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	至多	at the most.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	至尊至聖	most high and holy.
chih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	[shêng <sup>4</sup> 至	as to. M. 421.
chih <sup>4</sup> 227b	致	to cause to go to; to send.
chih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	致極	to carry out to the utmost.
chih <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	致知	to extend knowledge to utmost.
chih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	致意	to inform (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>	致樂	to take delight in (hao <sup>4</sup> , hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	致力	to exert strength (shih <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> 'rh).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	致命	to devote one's life (hsi <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	致仕	to resign office (hsieh <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 220b	日 智	wise; wisdom (jul <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	智者	a wise person (shêng <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	智慧	perfect wisdom (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	智略	cleverness, shrewdness (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	智明	knowledge, wisdom.
chih <sup>4</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	智謀	shrewdness, cleverness (chi <sup>4</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	智能	intelligence.
chih <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>3</sup>	智勇	talented and brave (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	智育	intellectual culture.
chih <sup>4</sup> 239a	刀 制	to regulate, to make, system.
chih <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	制軍	your excellency (Gov.-Gen. G.273).

chih <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	制法	rules, laws (fa <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	制服	three years' mourning; to subject.
chih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	制伏	to subdue. (wên <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	制藝	old style essays.
chih <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	制令	rules, laws (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	制品	manufactured article. N.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	制書	an imperial command (shêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	制他的秤	to test his scales. [273 O.
chih <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	制臺	a governor general (fu <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ). G.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	制宰	to rule, to direct (chu <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	制作	to invent, to make (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	制造	to create, to invent.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	制度	to govern; rules, laws.
chih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	制欲主義	asceticism N.
chih <sup>4</sup> 239c	心志	inclination, will (ting <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	志氣	resolution, courage (li <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	志向	ambition. [chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	志意	the will, purpose.
chih <sup>4</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	志弱	weak-minded (juan <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	志量	ambition, ambitious.
chih <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	志量高	lofty ambition.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	志士	men of purpose or character N.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	志書	a local history, or topography (li <sup>4</sup>
chih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	志願	ideals, ambition N. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	志願兵	volunteer soldiers.
chih <sup>4</sup> 231c	网四置	to get rid of; to place.
chih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	置傢伙	to buy furniture (chia <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>3</sup>	置之不問	to disregard (pu <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	置衣服	to buy clothes.
chih <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup>	置買	to purchase (ti <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	置辦	same.
chih <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	置田買地	to buy land, to add field to field.
chih <sup>4</sup> 232c	手擲	to throw (t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). See jêng <sup>1</sup> .
chih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	擲去	to throw away (p'ao <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> , tiu <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	擲下	to throw down; to give to.
chih <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	擲還	to return, to give back (huan <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	擲回	to reject a petition.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shai <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	擲骰子	to throw dice (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	擲傷	to wound by throwing at.
chih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	擲石	to throw stones (shih <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	擲鐵球	putting the shot (games).
chih <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	擲鐵圓	to pitch quoits.

chih <sup>4</sup> 238b	水 滯	196b60b	to obstruct; stoppage (sai <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	滯住		impeded (lan <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	滯隔		to obstruct.
chih <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>	滯流		to impede the current (chiang <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	滯病		costive (ta <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 240b	言 誌	198a61c	to remember, records (chi <sup>4</sup> tē <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	誌銘		to record on a grave-stone (mu <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	誌石 (制石)		stone used in military exams. M.
chih <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	誌文		a record (lu <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ). [339.
chih <sup>4</sup> 238b	疔 痔	196a60c	hemorrhoids, piles.
chih <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	痔瘡		same (lou <sup>4</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	痔漏		same (bleeding), (liu <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 235c	火 炙	194a69c	to broil, to warm, to heat (chu <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>3</sup>	炙炒		to broil (chien <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>2</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	炙法		cautery (chên <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	炙火		to warm at a fire (k'ao <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 239b	衣 製	197a59b	to make, to form (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	製品		manufactured goods.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	製造		to make, to form, to invent.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	製造家		manufacturers.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	製造局		a factory or arsenal (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup>	製造軍器		to make arms.
chih <sup>4</sup> 228b	穴 窒	188a59a	to impede (chang <sup>4</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>	窒礙		same (fang <sup>1</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 228b	糸 緻	188a59a	fine, delicate.
chih <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	緻密		secret, close (ching <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> 240b	疔 痣	197c61c	a mole, a spot (hei <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	痣記		the mark of a mole.
chih <sup>4</sup> 225a	貝 贄	185b61b	to make a present (tsêng <sup>4</sup> , k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	贄見禮		present or fee to a teacher (hsiu <sup>1</sup>
chih <sup>4</sup> 235c	禾 秩		decorum, rank. [chin <sup>1</sup> ].
chih <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	秩序		program N.
chih <sup>4</sup> 237b	貝 質		matter, solid.
chih <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	質點		atom.
chih <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	質問		enquire, investigate <i>e. g.</i> in court.
chih <sup>4</sup> 234a	雉 雉	192c60b	a pheasant (yel <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> , shan <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
chih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	雉雞		same.
chih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	雉雞尾		the longtail-feathers of the p.
chih <sup>4</sup> 234a	未 稚		young, tender (yu <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).

GH'IH<sup>1</sup> 242bch'íh<sup>1</sup>

口

吃

喫

199c396a

to eat, to drink, to stammer. [fan<sup>4</sup>. same (tsao<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>, chung<sup>1</sup> fan, wan<sup>2</sup>

- ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 喫茶  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup> 喫齋  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 喫緊  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 喫勵  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 喫盡  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 喫驚  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> [tzu<sup>4</sup>] 喫酒  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>- 喫穿二字  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>- 喫穿度用  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> [yung<sup>4</sup>] 喫飯  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 喫俸祿  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 喫喝  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup>-p'iao<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup> 喫喝嫖賭  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup> 喫喝宴樂  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup> 喫葷  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 喫一頓  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-k'ü<sup>3</sup> 喫苦  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup> 喫虧  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 喫力  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 喫糧  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 喫了一驚  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 喫米大蟲  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 喫墨  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 喫墨牀  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喫怕了  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喫飽了  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 喫不起  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 喫不進  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 喫不住  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 喫不服  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 喫不下去  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup> 喫不過你  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 喫不來  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 喫不刻化  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 喫不慣  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喫不了  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 喫不得  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup> 喫傷肚子  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 喫食  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 喫蔬  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 喫得的  
 ch'ih<sup>1</sup>to<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup>shui<sup>3</sup> 喫多少水
- to drink tea (ho<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>, p'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to refrain from animal food (pa<sup>4</sup> urgent (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>). [chai<sup>1</sup>].  
 to be of service.  
 to eat clean up (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be startled (hsia<sup>4</sup> wo<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to drink wine (tsui<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 food and raiment (i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 food and raiment for daily use.  
 to take any meal. (hu<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to draw salary (hsin<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup> to eat and drink. [shui<sup>3</sup>].  
 gluttony, debauchery (t'an<sup>1</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 gluttony, etc. (t'an<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> hao<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup> to eat meat, onions, etc., cf. (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> to eat one meal. [chai<sup>1</sup>].  
 to suffer distress (hsin<sup>1</sup> k'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to suffer loss (shang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>).  
 stands the strain.  
 soldiers (ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be startled.  
 se. a Buddhist priest (ho<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 (the paper) absorbs ink (chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 a blotter.  
 eaten to disgust. [ch'ung<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>].  
 satiated with food (ho<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup> la, cannot afford to eat (such food).  
 cannot eat it.  
 cannot endure it (jên<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>4</sup>).  
 (that food) don't agree with me.  
 cannot get the food down.  
 cannot eat more than you.  
 cannot eat.  
 failure to digest after eating (hsiao<sup>1</sup> not used to eating. [hua<sup>4</sup>].  
 unable to eat the whole.  
 not eatable.  
 to eat so much as to hurt stomach.  
 viands, victuals (k'ou<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to eat vegetables, as Budd. priests  
 good to eat. [do.  
 how much water does (the boat) draw?

ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -tsa <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	喫咂兒	to suck the breast.
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -ts'u <sup>4</sup>	喫醋	to be jealous (chi <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	喫獨餸	the gain is mine alone (li <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	喫東西	to eat (anything).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -k'uci <sup>1</sup>	喫啞吧虧	to suffer loss in silence.
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	喫鴉片烟	to smoke opium (hsi <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	喫藥	to take medicine (fu <sup>2</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> [k'uei <sup>1</sup>	喫烟	to smoke opium, or tobacco (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -	喫眼前虧	suffer patent loss. [ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ]-
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> 241c	目 眊 198c63c	blear-eyed, sore eyes (ma <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup>	眊厝糊	eyes blurred and dim.
ch'ih <sup>1</sup>	口 味○○	to intimidate, to frighten.
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	味的一聲	to shout out (han <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> 245c	鳥 鴟 202b63c	owl (yeh <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>1</sup>	鴟鴞	same.

<b>CH'IH<sup>2</sup> 246a</b> 手才 持 202c64c	to grasp, to seize (fu <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).	
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	持住	to hold fast (pa <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	持意	to hold one's opinion (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup>	持捫	to grasp, to seize. [kung <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	持平	to be impartial (kung <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ; ping <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	持守	to keep fast hold of.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	持刀	to grasp a knife (pa <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> 244b	痴 198b62a	foolish, idiotic (ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	癡 201b62a	same (tai <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -ch'an <sup>2</sup>	癡纏	infatuation.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>2</sup>	癡長	I have grown up a fool (ans. to age).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	癡情	infatuation. [(hsü <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	癡情子	a foolish lover, a debauchee (lien <sup>2</sup>
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	癡心妄想	pine after the unattainable. [sé <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>2</sup>	癡狂	silly.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup>	癡迷	same.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>3</sup>	癡傻	silly, idiotic (han <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>1</sup>	癡𦉳 (呆)	same; an idiot.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	癡子	a simpleton (pan <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	癡愚	foolish.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> 247b	遲 203c64b	to delay, dilatory (man <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>3</sup>	遲緩	same.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	遲緩一日	postpone a day.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	遲兩天	two days later (wan <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	遲留	to put off.
ch'ih <sup>2</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>	遲慢	dilatory (lai <sup>2</sup> tê <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).



- ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 遲鈍 slow in thought or action.  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 遲悞 to ruin through unpunctuality.  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 遲延 to put off, to delay (tan<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>, tan<sup>1</sup>  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 247a 馬 馳 203b64a to gallop; rapid. [ko<sup>1</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 馳驅 to gallop (p'ao<sup>3</sup>, tien<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 馳行 to walk or gallop fast.  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 馳驛 mounted couriers, express.  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 馳馬 a running horse (tsou<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 馳名的 famous (ming<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 244a 竹 管 200c63b a bamboo stick; to beat (ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 管杖 the light and the heavy bamboo (ta<sup>4</sup>  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 管五十 50 blows with light bamboo. [pan<sup>3</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 246c 水 池 203a63c a pond, pool, or moat. S.  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 池塘 same. [shih<sup>2</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>(tzü) 1217b 匙 匙 979a760c a spoon, a key. See shih<sup>2</sup> (yao<sup>4</sup>
- CH'IH<sup>3</sup>** 249a 耳 耻 205a65a shame, shamed (hung<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 耻 same (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>, k'uei<sup>4</sup>, hai<sup>4</sup> sao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 耻笑 to put to shame (chi<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 耻心 a feeling of shame (ts'an<sup>2</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 耻辱 disgrace, shame (ling<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 241b 人 侈 198c65b profuse, prodigal.  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 侈費 same (k'uang<sup>3</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>, lang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup> 侈奢 same (shê<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 侈肆 extravagant (fang<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>). [210].  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 247b 齒 齒 204a65c the teeth; one's age (sui<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>4</sup> Rad.  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup>- 齒白唇紅 "teeth white, lips red," beautiful.  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> [hung<sup>2</sup> 齒牙 teeth (ya<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>). [English].  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 248b 尺 尺 204b71a the Chinese foot (14 1-10 inches  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 尺丈 the length of, (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-ts'un<sup>4</sup> 尺寸 feet and inches, the length of.  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 尺牘 letters, collected letters.  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 尺度 a degree; measurement. [ch'ang<sup>2</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 243b 口 嗤 200b63b laugh heartily (hsiao<sup>4</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>
- CH'IH<sup>4</sup>** 244c 赤 赤 201c72a carnation, naked. Rad. 155.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 赤脚 bare feet (kuang<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 赤金 pure gold (Giles=also copper).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 赤種 red men, Indians.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 赤小荳 a kind of red bean.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 赤心 sincere, earnest (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 赤紅 blood red (hung<sup>2</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).

- ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-hüng<sup>2</sup>lien<sup>3</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup> 赤紅臉兒 a red face. [fang<sup>1</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 赤木 sapan wood for dyeing red (jan<sup>3</sup>  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 赤白痢 dysentery, a flux, (li<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> [chia<sup>1</sup> 赤身 the naked body, (lou<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>- 赤手成家 a self-made rich man (cha<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>- 赤手空拳 empty-handed.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 赤胆 brave, heroic (ying<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 赤道 the equator.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 赤糖 brown sugar (hung<sup>2</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 赤體 the naked body (lou<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 赤條條的 stark-naked.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'zũ<sup>3</sup> 赤子 an infant (ying<sup>1</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 241c 食 飭 199a73a to enjoin, to order.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 飭察 to order an inspection. [i<sup>4</sup>].  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 飭差 to give orders to the runners (ya<sup>2</sup>  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 飭令 a command (ming<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 飭補 to send officer to fill a vacancy.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 飭授 to bestow official rank (kuan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 242a 敕 勅 199b72c imperial orders (shêng<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 勅封 specially appointed by emperor.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 勅令 imperial orders (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 勅命 same.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 勅書 letters patent, credentials.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'z'ũ<sup>4</sup> 勅賜 bestowed by the emperor.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 244a 斥 斥 201a72b to expel, to scold (ma<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> 斥逐 to expel (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 斥革 to degrade, to discharge (ko<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup> 斥罵 to abuse, to scold.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup> 斥責 to rebuke (tsê<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 248c 羽 翅 翅 205a66c wings, fins (yü<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 翅勝兒 same.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-t'zũ<sup>3</sup> 翅子 wing.  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 242b 口 叱 199b72c to hoot at, to scold (ma<sup>4</sup>, shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 叱斥的 scolding.
- CHIN<sup>1</sup> 252a 金 金 207c398b [Rad. 167].  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 金安 gold, any metal, money (wu<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 金釵 welfare, health (k'ang<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 金盞花 a gold hair-pin (tsan<sup>1</sup>).  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-t'zũ<sup>3</sup> 金展子 the marigold (wan<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>4</sup> chũ<sup>2</sup>).  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 金朝 a kind of hawkweed. [A.D.].  
 chin<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 金針菜 the Golden Dynasty (1115-1235.  
 dried lily flowers (lien<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).

<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>	金納雞	cinchona.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>	金雞納霜	quinine.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'i<sup>1</sup></i>	金漆	gilt lacquer.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	金錢	gold coin (yin <sup>2</sup> ch <sup>1</sup> 'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ien<sup>2</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>u<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	金錢主義	money-making purpose.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ien<sup>2</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>ü<sup>2</sup></i>	金錢菊	yellow chrysanthemum.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ien<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	金錢豹	spotted leopard (lang <sup>2</sup> ch <sup>1</sup> 'ung <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>3</sup>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ien<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	金錢運動	pecuniary agencies, bribery. [(pao <sup>4</sup> .
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	金枝玉葉	branches of royal family.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	金井	a grave (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	金井玉葬	a grand burial (mai <sup>2</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> [tsang<sup>1</sup></i>	金鏡	the moon (yüeh <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	金豬	roast-pork.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	金珠	gold and pearls (chên <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	金瘡	wounds made by edged weapons.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	金鐘罩	a nimbus; a "glory."
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	金鐘玉磬	imperial gongs.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	金盞花	the common marigold (wan <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>4</sup>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	金橘子	kind of orange, cumquat. [chü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	金線	gold thread.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	金星	"gold star," the star Venus.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	金黃色	orange colour.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	金融機關	circulation of money.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	金融滯澁	financial stringency.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	金剛經	a Buddhist Sutra so called.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	金剛石	the diamond, adamant.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-tsuan<sup>4</sup></i>	金剛鑽	a diamond-pointed drill.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	金剛刺	sarsaparilla.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	金鑲子	small pieces of gold.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	金口訣	fortune telling by writing (suan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	金口玉言	Imperial utterances.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>	金箍棒	a fabulous weapon (in Hsi-yu-chi).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	金棺	a grand coffin (kuan <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup></i>	金礦	gold mines (t'ung <sup>2</sup> , t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	金蓮花	the golden water-lily (ou <sup>3</sup> ): [ching <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	金陵	ancient name of Nanking (nan <sup>2</sup>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	金陵女學	Chinling Women's College.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	金鑾殿	Emperor's Grand Audience Hall.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	金牌	(ancient) Emperor's warrant on
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-t'ü<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	金榜題名	on the successful M.A. list O. [wood.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	金本位	gold standard of currency.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>4</sup></i>	金箔	gold paper for worship, (hsi <sup>3</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	金不換	very precious.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	金沙	gold dust.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	[ <i>yen<sup>2</sup></i> 金山	California(oid), also Australia(new).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-</i>	金石良言	good advice is like gold or medi-
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	金石雀	canary ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>4</sup></i> ). [cine.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	金絲荷葉	a kind of flower.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	金鏡	gold spectacles.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>1</sup></i>	金貂	a kind of marten.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	金頂子	a gilt button ( <i>ting<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup></i>	金腿	prince ham ( <i>huo<sup>1</sup> t'ui<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	金字招牌	a shop sign in gilt characters.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup></i>	金字塔	pyramid ( <i>fang<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>1</sup> t'a<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ehin<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	金葉	gold leaf.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	金言	motto.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	金銀	gold and silver, money.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	金銀花	the honey-suckle.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>3</sup></i>	金銀財寶	money and valuables ( <i>yin<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ehin<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-</i>	金銀銅鐵	gold, silver, brass and iron.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	[ <i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i> 金魚	gold fish ( <i>yü<sup>2</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	金玉	gold and jade.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i>	金玉良言	excellent words.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup> 251b</i>	人 今 <sup>207a398a</sup>	now ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>, ju<sup>2</sup> chin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	今朝	the present dynasty ( <i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	今兒	to-day (corruption for 日).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	今以後	henceforth ( <i>ts'ung<sup>2</sup> chin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	今日	to-day ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup></i> ). [chin <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	今古	modern and ancient ( <i>po<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	今古奇觀	書名 "Strange Sights, Ancient and
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	今年	this year ( <i>pèn<sup>2</sup> nien<sup>2</sup></i> ). [Modern.]
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	今不如古	modern times are inferior to ancient.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	今生	the present life, this ago ( <i>lai<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	今時	the present time. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	今世	this age, the present ago ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	今天	to-day. [tai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	今天好熱	it is very hot to-day ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	今早	this morning ( <i>tsao<sup>3</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup></i>	今晚	this evening.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	今夜	to-night.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup> 251a</i>	竹 筋 <sup>207a397c</sup>	tendons, muscles.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	筋骨	muscle and bone; related to.
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	筋骨疼	rheumatism ( <i>t'êng<sup>2</sup> t'ung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>1</sup>-pü<sup>4</sup></i>	筋力衰敗	strength wasted away.

<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -p <sup>'i</sup> 2-li <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	筋疲力盡	strength exhausted (p <sup>'i</sup> 2 chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	筋斗	a somersault (ta <sup>3</sup> kên <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> 260c 水 浸	浸 <sup>224b989c</sup>	to soak, to drench (or ch'in, and <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	浸信會	Baptist Mission.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -jun <sup>4</sup>	浸潤	to saturaté (chan <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	浸禮	baptism (according to Baptists)
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	浸禮會	the Baptist body. [(hsi <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	浸濕	wet, soaked (shih <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	浸透	to soak thoroughly (t'a <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> (ching) 270a 水 津	津 <sup>224b988a</sup>	a ford, a creek, Tientsin (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	津津有味	I like it more and more (tzü <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	津貼	extra money-squeeze (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	津液	saliva (t'u <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> 250a 斤	斤 <sup>206a397a</sup>	the catty (1½ pounds) Rad. 69.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>1</sup>	斤兩	catties and ounces, weight.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> 254b 力 筋	筋 <sup>206a397a</sup>	catty (fên <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> 254c 衣 襟	襟 <sup>209b398a</sup>	the overlap of a coat.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	襟章	medal N.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	襟兄弟	a brother-in-law (chieh <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> 254c 巾	巾 <sup>209c397a</sup>	a napkin, a head-dress. Rad. 50.
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	巾幗	womenkind (nü <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> -p'a <sup>4</sup>	巾帕	a napkin, a head-dress (shou <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>CHIN</b> <sup>3</sup> 254c 人	僅 <sup>209c399c</sup>	only, hardly, just about.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	僅僅	same.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	僅僅敷用	barely sufficient.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	僅可	scarcely, it will just do.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -kou <sup>4</sup>	僅够	barely sufficient.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>3</sup>	僅足	just enough.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> 255c 言	謹 <sup>210b399b</sup>	cautious, respect.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	謹記在心	reverently remember (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	謹具	respectfully present. [(ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	謹防盜賊	carefully guard against thieves
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsüan <sup>3</sup>	謹選	to select carefully (chien <sup>3</sup> hsüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	謹慎	cautious, careful (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	謹守	to carefully guard.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup> [hsing <sup>2</sup>	謹遵	to respectfully obey (t'ing <sup>1</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	謹言慎行	careful of words and acts.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> 256b 人	儘 <sup>211b989a</sup>	extreme, exhausted, all. M. 396.
<i>chên</i> <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	儘之	continuously, indefinitely.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	儘先	the very first.
<i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	儘量	to carry to the uttermost.

<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	儘溜頭
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	儘末後了
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	儘上頭
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	儘底下
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	儘東
<i>chin<sup>3</sup> 257a</i>	未緊 <sup>211c399b</sup>
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	緊挨着
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>4</sup></i>	緊趁
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	緊急
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>wên<sup>2</sup></i>	緊急公文
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	緊跟着
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	緊密
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>ti<sup>1</sup></i>	緊綁綁的
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	緊湊
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-ts'ui<sup>1</sup></i>	緊催
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	緊要
<i>chin<sup>3</sup> 257b</i>	金錦 <sup>212a399a</sup>
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	錦繡
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-</i>	錦上添花
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	[hua <sup>1</sup> 錦言
<i>chin<sup>3</sup> 255c</i>	食饑 <sup>210c400b</sup>
<i>chin<sup>3</sup> 255b</i>	見覲
<i>chin<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	覲見

<b>CHIN<sup>4</sup> 250b</b>	是近 <sup>206b401b</sup>
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	近隔壁兒
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	近親密友
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>chu<sup>1</sup>che<sup>2</sup>ch'ih<sup>4</sup></i>	近硃者赤
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	近處
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	近些
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	近日
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	近來
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	近鄰
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	近路
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	近密
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	近邊地方
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	近時
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	近視眼
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	近世
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	近事
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	近到
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	近東

at the very end of the street (Peking).  
 at the very last (mo<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 at the very top (ting<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 at the very bottom.  
 extreme east.  
 tight, compressed; urgent.  
 close to (chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 diligent, energetic (yin<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 urgent, pressing (ts'ui<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>1</sup>). [pao<sup>4</sup>-  
 most urgent despatches (chi<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>  
 following hard behind (chui<sup>1</sup> kan<sup>3</sup>).  
 close, secret (yen<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>4</sup>).  
 full and tight, pinching tight.  
 collecting with might and main.  
 pressing hard (ts'ui<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>1</sup>).  
 important (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>, pu<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>-  
 figured or flowered silk (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 embroidery, in gold, silk, etc.  
 to beautify superfluously.  
 flowery language (hsü<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>)  
 a scarcity of vegetables, a dearth.  
 see the emperor, or president.  
 same.

near (time or place), draw near.  
 near neighbors (lin<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>).  
 near relative and intimate friends.  
 near red will be stained red.  
 a near place (hsiang<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 a little nearer (ch'ao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup> tso<sup>3</sup>).  
 recently, lately (hsiang<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 near neighbours.  
 near a road.  
 intimate (ch'in<sup>1</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup> hou<sup>4</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 near the borders (pien<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 recently (kang<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 near-sighted (yen<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 modern times.  
 latest news.  
 recently arrived (t'sai<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 the Near East (yüan<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>).

<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	近聞	latest news.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	近因	producing cause. [tant come nigh.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	近悅遠來	when the near are pleased the dis-
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-258a</i>	進 <small>進</small> <sup>212c990b</sup>	to enter, to advance, to offer. M. 94.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	進場	to go in for exam. (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	進城去	to go into the city.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	進教	to enter the church (ju <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	進街	enter the street.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	進支簿	ledger.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	進京	to go to Peking (shang <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	進京引見	to go to Peking for audience (ch'ao <sup>2</sup>
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>	[chien <sup>4</sup> 進取	to advance, to gain ground. [t'san <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	進去	to go in (ju <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>	進發	to despatch, to proceed.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	進香	to offer incense (shao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	進項	income, receipts (ju <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	進獻	to present to (a superior):
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	進行	to advance.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	進學	to attain B. A. G. 469 (hsiu <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	進化	progress of civilization, evolution.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	進化世代	age of progress.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	進益	improvement, progress (chang <sup>3</sup> -
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	進入	enter. [chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	進口	to enter a port, imports (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup></i>	進款	income. [k'ou <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup></i>	進貢	to present tribute (na <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	進來	to come in.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-piao<sup>2</sup></i>	進表	a letter accompanying tribute.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	進步	to go ahead (mai <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> , chang <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	進步黨	progressivists N.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	進上	to go to Peking as tribute (kung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	進士	the 3rd literary degree. G. 473.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	進退	to introduce and to put back. [O.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	進退兩難	a dilemma (tso <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	進飲食	to eat and drink (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-256a</i>	皿 盡 <small>盡</small> <sup>210c989a</sup>	to empty, the extreme M. 275, 468.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	盡皆	every one of them.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	盡情	with the utmost feeling.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	盡絕	completely finished.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	盡忠	extremely loyal.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	盡忠報國	same.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	[kuo <sup>2</sup> 盡孝	most dutiful (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).

- chin<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 盡心  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 盡心竭力  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-jen<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 盡人事  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 盡力  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 盡美  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 盡本分  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>4</sup>mei<sup>3</sup> 盡善盡美  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 253c 示 禁<sup>209a400b</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 禁城  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 禁忌  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 禁戒  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 禁止  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>ch'u<sup>1</sup>pan<sup>3</sup> 禁止出版  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> 禁轉載  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 禁穿  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 禁貨  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 禁令  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 禁兵  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 禁不住  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 禁不住笑  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 禁食  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 禁地  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 禁卒  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 禁屠  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup> 禁約  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 264b 力 勁<sup>2</sup> 8a407b  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 勁力  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 勁搗搗的  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup> 勁敵  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 258a 糸 緙<sup>212c990a</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 緙紳  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 緙紳錄  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 256c 火 燼<sup>211b989b</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 燼了  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 燼餘  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 257c 日 晉 晉<sup>212b990a</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup> 晉朝  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 晉封  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 晉國  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 251c 女 姪<sup>207b401a</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup> 254b 口 噤<sup>209b400c</sup>  
 chin<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 噤口不食

with the whole heart (i'p'u'na<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>.  
 with all the heart and strength.  
 to do one's duty (t'ing<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>  
 to exert all one's strength. [ming<sup>4</sup>].  
 most excellent (ting<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to fully do one's duty (shou<sup>3</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>  
 most good, most excellent. [fên<sup>4</sup>].  
 to forbid, to hinder M. 347.  
 the forbidden city in Peking.  
 unlucky things forbidden.  
 to prohibit (fan<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to forbid, to stop.  
 to suppress publication.  
 rights of republication reserved.  
 to stand wear.  
 contraband goods (ssü<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 prohibitory orders.  
 imperial body-guards (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 cannot refrain from or support.  
 cannot refrain from laughter (hsiao<sup>4</sup>  
 to fast (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> chai<sup>1</sup>). [hua<sup>4</sup>].  
 prohibited places (chung<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 a jailer, a turnkey (chien<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to forbid slaughter of animals.  
 a prohibitory notice (kao<sup>4</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 strong, strength. Also ching<sup>4</sup>.  
 strength (li<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 quite vigorous, buxom.  
 well matched foes.  
 red colored silk; a sash.  
 gentry, literati (shên<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 the Civil Service guide-book.  
 the snuff of a candle, ashes.  
 entirely out (as a fire) (mieh<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an overplus, a remainder (yü<sup>2</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 ancient name of Shansi. [A. D.).  
 the Chin dynasty (265 A. D.—420  
 to bestow posthumous honors.  
 modern Shansi.  
 wife of a mother's brother.  
 difficult to speak. [kuan<sup>1</sup>].  
 lockjaw preventing eating (ya<sup>1</sup>



<i>chin<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	噤口痢	tetanus.
<i>chin<sup>4</sup> 254a</i>	𠵼 灤 <sup>209b301a</sup>	(打冷灤 a cold shiver).
<i>chin<sup>4</sup> 251a</i>	革 斬	martingale.
<b>GH'IN<sup>1</sup> 259a</b>	見 親 <sup>213a991a</sup>	love, nearly related; one's own.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	親愛	to love dearly (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	親戚	relatives in general (ch'in <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	親戚朋友	relatives and friends (ku <sup>3</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	親家	parents of a married couple.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	親家母	the mother-in-law of the children.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	親交	intimate. [(yo <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	親近	intimate, closely related to.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	親眷	one's own family (chia <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	親權	parental rights.
<i>ch'in<sup>4</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup></i>	親確	clear, distinct.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-</i>	親房近支	a near relative.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> [chih<sup>4</sup></i>	親父母	one's own parents (shuang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	親厚	intimate (chih <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	親兄弟	own brother (t'ung <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	親熱	very intimate.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	親供	one's own written statement (k'ou <sup>3</sup>
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	親密	intimate, familiar. [kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	親睦	kind, friendly (ho <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	親朋	relatives and friends.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>hou<sup>4</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	親朋厚友	same.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	親筆寫的	written with one's own hand.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	親兵	imperial troops.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	親身	one's self (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	親生的	one's own child. [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	親事	a marriage alliance (yin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>ch'in<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	親手自造	made by ourselves (advert.).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	親疏	near and far (friends).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	親叔	a paternal uncle (father's younger
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	親屬	relatives. [brother).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	親族	kindred, blood relations.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	親祖	a paternal grandfather (yeh <sup>2</sup> yeli <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	親嘴	a kiss, to kiss (wên <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>.'rh<sup>2</sup>shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	親嘴兒說	to speak positively.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	親自	one's self (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> 'rh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	親王	prince of the blood.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	親養	one's own child.
<i>ch'in<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	親眼目睹	seen with one's own eyes.

ch'in <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	親友	relatives and friends.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> 263c	欠 欽 <sup>217c401a</sup>	command respect; grand.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	欽差	an imperial envoy, a minister.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	欽差大臣	same (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	欽加	added by Imperial order.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	欽敬	to honour, to respect.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	欽犯	a state prisoner (hsing <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	欽奉	receive with profound respect.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	欽命	an imperial decree (shêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	欽點	a Han-lin (chosen by Emp.).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	欽天監	Imperial astrologer O.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	欽定	fixed by Imperial authority.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	* 欽此	respect this (at end of Imperial
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	欽賜	granted by royal licence. [Decreases
ch'in <sup>1</sup> 260b	人 侵 <sup>214c991b</sup>	to usurp, to invade secretly.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	侵佔	to encroach, usurp (chan <sup>4</sup> , pa <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	侵近	to encroach upon.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	侵伐	to invade (kung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	侵犯	to encroach, seize on.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	侵害	to injure (sun <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> , shang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	侵略	to encroach.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	侵略主義	policy of aggression N.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup>	侵叛	rebellion, usurpation (p'an <sup>4</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>2</sup>	侵奪	to usurp, to seize upon.
ch'in <sup>1</sup> -t'un <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	侵吞入己	to appropriate illegally.
<b>CH'IN<sup>2</sup> 261c</b>	心 勤 <sup>216a402c</sup>	diligent, laborious (yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup>	力 勤 <sup>216a402b</sup>	same.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>	勤儉	diligent and economical (chien <sup>3</sup>
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	勤謹	diligently attentive. [shêng <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	勤行	waiters, small tradesmen.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	勤學	to learn diligently.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	勤苦	painstaking (ts'ao <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	勤工	to work diligently.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	勤勞	laborious (lao <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>3</sup>	勤敏	diligent and active (min <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup>	勤能補拙	diligence makes up for stupidity.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	勤娘子	an industrious woman; the con-
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	勤慎	careful, diligent. [volvulus.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	勤士	a diligent scholar (kung <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ch'un <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	勤做	to do diligently (yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).

\*Note 14.

ch'in <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>		勤問	to ask diligently.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		勤務	diligence. [pall.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 262c	衣	衾 <sup>216c402a</sup>	a coverlet, bedding; a shroud, a
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chên <sup>3</sup>		衾枕	coverlet and pillows (chên <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		衾褥	bedding (p'u <sup>4</sup> kai <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>		衾被	same. [kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		衾單	a pall (i <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> , kuan <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> , chao <sup>4</sup>
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 263a	玉	琴 <sup>217a402a</sup>	a lute, a harp (t'an <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> , fu <sup>3</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup>		琴棋書畫	lute, chess, books, painting.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		琴瑟	"harps and lutes," harmony (ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup>		琴瑟鐘鼓	musical instruments (yo <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		琴瑟調和	conjugal felicity.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	[shéng <sup>1</sup>	琴韻	the music of a harp.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -		琴韻書聲	music and reading.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 262b	手才揜	揜 <sup>216b402a</sup>	to take, to seize (cho <sup>1</sup> , na <sup>2</sup> , pu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>		揜捉	seize.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		揜住了	seized, apprehended.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>3</sup>		揜虎	to catch a tiger (lao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		揜獲	to arrest, to seize, to take (na <sup>2</sup>
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -na <sup>2</sup>		揜拿	same (chi <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>2</sup> ). [huo <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 261b	禾	秦 <sup>215b991c</sup>	name of a feudal state, Shensi S.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	[mêng <sup>2</sup>	秦椒	pepper (hu <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -		秦晉聯盟	an alliance of the Ch'in and Chin.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		秦檜	spittoon.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		秦國	modern Shensi and Kansu.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>		秦始皇	first Emperor of united China R.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		秦地	Shansi (chin <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ). [183.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 261a	艸竹	芹 <sup>215b3403a</sup>	celery, parsley.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		芹酌	a feast given to successful B. A's.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		芹菜	celery, parsley, cress (t'ang <sup>2</sup> hao <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>		芹芽	celery sprouts.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 262b	內	禽 <sup>216b402a</sup>	birds generally (niao <sup>3</sup> , fei <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ,
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>		禽獸	birds and beasts. [tsou <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> 262b	口	噙 <sup>216b402b</sup>	to hold in the mouth (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		噙口裏	same.
ch'in <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		噙口錢	the cash put in a dead man's mouth.
CH'IN <sup>3</sup> 260c	宀	寢 <sup>215a991c</sup>	to sleep, a bed chamber (shui <sup>4</sup>
ch'in <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		寢車	sleeping car N. [chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		寢息	to rest, to sleep (an <sup>1</sup> mien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'in <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		寢宮	sleeping apartments in the palace.
ch'in <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>		寢廟	ancestral temple (tsu <sup>3</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>ch'in<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup></i>	寢不寧	no rest in sleep.
<i>ch'in<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	寢不語	not to talk in bed (Confucius' rule).
<i>ch'in<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	寢食	sleep and food. [fang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ch'in<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	寢室	a bed-chamber, dormitory (wo <sup>4</sup>
<b>CH'IN<sup>4</sup> 260a</b>	口 哕 <sup>214b992b</sup>	to vomit (of animals only), to belch
<i>ch'in<sup>4</sup></i>	嘔	same (yüeh <sup>1</sup> ). [out (vile talk). [(and <sup>4</sup> S.).
<b>CHING<sup>1</sup> 264c</b>	糸 經 <sup>218b404b</sup>	warp, pass through, sacred books
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	經常	unchanging (e.g., eternal principles).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	經常費	current or running expenses.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	經常會員	associate member.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>[yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	經承	a purveyor; a chief clerk (mai <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> );
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	經紀	brokers; experience, detective skill.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	經濟	political economy, finances N.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>chêng<sup>4</sup>t'sê<sup>4</sup></i>	經濟政策	same (fu <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ts'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	經濟界	financiers N.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>k'un<sup>4</sup>nan<sup>4</sup></i>	經濟困難	financial stringency N.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	經治	to manage (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [(shêng <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> : Chinese classics and commentary
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>	經傳	allowances, current expenses.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	經費	meridian lines, longitude (wei <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	經線	to take care, to give heed (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> .
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	經心	(my) business to look after (chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	經管	to pass by; to have experienced.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	經過	manage.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	經理	manager. [t'ing <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	經理人	experience; a secretary (see ching <sup>1</sup>
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	經歷	experience (chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup></i>	經練	the blood-vessels (hsieh <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	經絡	threads, principles, classify. [kuan <sup>3</sup> .
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	經綸	veins and arteries (ching <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup>
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	經脈	a stoppage of the menses.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	經閉	a trader, a merchant (shang <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	經商	past the time. [(shih <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	經時	the ancient classics and history
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	經史	canon, history, philosophy and misc.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>chi<sup>2</sup></i>	經史子集	to manage, to do one's self.
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	經手	brokers, managers (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	經手的	classical books (wu <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	經書	the menses (t'ien <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup><sup>3</sup></i>	經水	suicide by hanging (shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ching<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	經死	

ching <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	經典	quotations from the classics (tien <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> .
ching <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	經廳	Commissary of Records. G. 295 O.
ching <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -	經多見廣	wide experience (chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup> [kuang <sup>3</sup>	經度	meridian of longitude (or 綫) (wei <sup>3</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	經緯	warp and woof. [tu <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	經我的手	to pass through my hands.
ching <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup> -	經筵講官	an Imp. Expositor of the Classics O.
ching <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> [kuan <sup>1</sup>	經驗	experienced.
ching <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	經驗的	empirical.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	經營	hawking (ying <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> , shêng <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> 266c 米	精 <sup>220a992a</sup>	essence, spiritual; semen. M. 411.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	精氣	breath, life, spirit.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	精巧	clever, skilful (chi <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>	精緻	beautiful, elegant (chiao <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	精金	pure gold. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	精輕	extremely light (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	精壯	strong, (chuang <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	精忠	loyal, patriotic (ai <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>2</sup>	精肥	extremely fat (animals) (piao <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup> [hsiao <sup>2</sup>	精細	subtle, fine (wei <sup>1</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -	精心習學	practise carefully.
ching <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>4</sup>	精混	very turbid (cho <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>	精益求精	refinement upon refinement.
ching <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	精肉	lean flesh, good meat (shou <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>	精怪	bogey. [k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	精光	in a state of destitution (ch'ung <sup>2</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -shuai <sup>1</sup>	精力衰	failure of strength and spirits.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	精靈	ethereal, spiritual; a spirit.
ching <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	精密	close, minute.
ching <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup>	精密科學	the exact sciences.
ching <sup>1</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	精妙	admirable. [ling <sup>2</sup> min <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> [kan <sup>4</sup>	精明	clear, intelligent (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ming,
ching <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	精明強幹	clever, experienced in business (tsai <sup>4</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup>	精薄	very thin. [hang <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	精兵	picked men, trained troops. [shên <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	精神	mind, soul, spirit (tou <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	精神界	animate creation N.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	精神專注	to concentrate the energies.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	精神肉體	soul and body.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup>	精神療法	psychotherapy N.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	精神病	mental or nervous disorder N.
ching <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	精神研究	psychical research N.

- ching<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>lu<sup>4</sup> 精神外露 (he) looks brighter than he really is.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 精濕 very moist or damp (shih<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> (shu<sup>2</sup>) 精熟 to accustom (hsi<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 精瘦 emaciated.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-shuang<sup>3</sup> 精爽 brisk, lively (shuang<sup>3</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 精淡的 insipid, tasteless (wu<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ts'ui<sup>1</sup> 精粗 fine and coarse.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 精短 very short (tuan<sup>3</sup> chüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup> 精通 used to, practised in (hsi<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup> 精微 minute, abstruse (ao<sup>2</sup>miao<sup>4</sup>, mi<sup>4</sup>mi<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 270a 馬驚 驚 222c403a to startle (chü<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 警察 police (hsün<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>3</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 警察局 police department, (town or village).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup> 驚蟄 a term (in the second month). See  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 驚奇 to astonish (shou<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>). [Note 21.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 驚界 constabulary, police force.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 驚懼 to frighten.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 驚嚇 to frighten (hsia<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 驚下去 (horse) was frightened.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 驚駭 surprised, (ch'a<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 驚險 dangerous (wei<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 驚慌 alarm, dismay (k'ung<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 驚異 taken by surprise (lêng<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 驚閨 a kind of rattle.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup> 驚恐 to frighten (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup> 驚怕 afraid, startled.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 驚迫 threaten (k'ung<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>4</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 驚死 to frighten to death (hsia<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 驚堂木 clapper used by magistrates, readers,  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 驚得呆了 frightened out of his wits. [etc,  
 ching<sup>1</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>3</sup> 驚天動地 to surprise the world; bombast.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 驚動 to disturb, to startle (hsing<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 驚危 to alarm, to arouse.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>4</sup> 驚訝 to startle, to astonish.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 驚眼 to stir up a craving for.  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 268a 京 221a403c the capital (chin<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>, shang<sup>4</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 京兆 same. [ching<sup>1</sup>].  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 京城 same, Peking (pei<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 京腔 Peking twang or accent.  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 京錢 one real cash counted as two (i<sup>1</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup> 京華 the capital. [tiao<sup>4</sup>].  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 京官 metropolitan officials.

ching <sup>1</sup> -k'ung <sup>4</sup>	京控	lawsuits carried to Peking (kuan <sup>1</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	京菓	Peking fruits (hsien <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ). [ssü <sup>1</sup> ].
ching <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	京裏 (or 中)	in the capital.
ching <sup>1</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	京派	Peking fashions.
ching <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	京報	the <i>Peking Gazette</i> .
ching <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	京師	the residence of the court.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	京式	Peking fashions.
ching <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>	京都	the residence of the court.
ching <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	京樣	stylish (the city fashion) (shih <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	京油子	oily-mouthed Pekingese.
ching <sup>1</sup> 270b	方 旌 <sup>223a933b</sup>	a banner; to signalize (ch'í <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'í <sup>2</sup>	旌旗	a flag or banner.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'í <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	旌旗流	the waving of a banner (p'iao <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	旌表	a monument, mark of distinction.
ching <sup>1</sup> 271b	荆 荆 <sup>223a403b</sup>	a kind of thorny bush. S.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	荆釵	thorn hair-pins (tsan <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	荆榛	thorn trees (chih <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	荆棘	thorns, brambles (chi <sup>2</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	荆芥	thorny plants.
ching <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	[tzü <sup>3</sup> 荆樹	thorn tree.
ching <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>1</sup>	荆條筐子	a basket made of osiers (lan <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> 271c	矜 矜 <sup>224a405a</sup>	to compassionate, to boast.
ching <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	矜張	to boast (k'ua <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	矜恤	to pity.
ching <sup>1</sup> -k'ua <sup>1</sup>	矜誇	same.
ching <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	矜憐	to pity (lien <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> , k'o <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	矜式	to reverence, to admire (ching <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> 273c	几 兢 <sup>225b405a</sup>	anxious, cautious.
ching <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	兢兢業業	very careful (chan <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>
ching <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	[yeh <sup>4</sup> 兢兢	trembling, anxious. [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
ching <sup>1</sup> 748c	日 更 <sup>615b321b</sup>	the night watches. See kêng <sup>1</sup> .
ching <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	更房	a watchman's house.
ching <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	更夫	a watchman (ta <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	更鼓	a watchdrum (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> 750b	耒 耕 <sup>617a322b</sup>	to plow. See kêng <sup>1</sup> .
ching <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	耕種	plowing and sowing (chung <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>	[chia <sup>1</sup> 耕牛	the plowing ox (li <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	耕讀傳家	farmer-scholars for generations.
ching <sup>1</sup> 280b	魚 鯨 <sup>231a408b</sup>	whale, also read ch'ing <sup>2</sup> .
ching <sup>1</sup> -t'un <sup>1</sup>	鯨吞	swallowing the country (fig.).
ching <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	鯨魚	whale.

ching<sup>1</sup> (tzü)749c 米梗 粳<sup>616b322a</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup> 粳米  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 267c 虫 蜻<sup>220a993c</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 蜻蜓  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 266b 目 睛<sup>219c993a</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 272a 水 津<sup>224b988a</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>té<sup>2</sup> 津津自得  
 ching<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup> 津貼  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 270b 目 晶<sup>222c933b</sup>  
 ching<sup>1</sup> 267c 艸 菁<sup>220c993a</sup>

**CHING<sup>3</sup> 270c** 二 井<sup>223a993c</sup>  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 井泉  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 井口  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 井轆轤  
 ching<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>1</sup> ch'1 shui<sup>3</sup> 井邊汲水  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 井深  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 井水  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 井臺兒  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 井底下  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 井田  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 井桶  
 ching<sup>3</sup> 268c 日 景<sup>221c405b</sup>  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 景教  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup> 景教碑  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 景緻  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 景象  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 景感  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-k'uang<sup>4</sup> 景况  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 景泰藍  
 ching<sup>3</sup> 269c 人 警 儆<sup>222b405c</sup>  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 儆教  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 儆戒  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-fou<sup>2</sup> 儆船浮  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 儆鐘  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 儆省  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 儆人  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 儆世文  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 儆動  
 ching<sup>3</sup> 266a 頁 頸<sup>219b406a</sup>  
 ching<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 頸項

rice produced on dry soil. Also same (mi<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>). [kêng<sup>1</sup>.  
 dragon fly (ma<sup>3</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>).  
 same. [t'ung<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 pupil of eye (yen<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>,  
 a ford, a creek, Tientsin. See chin<sup>1</sup>.  
 self-satisfied.  
 to subsidize, to supply a deficit.  
 bright, clear, crystal (shui<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 the flower of the leek.

[(一口井) S.

a well; 900 mu (Chinese acres)  
 wells and springs (chüeh<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>,  
 the mouth of a well. [k'êng<sup>1</sup>).  
 a windlass for raising water (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>  
 (fig.) easy. [shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 the well is deep.  
 well water (t'ien<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 the platform of a well.  
 the bottom of a well.  
 900 mu (acres) (i<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 lining of a well.  
 view, prospect, circumstances. S.  
 Nestorian church (on the Hsi An  
 the Nestorian tablet. [tablet).  
 view, scenery (shan<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 state, condition.  
 environment, atmosphere N.  
 condition, circumstances.  
 cloisonné, enamel ware (fa<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to warn.  
 same (ch'üan<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a buoy.  
 alarm bell (nao<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to arouse.  
 a bully.  
 tracts (ch'üan<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to startle, to trouble a person.  
 neck. See kêng<sup>3</sup>.  
 neck (po<sup>3</sup> kêng<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).



- CHING<sup>4</sup> 269b** 支 敬<sup>222a406a</sup>  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>* 敬愛  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup>* 敬啓者  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 敬虔  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>* 敬治喜筵  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>* 敬謹  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 敬酒  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>* 敬重  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>* 敬崇  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>* 敬奉  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 敬服  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>* 敬父母  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>* 敬惜  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 敬惜字紙  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 敬意  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>* 敬告  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>* 敬老  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* 敬拜  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>* 敬神  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 敬書  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>* 敬順  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>* 敬送  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 敬天地  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>* 敬遵  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>* 敬畏  
**ching<sup>4</sup> 273c** 水 淨<sup>225c994c</sup>  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>* 淨街虎  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 淨潔  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>* 淨重  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>* 淨洗  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 淨乾乾的  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 淨立立的  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>* 淨了口  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 淨落落的  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 淨水  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>* 淨土  
**ching<sup>4</sup> 274a** 青 靜<sup>226a994b</sup>  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>* 靜悄悄的  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>[ti<sup>1</sup>* 靜靜兒  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 靜息  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>* 靜閒  
*ching<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 靜觀

to respect, to venerate (kung<sup>1</sup>).  
to venerate, to love (tsun<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
form at opening of letters.  
religious.  
presents on joyful occasions.  
sedate, respectful.  
to hand a person wine (cho<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
to honour, to respect (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
to pay great respect to.  
to worship (pai<sup>4</sup>).  
to respect or esteem.  
to reverence parents (hsiao<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
to gather up carefully as lettered  
same. [paper.  
expression of respect (pu<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
respectful warning. [tsun<sup>1</sup> lao<sup>3</sup>).  
to respect the aged (nien<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>3</sup>,  
to reverence, (ch'ung<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).  
to venerate the gods (pai<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>2</sup>).  
to respect books.  
respectful and obedient.  
respectfully present (fêng<sup>4</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
to worship Heaven and Earth.  
to respectfully obey.  
to venerate, to honour.  
to wash clean; clean M. 497.  
a bully who clears the street (pao<sup>4</sup>  
clean (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>). [tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
not weight (ch'u<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
to cleanse (hsi<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
clear of, exempt from.  
clear of encumbrance.  
rinsed his month.  
clear of encumbrance.  
clear water (t'ien<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>, k'u<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
Paradise of Buddhists (hsi<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
silence, stillness.  
very still (an<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
quiet, silent (tung<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
to rest to stop (hsiu<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
quiet, repose.  
contemplation.

ching <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>		靜密	still, silent, secret.
ching <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>		靜時	quiet hour.
ching <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>		靜思	to think quietly (mo <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>		靜聽	to listen carefully (liu <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> 273a	土	境 224c405c	a boundary, one's lot.
ching <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>		境界	a boundary or frontier (pien <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>		境內	in the region. [ching <sup>3</sup> ].
ching <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		境遇	environment, circumstances (kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 273a	金	鏡 225a406c	a looking glass, a mirror.
ching <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>		鏡粧	a lady's dressing case (po <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		鏡盒	looking glass case.
ching <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>		鏡匣	a looking glass case.
ching <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		鏡奩	a dressing case used by females.
ching <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		鏡子一面	one looking glass.
ching <sup>4</sup> 272b	立	竟 224b406b	then, at last. M. 364.
ching <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>		竟然如此	it is thus after all (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>		竟敢	do you dare? [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		竟不知	really I don't know.
ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>		竟不曉得	same.
ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		竟不理他	not pay least attention to him (li <sup>3</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		竟不是	after all it is not so. [hui <sup>4</sup> ].
ching <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		竟自	actually, after all.
ching <sup>4</sup> 266a	走 走	逕 219b407a	to pass directly.
ching <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>		逕啓者	I beg to inform you (epist).
ching <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		逕情	a straight-forward disposition.
ching <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>		逕曲	straight and crooked (wan <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>		逕庭	removed from each other.
ching <sup>4</sup> 266b	彳	清 219b994a	cold, intense cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>		清靜	silent, solitary.
ching <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		清涼	cool, refreshing (liang <sup>2</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> 273b	立 競	競 225b407c	to strive, to wrangle (fên <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		競張	uproar, noisy.
ching <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		競爭心	ambition.
ching <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		競進	to strive to excel.
ching <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>		競走	a race. [lieh <sup>4</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ].
ching <sup>4</sup> -ts'un <sup>2</sup>		競存	struggle for existence (yu <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> 266c	立	靖 219c994c	order, peace, to regulate (an <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
ching <sup>4</sup> 264a	彳	徑 218a407a	a by-road, the diameter (lu <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).

CH'ING<sup>1</sup> 274b 車 輕 226b407c

ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>

ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>

輕騎

輕氣

light; to esteem lightly.

light cavalry.

hydrogen.

ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	輕巧	nimble, handy (ch'iao <sup>3</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>4</sup>	輕俏	low, light, soft, as a voice.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	輕賤	light and worthless (pei <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	輕輕的	lightly, gently.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> [tung <sup>4</sup>	輕裘	light fur clothing.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	輕舉妄動	a rash enterprise.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	輕重	weight; despise and esteem.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	輕風	a gentle breeze.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	輕信的	credulous (êrh <sup>3</sup> juan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	輕易	easy to effect; to treat disrespect-
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	輕易不	rarely (hsi <sup>1</sup> han <sup>3</sup> ). [fully.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	輕人重己	he despises others but exalts himself.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup> [chi <sup>3</sup>	輕看	to despise (chung <sup>4</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -k'uang <sup>2</sup>	輕狂	levity, dissipated (k'uang <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>	輕慢	to treat disrespectfully (man <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup> [ti <sup>1</sup>	輕薄	light, levity.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>	輕生生的	quite light, or tender.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	輕生自盡	suicides (mo <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>3</sup> [chin <sup>4</sup>	輕省	light, unburdened, flippant.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	輕石	pumicestone (fou <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	輕視	to esteem lightly (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	輕待	to treat lightly (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>1</sup> [yü <sup>3</sup>	輕佻	frivolous, trifling.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	輕言輕語	to speak of disrespectfully.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup>	輕言亂語	frivolous gabble.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> 275a 青	青 <sup>226c995a</sup>	sky-coloured, azure, pale, young.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -lü <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup>	青枝綠葉	green branches and green leaves.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>1</sup>	青春	young, youthful. [ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	青礬	copperas, green alum (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	青蚨	copper cash (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	青須須的	somewhat dark, discolored.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> [pai <sup>2</sup>	青黃	a greenish yellow, pallid. [and bad.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	青紅皂白	blue, red, black and white; good
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	青衣	the common blue of the masses.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	青葉	the olive (kan <sup>3</sup> lan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup>	青藍	azure blue.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	青蓮色	dark lilac or peach blossom colour.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	青樓	brothels (yao <sup>2</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	青綠	lapis lazuli. [side (pai <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	青龍	green dragon—geomantic term, left
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	青梅	green plums (li <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -miao <sup>2</sup>	青苗	the growing crops (chuang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).

- ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 青年 young, in youth (nien<sup>2</sup>. ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 青年會 Y. M. C. A.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> [shu<sup>3</sup>] 青皮 a certain medicine, roughs, rowdies.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 青山綠水 green hills and blue water.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 青衫子 the heroine (in a tragedy, &c.), hsi<sup>4</sup>.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 青石 granite (lei<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 青絲絲的 very green.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 青苔 moss, lichen.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 青天 a clear blue sky, heaven.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 青豆 green peas (wan<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 青草 green grass.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> [t'ai<sup>1</sup>] 青鹽 soda (chien<sup>3</sup>). [yen<sup>3</sup>].  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 青眼看他 to regard with consideration (lêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 青雲得路 to get a path on the green clouds  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 277b 水清<sup>228b995b</sup> pure, limpid. [(yün<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 清茶恭候 (on invitation) I wait your coming,  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> [hou<sup>4</sup>] 清朝 title of the late dynasty. [etc.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 清真 God (Moslem).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 清真教 Mohammedanism.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 清晨 break of day (tsao<sup>3</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 清塵 to cleanse from dust (hüng<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> [t'ien<sup>1</sup>] 清吉 perfect felicity (fu<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 清氣升天 clear air goes up to heaven.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 清教徒 Puritans N.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 清潔 pure, clean.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 清淨 same (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> [ch'u<sup>3</sup>] 清靜 silent, solitary (p'i<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 清清楚楚 very clear.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 清酒 clear, e. g., good wine.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 清濁 clear and muddy.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>1</sup> 清濁不分 clear and muddy, indistinguishable.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 清楚 clear, settled (ming<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 清泉 clear springs (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>4</sup> 清俊 delicately beautiful, graceful.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 清風 a cold wind (liang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>yü<sup>3</sup> 清風細雨 clear breezes and gentle rain.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 清和月 the fourth month. See Note 32.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 清香 fragrant (hsing<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 清閒 tranquil, leisure (k'ung<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 清心 a pure heart. [the appetites.  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup>yü<sup>4</sup> 清心寡欲 to purify the heart and diminish  
 ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 清饒 savoury, tasty food (tzü<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).

ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>4</sup>	清秀	graceful, elegant.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	清話	the Manchu spoken language.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -san <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	清火散毒	(med.) can dissipate inflammation,
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	清官	an incorrupt official. [disperse poison.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	清官碑	a stone in honor of a good official.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	清冷	very cold; solitary (ch'í <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	清了賬	all accounts settled (suan <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	清涼	clear and cool (liang <sup>2</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	清亮	clear and bright.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	清廉	pure, clean-handed (lien <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	清明	the feast of the tombs. See Note 21.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	清白	plain, pure and white (chia <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>3</sup>	清爽	perfect health; a good style.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	清水	clear water (ching <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> , hun <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	清似水	as clear as water.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	清單	memo of accounts, invoice (chang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	清淡	poor; pure (tan <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	清文	the Manchu literature (han <sup>4</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	清雅	beautiful, fine elegant.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>1</sup>	清幽	quiet, secluded, lonely (yu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> 279b	人 傾 <sup>230a408a</sup>	to incline the head, to subvert.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> [mao <sup>4</sup>	傾城	the ruin of a city, as Helen of Troy
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup>	傾城之貌	same. [(kung <sup>3</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> [ch'an <sup>3</sup>	傾家	to ruin one's family (pai <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	傾家蕩產	same.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	傾家敗產	ruin one's family and property.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	傾向	tendency.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup>	傾國將軍	a general who ruins his country.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> 279c	卩 卿 <sup>230b407a</sup>	a high minister.
ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	卿相	ministers of state (tsai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
		[stances.
CH'ING <sup>2</sup> 276a	心 情 <sup>227c996a</sup>	the passions, the feelings, circum-
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>	情愛	affection, love (ch'í <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	情常	affection, attachment.
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	情腸	affection, sympathy.
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	情急	chagrin (yü <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ). [(mo <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> .
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup>	情急自盡	committed suicide under excitement
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>3</sup>	情急爲禱	pray in extremity (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	情節	particulars (ti <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	情趣	taste, relish (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	情狀	appearance, aspect of the case.
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	情分	affection, feelings, obligations.

ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	情厚
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	情緒
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	情誼
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	情義
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	情意
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	情形
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	情性
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	情人
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>4</sup>	情況
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	情郎
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	情理
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	情理之外
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	情理不符
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	情面
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	情面難却
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> [ch'üeh <sup>4</sup>	情弊
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	情投意合
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	情由
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup>	情有可原
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	情慾
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	情願
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	情願意
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> 276a	日晴 <sup>227b996b</sup>
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	晴和
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	晴日
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	晴了天
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> 280b	手才擎 <sup>231a408b</sup>
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	擎拳
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	擎受
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	擎天柱
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> 279a	貝購 <sup>229c996b</sup>
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	購家產
ch'ing <sup>2</sup> 280b	魚鯨 <sup>231a408b</sup>

<b>CH'ING<sup>3</sup> 278b</b>	言請 <sup>229b996c</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	請安
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -an <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup>	請安問好
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	請茶
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	請假
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	請教
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	請旨
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	請吃飯

a kind disposition (p'i<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 sensibilities (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 favor, friendship (chiao<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 affection, disinterestedness, kind-  
 feelings, kindness (jên<sup>2</sup>). [ness.  
 condition, circumstances (ch'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 natural feeling. [yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 an affectionate person, a lover.  
 circumstantial (evidence).  
 a lover.  
 the whole aspect of a case.  
 unreasonable (mei<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 the circumstances and the reason  
 "face," influence. [do not agree.  
 the circumstances make it hard to  
 irregularity; abuse. [decline.  
 suited to each other perfectly.  
 circumstances (shih<sup>2</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 allowance may be made (yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 venereal desire, lust. [liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wish, to desire (k'ên<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (kan<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 a cloudless sky (yün<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>3</sup>).  
 mild, pleasant, warm (nuan<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 fine weather.  
 the day has become fine.  
 to raise with the hand.  
 to salute with folded hands (tso<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive respectfully.  
 a pillar of the sky—a statesman.  
 to receive, to come into possession of.  
 receive one's patrimony.  
 whale. Also ching<sup>1</sup>.

to request, to invite (wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 salute, to enquire a person's health.  
 to enquire for a person's health, etc.  
 please take tea (ho<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 ask leave of absence (kao<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 may I ask etc., please tell me.  
 to request a decree from the Emperor.  
 please come to your meal! (fu<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>4</sup>).

ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>3</sup>	請酒	please take wine (ho <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	請權	rights of petition N.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	請發兵	to beg for soldiers. [mien <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	請風鑑	to invite a physiognomist (hsiang <sup>4</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	請香	to buy incense. [hsien <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	請仙	to invoke genii or fairies (shên <sup>2</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	請先生	to engage a teacher (ku <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	請刑名	to employ a secretary of criminal
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hsün <sup>4</sup>	請訓	to ask for instructions. [law.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	請回	please return, good day (liu <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> )
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	請告	to announce, please tell me (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	請客	to have a feast (pai <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ching <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>4</sup>	請兩便罷	don't let us stand on ceremony.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	請留步	please do not escort me farther (man <sup>4</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	請留養	beg that his life be spared [man <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	請命	to request commands. [p'uo <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	請姥娘	to call a midwife (shou <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -p'ei <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	請你陪客	invite you to bear the guests com-
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	請便	don't stand on ceremony. [pany..
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	請不到	cannot get him to come.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	請不動	cannot move him by invitations.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	請陞車	please go into your carriage!
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	請上坐	please take the upper seat.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> [p'uo <sup>2</sup>	請示	to ask mandarin for orders.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> -	請收生婆	to call a midwife (ch'an <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	請他來	request him to come (chiao <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> -
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	請大夫	to call a doctor (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> han <sup>2</sup> shê <sup>3</sup>	請到寒舍	please come to my poor abode (pi <sup>1</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup>	請到書房	please come to the study. [lu <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>3</sup>	請到爲止	stop only after we get him here.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	請帖	invitation card. [hsi <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	請聽戲	please listen to the play (ch'ang <sup>4</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	請財神	to seize for ransom.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	請坐	pray be seated.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	請走	please go on.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>4</sup>	請奏	to report to the emperor (tsou <sup>4</sup> ché <sup>2</sup> )
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	請罪	to confess a fault (jên <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	請問	to enquire, please tell me.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup>	請陰陽先生	to call a professor of geomancy.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> [shêng <sup>1</sup>	請願	to petition (ping <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>4</sup> ) N.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	請願書	a petition, remonstrance N.

ch'ing <sup>3</sup> 279b	頁	頃 <sup>230a422a</sup>	a hundred <i>mu</i> <sup>3</sup> ; a moment. [shih <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		頃刻	a short time, temporarily (chan <sup>4</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		頃刻就到	will be here in a moment (ma <sup>3</sup>
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>		頃畝	land, soil, acres (ti <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup> ). [shang <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>		頃田	a hundred <i>mu</i> <sup>3</sup> (畝) = 15.13 acres.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>		頃聞	have just heard.
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		頃閱	to glance at cursorily (yüeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> 279c	木	檉 <sup>232a408c</sup>	a tall hemp used for rope (also
ch'ing <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>		檉蔴	hemp, jute. [廣 281b).

<b>CH'ING<sup>4</sup> 281b</b>	心	慶 <sup>231c409c</sup>	goodluck, congratulate, blessed.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>		慶嘉節	festival congrat. (chieh <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		慶祝會	a celebration N.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup>		慶賀	to congratulate (tao <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> [tan <sup>4</sup>		慶賀會	congratulatory meeting N.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -		慶賀元旦	new year's congrat. (hsin <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>		慶喜	to congrat. and rejoice (lé <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		慶新年	new year's congrat. (kung <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		慶功	congrat. on being rewarded.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	慶賞中秋	congrat. on the 15th of the 8th
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -		慶賞花燈	illuminations on festivals. [moon.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> [têng <sup>1</sup>		慶壽	congrat. on an old person's birthday.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>		慶弔	congrat. and condolences (tiao <sup>4</sup> sang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -t'z'ü <sup>4</sup>		慶賜	congrat. on being rewarded.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> 280c	石	磬 <sup>231b409a</sup>	a musical stone used as a bell.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		磬音	the sound of the <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>4</sup> .
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> 281a	缶	罄 <sup>231c408c</sup>	an empty jar; exhausted (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>		罄淨	exhausted, used up.
ch'ing <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		罄盡	same.

**CHIO<sup>4</sup> 281b**

角

Rad. 148—also chüeh<sup>2</sup>, chiao<sup>3</sup>.

<b>CHIU<sup>1</sup> 288a</b>	穴	究 <sup>237b415b</sup>	to investigate, to scrutinize; finally.
chiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		究察	to examine, to investigate (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
chiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		究其實	in point of fact, after all (chü <sup>4</sup> ).
chiu <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>		究講	to examine, to investigate (chui <sup>1</sup> ).
chiu <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		究治	to examine and punish.
chiu <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>		究竟	after all, finally (tao <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>3</sup> , kuei <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
chiu <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		究竟如何	how was it in the end?
chiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup> -		究情問事	to investigate an affair; inquisitive.
chiu <sup>1</sup> -chui <sup>1</sup> [shih <sup>4</sup>		究追	recover stolen goods by prosecution.
chiu <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>		究辦	to investigate and settle a case.



*chiu<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 究屬不合  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>* 究問  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 292c* 口 咎<sup>241b415b</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup>* 咎戾  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>* 咎罪  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 285b* 手才擊 揪<sup>235b998b</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 揪住  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>* 揪下一綵  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 揪回來  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup>* 揪皮  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* 揪辮子  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 揪他來  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>* 揪頭探髮  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 289a* 糸紮 糾<sup>238b414b</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>4</sup> sha<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>* 糾衆殺人  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 糾打不開  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 糾合  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 288b* 鳥笏 鳩<sup>238a412a</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> huan<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>* 鳩能喚雨  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 290a* 木 柩<sup>239b415c</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup>* 柩車  
*chiu<sup>1</sup> 293a* 門 { 闢<sup>241c412c</sup>  
*chiu<sup>1</sup>* { 闢

**CHIU<sup>3</sup> 286a** 酉 酒<sup>236a999b</sup>  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* 酒渣子  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 酒政  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup>* 酒氣  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 酒錢  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* 酒卮  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 酒精  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup>* 酒麴  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 酒盅  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>* 酒坊  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 酒瘋  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 酒瘋症  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* 酒瘋脚  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>* 酒逢知己  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>4</sup>* 酒後無德  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 酒席  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 酒興  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup>* 酒醒

after all it is not suitable (ho<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to investigate, to interrogate.  
 error, fault, crime (or<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (chi<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a crime, a criminal (fan<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to grasp with the hand and pinch.  
 grasp tight.  
 to catch one strand.  
 caught and brought back (chua<sup>1</sup>  
 pinch the skin. [jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to catch hold of the queue.  
 grasp him and bring him here (na<sup>2</sup>  
 to grapple with (sa<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>). [huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 twist, involve. [murder.  
 to collect a mob and commit  
 not to be separated (two quarreling).  
 to bring (people) together.  
 a pigeon, a dove; to assemble.  
 the pigeon can call rain (pan<sup>1</sup> c.).  
 a corpse in a coffin (ling<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a hearse.  
 a lottery, a ballot, a humming-top.  
 same (nien<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>, chua<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>,  
 [suan<sup>4</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 fermented liquors (shao<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 sediment of wine (shao<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>  
 a cup-bearer at court. [chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 (breath) smelling of wine.  
 bonus to employee; a cumshaw.  
 a wine siphon, a wine vessel.  
 alcohol. [or 娘).  
 a ferment for making spirits (or 媒  
 a small wine cup (cho<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a distillery (san<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>1</sup>).  
 delirium tremens (chiu<sup>3</sup> k'uang<sup>2</sup>,  
 gout. [fa<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 gout from wine-drinking.  
 wine given an intimate friend.  
 after wine, no virtue.  
 a dinner, a banquet (yen<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 exhilarated with drink (kao<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 to recover from the effects of drink.

<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	酒壺	a wine pot.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup></i>	酒肉	"wine and meat," a dinner.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	酒肉朋友	sunshine friends ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup></i>	酒缸	a wine jar.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	酒館	an eating house, a wine shop.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	酒狂	delirium tremens ( <i>chiu<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	酒鬼	a tippler, a sot ( <i>hao<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	酒力	the strength of wine.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	酒量	a person's capacity for wine.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	酒帘	a tavern sign (a flag).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	酒溜子	a funnel ( <i>liu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup></i>	酒樓	a wine-shop; restaurant.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>3</sup></i>	酒籃	a wine basket.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	酒漏子	a funnel.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	酒母	yeast for making spirits.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>tai<sup>4</sup></i>	酒囊飯袋	"wine bag, rice sack," worthless.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	酒能成事	wine can complete affairs.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>pai<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	酒能敗事	wine can mar affairs. [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	酒保	a tavern waiter ( <i>p'ao<sup>3</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup></i> )
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	酒杯	a wine cup or glass.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	酒餅	a ferment for making spirits.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	酒病	weakness for wine.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	酒瓶	a wine bottle.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	酒舖	a wine shop ( <i>kuan<sup>3</sup>, lou<sup>2</sup>, tien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	酒色	dissipation, debauchery.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	酒色之徒	a debauchee ( <i>fang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	酒色財氣	wine, lust, avarice, passion.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	酒肆	a wine shop.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-suan<sup>1</sup></i>	酒酸	the wine is sour.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	酒罈子	a wine jar ( <i>wêng<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	酒提	a kind of wine ladle.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	酒店	an inn, a public-house.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	酒菜	a dinner.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	酒糟子	remains of malt.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsêng<sup>4</sup></i>	酒甌	a distiller's vat.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	酒足飯飽	to have eaten and drunk one's fill.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsuan<sup>2</sup></i>	酒鑽	corkscrew.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	酒醉飯飽	to have eaten and drunk one's fill.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsun<sup>4</sup></i>	酒罇	a wine bottle.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	酒徒	a sot, a tippler, a drunkard.
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	酒窩	dimples in the cheeks ( <i>sai<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup></i> )
<i>chiu<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	酒窖子	wine cellar. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].

*chiu<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>*  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> 287b* 乙 九<sup>237a413a</sup>  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>* 九成九有  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 九城  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>* 九江  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>* 九卿  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 九九  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 九九合數  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>1</sup> han<sup>2</sup>* 九九消寒  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>* 九九歸一  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>* 九州  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>* 九州四海  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 九泉  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>* 九重  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 九合  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>1</sup> yün<sup>2</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>* 九霄雲外  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* \* 九刑  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>* 九個  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>* 九流  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 九門  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 九輩子  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup>* † 九品  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 九十  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 九死一生  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* ‡ 九代  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>* 九德  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 九天  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>* 九族  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 九月九  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> 289b* J 久<sup>238c413c</sup>  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 久長  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> kuei<sup>1</sup>* 久假不歸  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>* 久交  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 久住  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>* 久而久之  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>* 久而自明  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 久反之地  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>* 久旱  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 久候多時  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>* 久後  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>* 久已

\*Note 15.

†Note 16.

wine companion.  
 nine (written on bills, etc., 玖).  
 chances nine to one in favour.  
 a name of Peking.  
 Kiukiang (opened 1858).  
 ministers, palace officials. R. 342.  
 arithmetic, the eighty-one days of  
 a multiplication table. [winter.  
 now the cold is over (lêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 finally (chiu<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>, chung<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the nine provinces, everywhere. R.  
*i. e.*, China (shên<sup>2</sup> chou<sup>1</sup>). [340.  
 hell; the grave (huang<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 the throne hall, Peking.  
 universal (p'u<sup>3</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 in the heavens beyond the clouds.  
 the nine punishments (hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 nine. [hsiao<sup>2</sup>).  
 the nine schools of philosophy (chê<sup>4</sup>  
 a name of Peking (pei<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 the nine generations. See Note 17.  
 the nine ranks of grades. R. 344.  
 ninety, nine or ten (shih<sup>2</sup> ko<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>.  
 a very narrow escape of one's life.  
 the nine generations.  
 the nine virtues (Shu King).  
 the nine divisions of Budd. paradise.  
 the nine generations (4 above and 4  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup> festival. [below.  
 a long time, lasting (jih<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (hao<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a thing borrowed a long time is not  
 a long intercourse. [returned.  
 to live long in one place (chi<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>).  
 as time went on.  
 time will make it plain. [fan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a place long noted for riots (tsao<sup>4</sup>  
 a long drought (chien<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 a long delay (têng<sup>3</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>, tan<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 afterwards, by and by.  
 long since, for a long time.  
 ‡Note 17.

*chiu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>* 久慣  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>* 久留  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 久慕  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>* 久別  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>* 久不來往  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>* 久違  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>* 久聞  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>* 久仰  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>* 久遠  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> 290a* 艸 廿 韭 <sup>239b414a</sup>  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>* 韭  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>* 韭黃  
*chiu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup>* 韭菜  
*chiu<sup>3</sup> 289c* 王 九 玖 <sup>239a413c</sup>

**CHIU<sup>4</sup> 290b** 支 救 <sup>239c415a</sup>  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 救急  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>hui<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>* 救急回生  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>2</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>fang<sup>1</sup>* 救急良方  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 救濟  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>* 救濟會  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>2</sup>* 救駕  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>* 救主  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>shui<sup>3</sup>huo<sup>3</sup>* 救出水火  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>* 救息火  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>* 救星  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>* [ch'êng<sup>2</sup>] 救護  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-* 救護章程  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>* 救護船  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>* 救火  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* 救火會  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 救火的  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 救人  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 救人之急  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>* 救苦  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup>nan<sup>4</sup>* 救苦救難  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 救命  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>ên<sup>1</sup>* 救命之恩  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>* 救命具  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup>* 救難  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>* 救拔  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>* 救兵

long accustomed to (hsi<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to detain a long time. [(complim.).  
 long thought on with regard  
 long separated, as friends(kao<sup>4</sup>pieh<sup>2</sup>.  
 long without any intercourse.  
 same (shao<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 I have long heard of (complim.).  
 I have long desired to meet you  
 a long time, for ever. [(complim.).  
 leeks, scallions. Rad. 179.  
 same (ts'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 leeks, scallions.  
 nine, a kind of jade, in accts. for 九.

to rescue, to save (chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 remove embarrassment.  
 it quickly restores to life.  
 a good prescription for severe disease.  
 to relieve, to succor (ch'êng<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 Aid Society.  
 to rescue the emperor (huang<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 the Saviour (Jesus Christ) (chi<sup>1</sup>tu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to save from fire and flood.  
 to extinguish fire.  
 a rescue (fig.).  
 to rescue, to save, salvage.  
 salvage regulations.  
 a life boat (see below).  
 to extinguish a fire, to save from  
 fire brigade. [fire.  
 firemen (tsou<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to rescue a person.  
 to succor in extremity.  
 to relieve from distress.  
 save from distress.  
 to save life; save life! murder!  
 the favor of saving one's life.  
 life-saving apparatus.  
 to rescue from difficulty or danger  
 to save, to rescue. [(tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a rescuing army (ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).

chiu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiü<sup>2</sup> 救生局  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 救生船  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 救世  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 救世教  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 救世主  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 救世軍  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 救應  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 救援  
 chiu<sup>4</sup> 290c 尤 就<sup>240a999c</sup>  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup> 就着吃  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup> 就着熱鍋  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 就急  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 就叫他來  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 就俯  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 就來  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 就便  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 就是  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 就是了  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 就手  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 就手去做  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 就算  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup> 就搭  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 就打着  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 就他來  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 就得了  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 就地正法  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-t'rh<sup>2</sup> 就在這兒  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-t'zu<sup>3</sup> 就此  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 就要去  
 chiu<sup>4</sup> 292b 白田 舊<sup>241a114c</sup>  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 舊章  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 舊交  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 舊制  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 舊金山  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup> 舊去新來  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 舊好  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 舊恨  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 舊夥計  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 舊衣  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 舊日  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 舊規  
 chiu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 舊例

a life-saving institution.  
 a life-boat.  
 to save the age or world.  
 Christianity.  
 Jesus Christ.  
 Salvation Army.  
 to help, to succor (chêng<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to help. [32, 104, 527.  
 to approach, then; to complete M.  
 to take something with food.  
 availing of the hot kettle.  
 to suit the emergency (chien<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>  
 call him at once. [shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to accommodate to (chiang<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 I will come immediately (ma<sup>3</sup>  
 then it will be convenient. [shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 consequently it is, it is just.  
 that will do.  
 along with, while one's hand is in.  
 go and do it at your convenience.  
 then it will do. [chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make a thing answer (chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 even if—even on the supposition,  
 come to him.  
 will do very well (hsing<sup>2</sup> la<sup>1</sup>).  
 to execute summarily (chan<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 it is here (or 這裡).  
 now, then, instantly (mu<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 I will go directly. [or things).  
 old (applied to time, persons, places,  
 the ancient regulations (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 an old acquaintanceship (shu<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 the ancient practice (kuei<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 California (hsin<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup> shan<sup>1</sup>).  
 the old goes, and then the new come.  
 former friendship, etc.  
 an old grudge. [pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 old partners or comrades (t'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 old clothes (ku<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 in old or former times (ku<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 old rule.  
 an old precedent (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).

*chiu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>* 舊留  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>* 舊年  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 舊病  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>* 舊病復發  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 舊時  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 舊事  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>* 舊黨  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>* 舊套  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 舊物  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>* 舊樣  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>* 舊約  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>* 舊友  
*chiu<sup>4</sup> 292a* 白舅<sup>241a414b</sup>  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>* 舅舅  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>* 舅父  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>* 舅姑  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>* 舅媽  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>* 舅母  
*chiu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 舅甥女  
*chiu<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 291c* 白<sup>240c414c</sup>  
*chiu<sup>4</sup> 292c* 广廐<sup>241b415c</sup> 廐

**CH'IU<sup>1</sup> 293b** 禾糴 秋<sup>242a1000a</sup>  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 秋正官  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 秋季  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>* 秋景  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>* 秋分  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>* 秋風涼  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>3</sup>* 秋海棠  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 秋禾  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>* 秋後  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 秋官  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>* 秋帽  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup>* 秋審  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup>* 秋收  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 秋天  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup>* 秋曹  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup> 294b* 革鞞<sup>243a1001b</sup>  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>* 鞞鞞  
*ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 鞞鞞架子  
*c h'iu<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup>* [tzü<sup>3</sup> 鞞] 鞞

to have kept a long time.  
 last year (kuo<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>, ch'ü<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 an old complaint (ku<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 the recurrence of an old complaint.  
 in old or former times.  
 an old matter.  
 conservative, old party.  
 monotony.  
 old things (ku<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>3</sup>).  
 old style (shih<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
 the Old Testament (hsin<sup>1</sup> yo<sup>4</sup>).  
 an old friend (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a maternal uncle (shu<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (shu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 a husband's father and mother.  
 a mother's brother's wife.  
 same.  
 uncle and niece (chih<sup>2</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a mortar (ch'u<sup>3</sup>). Rad. 134.  
 Imperial stable (ma<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>).  
 autumn (ch'un<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>). S.  
 officials of Board of Punishment. O.  
 the autumn season (ch'un<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>).  
 the autumn harvest.  
 the autumnal equinox; a term. See  
 autumn winds are cold. [Note 21.  
 a sort of flower.  
 autumn crops (nien<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 in the autumn, after *li<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>*.  
 officials of Board of Punishment.  
 cloth hat worn in autumn.  
 the autumnal assizes (shên<sup>3</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 autumn harvest (shou<sup>1</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 autumn.  
 officials of Board of Punishment.  
 crupper (chou<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 a swing (as used by children)  
 the frame of a swing. [ch'ien<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>.  
 reins (chiang<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>3</sup>).

ch'iu <sup>1</sup> 294c	一 丘	丘 <sup>243b416a</sup>	a mound; a name of Confucius (邱)
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	[hsia <sup>4</sup> ]	丘陵	a mound (t'u <sup>3</sup> kang <sup>2</sup> ). [(read mou <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -		丘在城下	the grave is beneath the city-wall.
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		丘在義地	the grave is in the cemetery (fên <sup>2</sup>
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>		丘子	a brick grave above ground. [ying <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> 295a	虫	蚯 <sup>243b416b</sup>	earth-worm (shan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>		蚯蚓	same.
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> 294b	木	楸 <sup>242c1001a</sup>	catalpa tree, like walnut.
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> 294b	魚	鰕 <sup>243a1001b</sup>	a kind of eel (ni <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>1</sup> 295a	邑	邱	tumulus. S.
			[to seek.
CH'IU <sup>2</sup> 295a	水	求 <sup>243c416b</sup>	to supplicate, to entreat, to invite,
ch'iu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>		求長命	to desire a long life (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>		求借	to beg, to borrow. [See Note 11.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>		求籤	to divine by drawing slips of wood
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>		求親告友	to appeal to relatives and friends.
ch'iu-ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		求情	to ask for a person's influence.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>3</sup>		求請	to entreat (ai <sup>1</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> , ai <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>4</sup>		求救	to intercede for.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup>		求救無門	unable to save one's self. [fection.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> tsê <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup>		求全責備	to find fault with because not per-
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>		求恩	to beg favour (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		求福	to pray for happiness.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>4</sup>		求福免禍	to pray for happiness, & c.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		求福避禍	to pray for felicity & c.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		求仙家	to invoke fairies, etc.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>3</sup>		求雪	to pray for snow.
ch'iu <sup>3</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>		求婚	to solicit an alliance in marriage.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -jao <sup>2</sup>		求饒	to beg forgiveness (jao <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		求人	to entreat of a person.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>		求告	to pray (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		求個人情	to ask for a person's influence.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		求功名	to seek for distinction at exam.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		求利	to seek for profit (fa <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ). [(k'ao <sup>3</sup> .
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		求名	to seek fame (kao <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup>		求幫	to beg for help (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>		求不得	to intercede in vain.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup>		求賞	to beg for a reward (shang <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>		求神	to entreat the gods (yang <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>		求嗣	to pray for an heir.
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		求天	to entreat Heaven (ch'i <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>		求財	to seek wealth (yu <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> )

- ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 求則得着 ask and ye shall receive (from  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 求子 to pray for a son. [Mencius].  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 求雨 to pray for rain (ch'i<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 297a 口 囚 245b811b to imprison, a prison, a criminal  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 囚車 a prison cart (chien<sup>1</sup> lao<sup>3</sup>). [(fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 囚禁 to confine in a cage or prison.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 囚犯 a prisoner, a criminal (chien<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 囚籠 a cage for criminals (chan<sup>4</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 囚的慌 "cabined, cribbed, confined."  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 296c 走 走 245a417b to join, to unite.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 速合 same (hao<sup>3</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup> chuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 296a 玉 球 244c417b a globe, an orb, a sphere (ti<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 球房 billiard hall.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 球拍子 tennis-racket.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>(tzü) 296a 毛 求 毬 244b417a a ball (such as children play with).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 296b 衣 裘 244c416c fur clothing. S.
- CH'IU<sup>3</sup>** 297b 米 糗 245c418a cooked rice (fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 糗糧 cured dry grain.
- CHIUNG<sup>3</sup>** 297c 穴 窘 246a419b straitened, embarrassed, pressed.  
 chiung<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 窘住了 very poor (p'in<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 chiung<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>4</sup> 窘迫 very poor.  
 chiung<sup>3</sup> 300a 走 走 迴 247c422b unlike, far apart (or aspirated).  
 chiung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup> 迴不相同 by no means alike (hsüan<sup>2</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup>  
 穴 窮 [pu<sup>4</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup>).
- CH'UNG<sup>2</sup>** 298b 窮 246c420b to exhaust, extremity; poor (p'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 窮極了 extremely poor (ming<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 窮家 a poor family. [plenty of money.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 窮家富路 at home poor, abroad you must have  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> [lu<sup>4</sup> 窮盡 exhausted. [chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> 窮究 to thoroughly investigate (chui<sup>1</sup>  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup> 窮而乍富 upstart riches (fu<sup>4</sup> kwei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> [fu<sup>4</sup> 窮乏 impoverished (p'in<sup>2</sup> han<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 窮富 rich and poor.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 窮漢 a poor man.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 窮漢市 poor man's market (cheapest goods).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 窮相 poverty-stricken appearance.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> 窮貨攤 variety stand of articles for sale.  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 窮人 a poor person (shou<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 窮日子 poor living (kuo<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 窮儒 a poor scholar.



ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	窮苦	wretched, squalid (k'u <sup>3</sup> nao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	窮鬼	penniless.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -k'un <sup>4</sup>	窮困	exhausted; in straits.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup>	窮不過他	can't be poorer than he.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>3</sup>	窮不了你	can't make you poor.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup>	窮時光	in poor circumstances.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -o <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	窮思餓想	to think deeply. [food].
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>1</sup>	窮酸	the poor man's garlic (i. e., cheap
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>	窮到底喇	extreme of poverty.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> 298b	穴穹 <sup>146b120a</sup>	high; heaven.
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -ts'ang <sup>1</sup>	穹蒼	the heavens (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> 299c	玉瓊 <sup>247c121c</sup>	a beautiful kind of jade (yü <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	瓊州	Hai-nan, an island of Kuang-tung. [cho <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ].
<b>CHO<sup>1</sup> 300c</b>	<b>木</b> (桌 <sup>248a82a</sup>	a table (pa <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> , k'ang <sup>4</sup>
cho <sup>1</sup>	棹 <sup>248b82a</sup>	same (yüeh <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup>	棹裙	hanging cloth in front of table, e.g.,
cho <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	棹衣子	a table cover (pai <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ). [in yamëns.
cho <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	棹椅	tables and chairs.
cho <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	棹面	the top of a table.
cho <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	棹單	a table cover.
cho <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	棹燈	a table lamp (i <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	棹燈一對	a pair of table lamps.
cho <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	棹子	a table.
cho <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	棹子一張	one table.
cho <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	棹帷 (棹圍)	a table cover (Chinese).
cho <sup>1</sup> 301c	<b>手</b> 拙 <sup>249b83c</sup>	unskilful, stupid (ch'un <sup>3</sup> , pên <sup>4</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	拙計	a stupid plan (chi <sup>1</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	拙巧	stupid and clever. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
cho <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	拙見識	stupid comprehension (modest)(kao <sup>1</sup>
cho <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	拙荆	"a dull thorn," my wife.
cho <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup>	拙笨	stupid (yü <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	拙筆	a bad writer, my poor penmanship.
cho <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	拙作	my stupid compositions.
cho <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup> -sai <sup>1</sup>	拙嘴笨腮	a bungler in speech.
cho <sup>1</sup> 302c	<b>才</b> 捉 <sup>250a82b</sup>	to grasp, to lay hold of (chiu <sup>1</sup> , na <sup>2</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	捉姦	to seize an adulterer (chin <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>	捉住了	grasped (na <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	捉獲	to arrest (ch'in <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> , chü <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -na <sup>2</sup>	捉拿	same (pu <sup>3</sup> ).
cho <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>	捉弄	to meddle, play tricks on.
cho <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup>	捉手	to grasp the hand.

<i>cho<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>		捉刀	to grasp a knife or sword. [tsei <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>cho<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>		捉賊	to apprehend a thief or rebel (chua <sup>1</sup>
<i>cho<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>		捉妖	to seize evil spirits (chu <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>1</sup> 302b</i>	水	涿 <sup>250a82c</sup>	flowing down in drops, trickling.
<i>cho<sup>1</sup> 300b</i>		卓	lofty. S.
<b>CHO<sup>2</sup> 303a</b>	水	濁 <sup>250b83a</sup>	foul, muddy water (hun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		濁氣	blind with rage (nu <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		濁氣爲地	the turbid elements make the earth.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		濁志	to commit suicide (tzü <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		濁清	muddy and clear.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>		濁流	the Great Unwashed.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		濁世	the corrupt age (hua <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		濁水	muddy water. [chieh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>		濁痰	mucus, phlegm.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup> 300c</i>	羊	着 <sup>248a80c</sup>	to order, it is so, yes. M. 50.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup> 321b</i>	艸	著 <sup>265a90b</sup>	same. [See <i>chao<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>		著棋	to play chess (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>		著緊	diligent, energetic (yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>		著準可據	undoubtedly (ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>		著黑紗	to wear mourning (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		著意	intentionally (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ). [ping <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		著人	(a disease) is infectious (jan <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		著人去	to tell a person to go (chiao <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		著人來	to tell a person to come.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup></i>		著落	resting place, home; dependence.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		著力	to exert one's strength (shên <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>		著令	to set forth an order. [shih <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		著實	really, truly (shih <sup>2</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		著事	to get into trouble (nao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		著書	to compose a book (pien <sup>1</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		著水	to get wet (shih <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>		著作	composition.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		著作家	authors, writers.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup> 303c</i>	酉	酌 <sup>250c81b</sup>	to pour out wine; to consult.
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		酌酒	to pour out wine (ching <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		酌義	to think over (shang <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>		酌量	to consult (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>		酌奪	same (shang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>cho<sup>2</sup> 302b</i>	玉	琢 <sup>250a82c</sup>	to work precious stones. See <i>ts'o<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>cho<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>		琢磨	to work jewels; to rub (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ts'o <sup>1</sup> )

cho<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 303a 金 鐲<sup>250b83a</sup>  
 cho<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 鐲頭  
 cho<sup>2</sup> 303b 水 灑<sup>250c383b</sup>  
 cho<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 灑手  
 cho<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 灑足

bracelets (chui<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, êrh<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 to wash, to purify (hsi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to wash the hands (chieh<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wash the feet.

CHO<sup>4</sup> 300b 十 卓<sup>248a82a</sup>  
 cho<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 卓然自立  
 cho<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 卓越人羣  
 cho<sup>4</sup> 302c 口 啄

lofty, eminent. S.  
 profound and self-established.  
 excelling the mass of men (ch'u<sup>1</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>.  
 pecks, picks up (chi<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>4</sup>).

CH'O<sup>1</sup> 367a 戈 戳<sup>302a84c</sup>  
 ch'o<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 戳記  
 ch'o<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup> 戳薄  
 ch'o<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 戳子  
 ch'o<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 戳印

to stab, to stamp (or ch'uo<sup>1</sup>). [chop.  
 impression of a stamp, viséd; a  
 to taunt, to tease (chi<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a stamp, e.g., personal name (yin<sup>4</sup>).  
 a stamp (small officials) (kuan<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>4</sup>).

CH'O<sup>2</sup> 366c 手 搨<sup>302a84c</sup>  
 ch'o<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 搨了手  
 ch'o<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>4</sup> 搨碰  
 ch'o<sup>2</sup>-p'ó<sup>4</sup> 搨破  
 ch'o<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 搨紗

to strike, to push (chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to jar the hand.  
 to rush against; a collision.  
 break open.  
 to embroider (hsiu<sup>4</sup>, chên<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>).

CH'O<sup>4</sup> 305b 糸 綽<sup>252b84a</sup>  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'o<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 綽綽有餘  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 綽號  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup> (ch'u) 335a 角 觸<sup>276a99b</sup>  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 觸犯  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 觸目驚心  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 觸怒  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>hung<sup>1</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup> 觸大哄小  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 觸動  
 ch'o<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>1</sup> 觸動心機

slow; wide, roomy (k'uan<sup>1</sup> ch'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 abundant, full. [hao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a nickname, a fancy name (wai<sup>4</sup>  
 to gore, to hit against (kan<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to offend purposely. [mind.  
 to strike the eye and rouse the  
 to excite to anger (chi<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>1</sup>, jê<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 angering adults and cheating  
 to stir up, quicken. [children  
 to excite the heart.

CHOU<sup>1</sup> 306b 口 周<sup>253b47a</sup>  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 周張  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 周朝  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 周折  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 周正  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 周濟 (賙)  
 chou<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 周全

to go around, everywhere, to assist S.  
 again and again; hastily.  
 the Chou dynasty (from B. C. 1112;  
 an angle (chiao<sup>1</sup>). [to B. C. 255).  
 to straighten; complete.  
 to assist, to bestow (fang<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to complete, (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).

<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>3</sup>	周而復始	to begin again.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	周旋	to circulate, to go round. [Changes].
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	周易	the I King of Chou Kung (Book of
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup>	周公	4th son of Wên Wang, a sage. R. 20.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	周禮	the Chou Ritual.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup>	周流	to rove about (mo <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lieh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup>	周流列國	traversing various countries.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	周流世界	to roam over the world (yu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mi</i> <sup>4</sup>	周密	close, crowded; secret (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup>	周備	fully prepared (ch'i <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup>	周偏	to extend to every place.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>2</sup>	周不到	to fail in completeness.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>	周身	all round the body (hun <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	周到	everywhere; entire.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	周道	the road to Chou, a royal road.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup>	周圍	all round; to surround.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 307b	走 走 週 <sup>254n48a</sup>	to revolve, to circulate.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chuan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	週轉不開	can't make ends meet.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup>	週流	to revolve, to circulate.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup>	週流不息	flows round unceasingly.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup>	週年	revolving years, anniversary.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup>	週年旺相	may the whole year be prosperous!
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>4</sup>	週歲	a full year of life.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup>	週圍	to surround, circumference.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 305c	川 州 <sup>252c48c</sup>	a division, a department (chih <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup>
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup>	州府	department and prefectures. [chou <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	州縣官	a district magistrate (chih <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	州里	a neighbourhood (lin <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [O.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'an</i> <sup>4</sup>	州判	second class assist. dep. magistrate
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>	州同	first class assist. dep. magistrate O.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 306c	舟 舟 <sup>253a48b</sup>	a boat (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> , fang <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ). Rad.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ê</i> <sup>1</sup>	舟車	boats and carts. [137.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'êng</i> <sup>2</sup>	舟篷	the mat covering of a boat.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>1</sup>	舟山	the island of Chusan of Chekiang.
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 307c	米 粥 <sup>254b98b</sup>	congee (la <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>3</sup>	粥廠	soup kitchen for the poor (chu <sup>3</sup>
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 306a	水 洲 <sup>252c48c</sup>	an islet, a continent. [chou <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup>	洲島	islands (hai <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> 1461b	言 謔 <sup>1165c961b</sup>	jest, rail; also <i>tsou</i> <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>huang</i> <sup>3</sup>	謔 謔	exaggerations and lies (hsia <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>CHOU²</b> 308b	女	妯 <sup>254c96a</sup>	brothers' wives' (sao³).
<i>chou²-lw³</i>		妯 <sup>254c96a</sup>	wives of the eldest and second son.
<i>chou² (tzü) 308c</i>	車	軸 <sup>255a96a</sup>	an axle-tree, a roller. Num. of
	竹		[scrolls and pictures.
<b>CHOU³</b> (ch'ü) 309a	箒	<sup>225b49a</sup>	a broom (t'iao² chou³, sao⁴ chou³).
<i>chou³</i>	巾	帶	same (sao³ i¹ pa¹, ch'ui¹ sao³).
<i>chou³ (tzü) 309a</i>	肉	肘 <sup>255c19b</sup>	the elbow (ko¹ pang⁴ chou³).
<i>chou³-yeh⁴</i>		肘 <sup>255c19b</sup>	under the armpit; the side (ko¹yeh⁴).
<b>CHOU⁴</b> 308a	糸	縐 <sup>254c962b</sup>	a kind of crape; rumped.
<i>chou⁴-ch'ou²</i>		縐 <sup>254c962b</sup>	crape silk (ch'ou² tuan⁴).
<i>chou⁴-sha¹</i>		縐 <sup>254c962b</sup>	crape.
<i>chou⁴-tzū³</i>		縐 <sup>254c962b</sup>	folds, wrinkles, etc.
<i>chou⁴-wên²</i>		縐 <sup>254c962b</sup>	the marks of folding.
<i>chou⁴ 307c</i>	皮	皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	wrinkles in anything, frowns.
<i>chou⁴-chê²</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	wrinkles.
<i>chou⁴-chin¹</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	wrinkled gold in ornaments.
<i>chou⁴-chou⁴-pa¹-pa¹</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	creased.
<i>chou⁴-meï²</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	frowning, melancholy (ch'ou⁴ meï²
<i>chou⁴-mien⁴</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	a wrinkled face. [pu⁴ chan³).
<i>chou⁴-wên²</i>		皺 <sup>254b962c</sup>	wrinkles.
<i>chou⁴ 309b</i>	口	呪 <sup>255c19c</sup>	to curse, to recite spells, to pray
<i>chou⁴-ma⁴</i>	呪	罵 <sup>255c19c</sup>	same. [(nu⁴ hên⁴).
<i>chou⁴-ssü³-t'a¹</i>		呪 <sup>255c19c</sup>	curse him to death.
<i>chou⁴-sung⁴</i>		呪 <sup>255c19c</sup>	recitative; to chaunt (hsüan¹).
<i>chou⁴-tsu³</i>		呪 <sup>255c19c</sup>	to curse (tu³ chou⁴, nien⁴ chou⁴).
<i>chou⁴-yü²</i>		呪 <sup>255c19c</sup>	curses, spells (tsai¹ nan⁴). [chou⁴).
<i>chou⁴ 309b</i>	日	晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	daylight, in the day time (pai²
<i>chou⁴-ch'in³</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	to sleep in the day time (very lazy).
<i>chou⁴-yeh⁴</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	day and night.
<i>chou⁴-yeh⁴chia¹kung¹</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	extra work, night and day.
<i>chou⁴-yeh⁴-pu⁴-an¹</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	no rest night or day (ao² yeh⁴).
<i>chou⁴-yeh⁴-pu⁴-fên⁴</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	night and day without distinction.
<i>chou⁴-yeh⁴-pu⁴-hsi²</i>		晝 <sup>255c50b</sup>	ceaselessly.
<i>chou⁴ 309a</i>	革	鞞 <sup>255b49c</sup>	the crupper of a saddle (an¹ tzü³).
<i>chou⁴-kun⁴</i>		鞞 <sup>255b49c</sup>	a wooden stick used as crupper.
<i>chou⁴ 309a</i>	糸	紂 <sup>255b49b</sup>	name (cf. 桀 chieh², a tyrant).
<i>chou⁴-wang²</i>		紂 <sup>255b49b</sup>	most infamous tyrant of Chinese his-
<i>chou⁴ 308b</i>	肉	胄 <sup>255a49c</sup>	descendants. [tory. B.C.1122.R.22.
<i>chou⁴-tzū³</i>		胄 <sup>255a49c</sup>	the eldest son (chang³ tzü³). [chou⁴).
<i>chou⁴ 308b</i>	宀	宙 <sup>255a49c</sup>	the earth, the universe, all ages (yü³

<b>CH'OU<sup>1</sup></b> 310a 手才	抽 <sup>256b50a</sup>	to pull out, to take from, to allot.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	抽查	to examine one article of a lot.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	抽氣	to gasp (ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , ta <sup>3</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	抽籤	to draw lots (ch'ê <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> , nien <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	抽筋	cramps, convulsions (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>4</sup>
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>4</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	抽筋剝皮	fig. extortion (lê <sup>4</sup> so <sup>3</sup> ). [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>	抽着疼	spasms of pain.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	抽出	to select (pa <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup>	抽除	to weed out.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	抽取	to select one out of a lot.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	抽趣	to help (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	抽分	to take a percentage. [yün <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	抽瘋	to have a fit (hun <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> , t'ou <sup>2</sup>
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	抽豐	to make a gift in order to get one.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	抽封	collect subscriptions (mu <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	抽風箱	to pull a bellows (la <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	抽息	to sob (ta <sup>3</sup> ch'ou <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	抽象	abstract (chü <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	抽閒	to get leisure (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> k'ung <sup>4</sup> êrh).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	抽線	to pull out threads.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup>	抽一陣瘋	to have a convulsion (chuan <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -k'ung <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	抽空兒	to find time.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	抽冷子	suddenly, unexpectedly (hu <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	[chu <sup>4</sup> 抽釐	to levy likin (li <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ). [pillar-
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -	抽梁換柱	remove a beam and substitute a
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	抽了	shrank (of wood) (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>2</sup>	抽拔	to rescue, to deliver (ta <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	抽剝	to extort, exact with severity.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	抽身	to retire, to take one's self off; to
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	抽水	to pump water. [get up (t'o <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	抽稅	to levy a tax (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	抽絲	to reel silk (ch'an <sup>2</sup> jao <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	抽他一鞭	give him a lash.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup>	抽屜	a drawer.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>	抽屜桌	a table with a drawer.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	抽頭	a drawer; a "squeeze," commission.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>3</sup>	抽榨	to pull a cork.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	[fêng <sup>1</sup> 抽子	a watch-case, a purse or pouch.
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>2</sup> -	抽羊角瘋	to have an epileptic fit. [yen <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -yên <sup>1</sup>	抽烟	to smoke tobacco (hsi <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> , ch'ih <sup>1</sup>
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> 1461a 手才	搨	to grasp, crumple up, or tso (ché <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	搨起來	to crumple up.

ch'ou<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 搗不起來  
 ch'ou<sup>1</sup> 310c 疔 瘰<sup>257a50c</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 瘰愈

**CH'OU<sup>2</sup> 312a** 糸 { 紬<sup>256b51c</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 網<sup>258a51c</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 綢衣裳  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 綢褲  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 綢褂  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 綢帽  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 綢紗  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 綢緞  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 311c 心 愁<sup>257c963a</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 愁腸  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'iung<sup>2</sup> 愁窮  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 愁煩  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 愁人  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 愁容  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 愁苦  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>chan<sup>3</sup> 愁眉不展  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup> 愁悶  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup> 愁悶不解  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-mian<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 愁面憂色  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 愁病  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 愁不美  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 愁思妄想  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 愁死  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 愁得慌  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 312b 酉 酌 膏 酬<sup>258b51b</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 酬恩  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 酬恩祭  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 酬謝  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 酬客  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 酬勞  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 酬報  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 酬神  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup> 酬答  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 酬答天恩  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 酬應  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 313c 人 仇<sup>259a52a</sup>  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 仇家  
 ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 仇恨

cannot crumple up.  
 convalescent, cured.  
 same (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).

[ch'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
 woven silk, silk articles (fang<sup>3</sup>.  
 same. See ch'ou<sup>4</sup> (chien<sup>3</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>,  
 silk clothes. [shan<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
 silk trousers.  
 a silk coat.  
 silk caps.  
 silk and gauze.  
 silk and satin, silk stuffs.  
 melancholy, mournful, sorry (yu<sup>1</sup>  
 same (fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>). [ch'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
 to lament over one's poverty (p'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 anxious, apprehensive (ssü<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be vexatious.  
 a sorrowful countenance (so<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 distressed (hsin<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
 a melancholy expression (mei<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 melancholy.  
 can't shake off sadness.  
 mournful.  
 hypochondria (i<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to fear that bad will come of it.  
 moping fancies.  
 to die of grief.  
 anxious.  
 to return the compliment.  
 to thank (hsieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 the thank-offering (of the Jews).  
 to return thanks (to<sup>1</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to return an invitation, etc.  
 to reward for services performed.  
 to repay, to requite.  
 to thank the gods.  
 to compensate, to recompense.  
 to thank the grace of Heaven.  
 compensate (ying<sup>4</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to unite; a pair; hatred.  
 enemies (fan<sup>3</sup> tui<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
 animosity, (yüan<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>, hsieh<sup>2</sup>).

ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	仇人	an enemy (ti <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup>	仇深似海	enmity as deep as the sea.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	仇敵	an enemy, enemies.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 313c	言讎	to wrangle, to hate, an enemy.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup>	讎宜解	enmity ought to be laid aside.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	讎擋	to withstand, to oppose (ti <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	讎應	revenge (pao <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	讎怨	enmity. [(tang <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 310c	人儔	a company, a party, companion
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	儔類	same class of companions.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	儔伴	companions (t'ung <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 311a	竹籌	to reckon, a tally.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	籌計	calculate (shang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	籌畫	to consider, to plan for (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	籌議	to consult, to discuss.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>	籌款	to raise money, to finance a project.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	籌碼	counters in games.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	籌謀	to plot, to scheme (mou <sup>2</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	籌辦	oversee; an overseer (kuan <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	籌備	to prepare for action, supply.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	籌備兵餉	to supply army estimates.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>	籌算	to reckon, to count (suan <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	籌策	a plan, a scheme (mou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 311b	足躊	irresolute (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup>	躊躇	same (ch'u <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup>	躊躇不進	irresolute, making no progress.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup>	躊躇不定	in a quandary (liang <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 312a	禾稠	thick, close together (hsi <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	稠糲子	thick paste.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>2</sup>	稠粥	thick porridge (hsiao <sup>3</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	稠密	close, thick, dense.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 312a	心惆	disappointed; deceived.
ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	惆悵	undecided, vacillating.
<b>CH'OU<sup>3</sup> 313c</b>	<b>一丑</b>	horary character; 1-3 A. M. (ti <sup>4</sup>
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	丑兒	a comedian (hsiao <sup>3</sup> ch'ou <sup>3</sup> ). [chih <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	丑時	1 to 3 o'clock A.M.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	丑月	the 12th month. See Note 32 (la <sup>4</sup>
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> 312c	酉醜	ugly, hateful. [yüeh <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -chün <sup>4</sup>	醜俊	ugly and handsome, looks (hao <sup>3</sup>
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	醜陋	ugly, ill-favoured (ai <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ). [k'an <sup>4</sup> .
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup>	醜陋不堪	very ugly.



ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	醜貌	ugly.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>	醜美	ugly and handsome.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	醜面	ugly face.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	醜名	a disgraceful reputation (tiu <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -nü <sup>2</sup>	醜女	an ugly woman.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	醜惡	very ugly, repulsive.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	醜事	a disgraceful affair (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	醜態	an ugly appearance.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	醜樣	ugly.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> 311c	目 矚 257c963b	to look, to see (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ) (俗).
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	矚出便宜	saw a chance to make gain.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -chun <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	矚準了	saw with certainty.
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -lêng <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	矚陵子	to look askance (hsieh <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	矚不見	I cannot see it (k'an <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	矚他一眼	to take a look (scornful, etc.) (ti <sup>4</sup> [ko <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ]).
<b>CH'OU<sup>4</sup> 313c</b>	自 臭 259b52c	scent, stink. 香 hsiang <sup>1</sup> .
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	臭氣	stinking atmosphere.
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -ch'un <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	臭椿樹	ill-smelling ailantus.
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	臭虫	the bed-bug (ko <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	臭腥	rancid, tainted (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , hui <sup>4</sup>
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	臭轟轟的	very rank, stinking. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>4</sup>	臭爛	rotten, decayed (hsiu <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	臭名	bad reputation (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	臭羶	rank, frowsy, fetid.
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	臭嘴	vile language (ma <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	臭東西	worthless thing.
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	臭味	stink, effluvia.
ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup>	臭語難聽	foul talk.
<b>CHU<sup>1</sup> 318b</b>	木 朱 263a85a	[chu <sup>1</sup> below.
chu <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	朱熹 or 夫子	vermilion, red (also shu). S. see
chu <sup>1</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	朱紅色	the standard commentator on the
chu <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	朱衣	bright red colour. [Classics. R. 25.
chu <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	朱衣神	red clothes. [(Wên-ch.).
chu <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	朱門	the attendant on god of Literature
chu <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	朱筆	the gentry (shên <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
chu <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	朱色	vermilion pencil (or 硃).
chu <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	朱桃	vermilion colour.
chu <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> hsün <sup>4</sup>	朱子家訓	a very red kind of cherry.
chu <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	朱櫻	"family instruction" by Chu Fu-
		a sort of cherry. [tzü].

- chu<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 319a 玉 珠<sup>263a85b</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 珠花  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup> 珠一串  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 珠一顆  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 珠冠  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 珠蘭(茶)  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 珠簾  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 珠寶  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 珠寶市  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 珠寶玉器  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 319c 石 硃<sup>264a86a</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup> 硃卷  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 硃紅色  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 硃紅頂戴  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 硃筆 (or 朱)  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup> 硃批  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 硃砂  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 硃砂橘  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup> 硃諭  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 321c 犬 猪<sup>265b87b</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup> 猪圈  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup> 猪哼  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 猪一隻  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 猪肉  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 猪肉一邊  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> 猪狗  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup> 猪鬃  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 猪裏脊  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 猪毛  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 猪毛菜  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 猪八戒  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup> 猪排骨  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 猪子  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup> 猪窩  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 猪羊  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 猪油  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 322a 言 諸<sup>265c86c</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 諸親友  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 諸處  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 諸凡  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>2</sup> 諸侯  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 諸信
- a pearl, a bead. R. 24 (chên<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 pearl flowers (yü<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a string of pearls (yeh<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 one pearl (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>, su<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 female caps with pearls (kuan<sup>1</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 the Chloranthus; name of a tea.  
 a screen (lien<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 pearls and precious stones.  
 market for gems.  
 pearls and jewelry (ma<sup>3</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).  
 vermilion, Imperial (yin<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 red essays, those of successful can-  
 vermilion colour. [didates. O.  
 vermilion red button. O.  
 a vermilion pencil, the imperial  
 the imperial reply. [pencil.  
 ciunabar.  
 mandarin orange (chü<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 imperial mandate.  
 the pig, swine (see liu<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 a pig-sty or pen (chin<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a pig's grunt.  
 one pig (kung<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>, mu<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 pork (ta<sup>4</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>, huo<sup>3</sup> t'ui<sup>3</sup>).  
 a side of bacon.  
 pigs and dogs (yeh<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 hog roots up (the earth).  
 pork tender-loin.  
 pig's bristles.  
 sort of plant.  
 laughable character in Hsi<sup>1</sup> Yu<sup>2</sup>  
 pork chops. [Chi<sup>4</sup>. M. 211.  
 a young pig.  
 a pig-sty (above).  
 pigs and sheep, farm-stock.  
 lard (or 齋 kao<sup>1</sup>). [(chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 many, all, the whole of, every  
 all relatives and friends (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>.  
 every place, all places (pien<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 all, everything (ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 nobles or princes of feudal states.  
 the faith (Christian).

chu<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 諸醫  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 諸人  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 諸葛亮  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 諸葛燈  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 諸客  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 諸公  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 諸國  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 諸般  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>ch'a<sup>2</sup> 諸品名茶  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 諸事  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 諸事遂心  
 chu<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 諸弟子  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 諸多罪惡  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 諸子百家  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> [p'êng<sup>2</sup>] 諸位  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>- 諸位親朋  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 諸位在座  
 chu<sup>1</sup>yang<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 諸樣花草  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 320b 言 誅<sup>264b86b</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 誅戮  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup> 誅滅  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 誅殺  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 320b 虫 蛛<sup>264b86b</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup> 蛛蛛網  
 chu<sup>1</sup> 319a 木 株<sup>263b85b</sup>  
 chu<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 株守

"all the doctors," the faculty (i<sup>1</sup>  
 all persons. [(A.D. 181-234).  
 famous general of antiquity. M.211  
 search-light (chao<sup>4</sup> hái<sup>3</sup> têng<sup>1</sup>) N.  
 the whole of the guests (pin<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 all the gentlemen present.  
 all kingdoms (wan<sup>4</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 every kind or sort.  
 all sorts of famous teas.  
 everything (fan<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 may all go as you desire!  
 all pupils or juniors (hsiao<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 all sorts of crime. [hsiao<sup>2</sup>).  
 philosophers of all schools (chê<sup>4</sup>  
 all the gentlemen.  
 my friends!  
 all here present.  
 all sorts of flowers.  
 to destroy, to kill (sha<sup>1</sup>).  
 to behead, execute (chan<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to utterly exterminate (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> mieh<sup>4</sup>.  
 to kill.  
 the spider (chih<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a spider's web. [posts etc.  
 the trunk of a tree. Num. of trees,  
 to adhere to.

[118.

**CHU<sup>2</sup>** (tzü) 326a 竹 竹<sup>269a95a</sup>  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 竹鷄  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 竹器  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 竹節  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 竹簡  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 竹箭  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 竹紙  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 竹青  
 chu<sup>2</sup>ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 竹籌  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 竹牀  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 竹夫人  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 竹黃  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 竹椅子  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-jang<sup>2</sup> 竹瓢  
 chu<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 竹竿

the bamboo (60 varieties). Rad  
 the snipe (sha<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 bamboo ware.  
 the joints of bamboo. [books).  
 bamboo slips (formerly used for  
 bamboo arrows (shê<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 bamboo-made paper (tsao<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 bamboo skin or bark (a medicine).  
 a tally.  
 bed made of bamboo.  
 bed leg-rest in hot weather.  
 the tabasheer drug, a siliceous  
 a bamboo chair. [concretion.  
 bamboo shavings in mattresses.  
 bamboo canes, a fishing-rod.

chu <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	竹杆	a bamboo pole or stick.
chu <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	竹杆筏	a bamboo raft (cha <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -kang <sup>4</sup>	竹杠	a bamboo pole (for carrying).
chu <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	竹簾子	a bamboo screen. [club].
chu <sup>2</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	竹林	a bamboo grove (name of ancient
chu <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	竹篾子	thin flat slips of bamboo.
chu <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	竹板	bamboo sticks (split).
chu <sup>2</sup> -p'ei <sup>1</sup>	竹披	split bamboo.
chu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	竹壁	a bamboo fence or wall.
chu <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	竹布	bamboo cloth-cotton texture.
chu <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	竹書紀年	Annals of the bamboo books.
chu <sup>2</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup>	竹筍	bamboo shoots.
chu <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	竹單	bamboo tokens.
chu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	竹筒	a bamboo tube.
chu <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	竹葉青	a kind of wine (chiu <sup>3</sup> ). [tsao <sup>4</sup> ].
chu <sup>2</sup> 322c	竹築	to build walls or houses (kai <sup>4</sup> , hsiu <sup>1</sup> ,
chu <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	築城	to build a city wall (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> wêng <sup>4</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	築房	to build a house (kai <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	築泥牆	build mud walls.
chu <sup>2</sup> -t'a <sup>3</sup>	築塔	to build a pagoda (i <sup>1</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	築壇	to erect an altar (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	築壇獻祭	to erect an altar and sacrifice.
chu <sup>2</sup> 323a	燭火	a candle; to illumine (la <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	燭照	to illumine (têng <sup>1</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>	燭剪	snuffers (la <sup>4</sup> nieh <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	燭花	charred wick of candle.
chu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	燭力	candle-power. N.
chu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	燭燄	flame of candle.
chu <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup>	燭影	the light thrown by a candle.
chu <sup>2</sup> 324a	逐	to expel, to attend to each in turn.
chu <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	逐出	to expel (nien <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
chu <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	逐出鬼	to drive out devils (kan <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>CHU<sup>3</sup>(tzū) 314b</b> 主	主	a lord, master (tsai <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	主張	to manage, to advocate.
chu <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	主祭	the leader in sacrificing.
chu <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	主家	head of a family (tang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chu <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	主教	a bishop (chien <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
chu <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	主前	before Christ, B. C. (chi <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup>
chu <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	主治	to rule, to govern, to regulate (hsia <sup>2</sup>
chu <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	主持	to control. [chih <sup>4</sup> ].
chu <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	主權	independent authority.

<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	主後	after Christ A. D.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	主席	chairman, leader of meeting.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	主戶	well-to-do farmer (fu <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> , ts'ai <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	主婚	master of ceremonies at wedding
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	主意	decision, will; a plan. [(mei <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	主人	a host, a master (tung <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> , chang <sup>3</sup>
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	主任幹事	president of a society. N. [kuei <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	主日	the Lord's day, Sunday (an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	主日學	a Sunday school. [479 (hsiao <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	主考	imperial examiner of students. G.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	主顧	a patron; a customer (chao <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	主觀	subjective (k'ao <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ) N.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	主公	a lord, a prince; your highness.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	主國	suzerain (tsung <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	主令	to order (fên <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup></i>	主謀	a scheme, a project, conspiracy
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	主母	a mistress. [(chi <sup>4</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	主腦	general scope (tsung <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	主筆	an editor (jih <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>	主賓	host and guest (k'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	主簿	a record keeper; a small magistrate.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	主不得	I cannot take it on me to decide.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	主僕	master and servant (tang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	主僕二人	the master and his servant. [Board.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	主事	manager, a second-class Ass. Sec. in
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	主守	to keep, to protect (pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> )
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	主體	principal place, subjective N.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup></i>	主宰	to rule, to control; the Supreme.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	主動	motive power, prime mover.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup> 316c</i>	手才 拄	to prop, to support.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	拄杖	to walk with a stick, a crutch.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>3</sup></i>	拄拐	same (kuai <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup></i>	拄棍	same.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup> 323a</i>	口囑 囑	to direct, to enjoin (chih <sup>3</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	囑附	same (fên <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup></i>	囑黃道黑	a tattler (shuo <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	囑書	a parent's will (left at death) (i <sup>2</sup>
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	囑託	to tell or request to do. [ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup> 320c</i>	火 煮	to boil, to decoct, to cook (ao <sup>2</sup> , p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup></i>	煮	same (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	煮粥	to make congee.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	煮飯	to boil rice (nung <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	煮肉	to boil meat (tun <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	煮爛了	boiled too much.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	煮不熟	insufficiently cooked.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	煮熟了	boiled properly or sufficiently.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	煮透了	boiled thoroughly.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	煮菜	to cook food.
<i>chu<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	煮土	to boil opium (ao <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
		[M. 192.]
<b>CHU<sup>4</sup> 315c</b>	人住 <sup>261a89b</sup>	to inhabit, to stop, as auxil. verbs
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup></i>	住宅	a residence (chai <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	住城	to live in a city.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	住家	a private house (fu <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	住持	to manage; to reside in (priests).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	住處	one's dwelling place (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	住房的	occupant of a room (tsu <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	住下	to reside; to stop, to cease (chü <sup>1</sup>
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	住鄉	to live in a village. [chu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup> (hsü)</i>	住宿	to stay a night (liu <sup>2</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	住口	to cease talking.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	住筷兒	to cease eating.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	住公門	to live in a yamên. [chü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	住了幾天	staid a few days (chi <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> , chan <sup>4</sup>
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	住了口	stopped the mouth, stop your mouth.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	住廟	to reside in a temple (shih <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	住目	to fix the eyes on (ting <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	住步	halt.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	住不住	cannot stay or stop (pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-l'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	住不開	insufficient room to accommodate.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup></i>	住手	to stop the hand, to cease working.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	住所	a stopping-place, residence.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	住店	to stay at an inn (hsia <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	住頭	staying time (tai <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	住在誰家	with whom are you staying?
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	住嘴	to stop eating.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	住屋	a house.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	住衙門	to be in public employ (pu <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>CHU<sup>4</sup> 315c</b>	力助 <sup>368a90b</sup>	to help; aid, vote aye (pang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	助陣	aid in battle (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	助賑	relieve distress (chon <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	助教授	tutor.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	助錢	to assist with money.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	助力	to assist manually.

<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	助忙	to assist when one is busy (pang <sup>1</sup>
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	助臂	to lend a hand. [mang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	助事	a "helper" (church).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	助語辭	auxiliary particles.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> (tz'ü) 316c</i>	木 柱	a post or pillar; to support.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	柱脚	the foot of a pillar (ming <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	柱頂石	capital of a pillar.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup></i>	柱墩	base of a pillar.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> 317b</i>	言 註	to make notes, a commentary.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	註賬	to charge on an account (hsieh <sup>3</sup>
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	註解 (or 脚)	a commentary (hsiao <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ). [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	註明	to make clear.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	註釋	elucidate (p'ing <sup>2</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	註書	to make notes on books. [Board.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	註冊	a commentary, recorded at the
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	註子	a commentary, (chiang <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> 318a</i>	水 注	water flowing; to illustrate.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	注重	to emphasise, lay stress on.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	注向	to tend towards. [N. B. (liu <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	注意	to pay special attention to, ponder
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	注明	to comment upon (p'ing <sup>2</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	注目	ponder over, N. B.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>wang<sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	注目望天	fixedly gazing up to heaven.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> 317c</i>	馬 駐	to halt and rest. [ministers etc.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>	駐箭	station at, e. g., garrisons, foreign
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	駐京大臣	foreign minister at Peking. [vinces.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	駐防	bannermen quartered in the pro-
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	駐防城	a city in which bannermen were
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>1</sup> (cha)</i>	駐紮	to be stationed at. [quartered.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> 324b</i>	示 祝	praises, thanksgivings; to pray S.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	祝福	to pray for a blessing upon.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	祝謝	to give thanks to God (kan <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	祝告	to pray (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ). [inscribed.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	祝版	the board on which prayers are
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	祝壽	birthday congratulations (ch'ing <sup>3</sup>
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	祝禱	to pray (ch'i <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ). [shou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tsan<sup>1</sup></i>	祝讚	to offer thanksgivings (tsan <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	祝詞	congratulations (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup> 325c</i>	金 鑄	to cast metal (jung <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	鑄錢	to cast money (kuan <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	鑄錢局	a mint. [Yü.
<i>chu<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup></i>	鑄九鼎	the nine tripods made by King

chu <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	鑄鐘	to cast a bell (ling <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup>	鑄砲	to cast cannon.
chu <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>	鑄幣廠	a mint.
chu <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	鑄鐵局	metal-casting factory.
chu <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	鑄印局	the official seal foundry in Peking.
chu <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 321a	竹(箸) <sup>268a90a</sup>	chopsticks (k'uai <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup>	(筋) <sup>265a</sup>	same (chu <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shuang <sup>1</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	筋匙	chopsticks and spoons.
chu <sup>4</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	筋籠子	a chopstick case (k'uai <sup>4</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup> 325b	貝貯 <sup>268b91a</sup>	to accumulate, to hoard.
chu <sup>4</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>	貯庫	store in the treasury.
chu <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	貯收	to store up (chi <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ang <sup>2</sup>	貯藏	same (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
chu <sup>4</sup> -ts'un <sup>2</sup>	貯存	same.
chu <sup>4</sup> 317a	虫(蛀) <sup>262a89a</sup>	a kind of book-worm (虫).
chu <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	蛀爛了	eaten by worms or insects.
chu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	蛀了窟窿	eaten a hole through (worms).
chu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	蛀木蟲	a wood-boring insect.
chu <sup>4</sup> 317a	火(炷) <sup>262a89a</sup>	a lamp wick. Num. of incense
chu <sup>4</sup> 321b	廿(著) <sup>265a90b</sup>	clear, publish. See cho <sup>2</sup> . [sticks.
chu <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	著作	to make books, to compose.
chu <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	著作家	author.
chu <sup>4</sup> 322c	竹(竺) <sup>269a95b</sup>	bamboo, 天竺國, India. S.
chu <sup>4</sup> 307c	米(粥) <sup>254b97b</sup>	gruel, congee. See chou <sup>1</sup> .
chu <sup>4</sup> 325c	木(杼)	shuttle.

<b>CH'U<sup>1</sup></b> 327a	口(出) <sup>269c98a</sup>	[M. 94.] to go forth or out; to produce
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>4</sup>	出(扱)	contre-temps, accident (ou <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	出(產)	natural products (t'u <sup>3</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	出(場)	to leave the exam. hall (kung <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	出(征)	to go to war (ta <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> , ch'u <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	出(城)	to go out of city (hsia <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	出(妻)	to divorce (hsü <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	出(奇)	extraordinary (hsi <sup>1</sup> han <sup>3</sup> , ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	出(氣)	vent for anger, aspirated (character).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	出(家)	to become a Budd. priest (huan <sup>2</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	出(家的)	priest (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	出(嫁)	to marry out a daughter (ch'u <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	出(嫁的)	a wife (ch'i <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , ch'u <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ). [fu <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	出(將)	a general; the exit of stage direc-
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> .	出(將入相)	exit and ingress (of stage). [tions.
k'u <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>4</sup>	出(教)	to put out of the church.



ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>4</sup>	出鞘	out of the scabbard (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	出街	to go in the street, to go from home.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	出結	to arrange and draw up a settlement.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	出錢	to expend money (hua <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	出去	to go out.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	出決	day of execution (chêng <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> )
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>1</sup>	出缺	to make a vacancy (pu <sup>3</sup> ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	出主意	to put forth an idea; to resolve.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	出處	origin, factory (yüan <sup>2</sup> , pên <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	出衆	to rise superior to all others.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	出發	to start on an expedition.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	出凡	to rise above the generality (ch'ao <sup>1</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	出汗	to perspire (liu <sup>2</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'ün <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	出息	to make profit; interest, (li <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	出席	to take the floor, to attend. N.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> tsung <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	出席總數	total attendance. N.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	出相	worthy of note (fei <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	出學	to leave school; to become an M. A.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	出現	to appear, to come forth (hsien <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	出行	to go on a journey (ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	出一件事	something happened.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	出人意外	unexpected (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> [chang <sup>4</sup>	出入	to go out and in.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -	出入清賬	receipts and payments cleared off.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup>	出入關門	in going out or in shut the door.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	出格	to issue a notice; out of rule. [ch'in <sup>1</sup> .
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	出閣	to marry (of the woman) (chieh <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	出口	to leave a port (chin <sup>2</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	出口貨	exports.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	出口稅	export duty (ju <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	出口單	export manifest. [i <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	出估衣	to sell second-hand clothing (ku <sup>1</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	出恭	to go to stool (la <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>3</sup> , chieh <sup>3</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	出來	to come out. [shou <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lei <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>2</sup> -ts'ui <sup>2</sup>	出類拔萃	to excel (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ch'ün <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	出力	to exert strength, to serve the state
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	出了	to happen, to occur. [(shih <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lin <sup>4</sup>	出賃	to let (as a house, etc.) (chao <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	出馬	to go to war; a doctor's visit (i <sup>1</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup>	出賣	for sale, to sell (shou <sup>4</sup> ). [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	出門	to go abroad, get married (woman).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup>	出門見喜	as soon as you go out may you see joy.

ch'u <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	出門拜客	to go out and pay visits.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	出名的	famous, noted.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	出版	to publish, an edition. [tzü <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	出版自由	freedom of the press (pao <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>	出榜	to publish the list of successful men.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	出票	to issue a summons, bill, etc.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pin <sup>4</sup>	出殯	a funeral, (pin <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> , sung <sup>4</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	出品	products, exhibits.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	出兵	to go to war, to engage in battle
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	出不來	cannot come out. [(k'ai <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	出色	above the average, proficient.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>4</sup>	出廈	a verandah, or projecting roof.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	出上	I will sacrifice or give up (huo <sup>4</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	出上命	I will risk my life for it. [(shang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	出身	to spring from, to enter on career.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -shuai <sup>1</sup>	出生率	birth-rate. N.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	出聲	to call out, to make a noise. [ship.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	出師	to go to war; to finish an apprentice-
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	出仕	to leave home for public service.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	出世	to be born; to die.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	出示	to issue a proclamation (kao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	出首	to turn state's evidence.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	出首人	an informer (chien <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	出嗣	to give a child to another (kuo <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	出攤	to arrange a stand (pai <sup>3</sup> t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	出當	to pawn out. [(wên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>2</sup>	出得俗	to escape being ordinary (literary)
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'í <sup>2</sup>	出題	to set a theme (wên <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>4</sup>	出糶	to sell grain (ti <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	出典	to mortgage.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	出天花	to have the small-pox (shêng <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	出庭狀	writ of Habeas Corpus. N.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	出痘	to have small-pox (出疹子).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	出頭	to put one's self forward.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup>	出頭露面	to appear in public (of women).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	出頭的	an informer (ch'u <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	出隊	to march out in order; to go to war.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	出外	to go abroad (ch'u <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup>	出外做官	to go abroad as an official (tso <sup>4</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	出芽	put forth buds (fa <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ). [kuan <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> [shêng <sup>1</sup>	出洋	to export to foreign countries, emi-
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	出洋學生	students abroad (liu <sup>2</sup> h.). [grate-

ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	[ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	出於	to proceed from.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup> -		出於勉強	proceeding from restraint.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		出於自然	spontaneous, natural (tzü <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -nai <sup>4</sup>		出於無奈	cannot be helped (wu <sup>2</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		出遠門	to go on a distant journey.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> 329b	刀	初 <sup>271b91a</sup>	to begin, at first (t'ai <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		初級	first grade. [the first decade].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>		初幾	what day of the month is it? (in
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>		初起	the beginning (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup> , tang <sup>1</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		初交	commencement of friendship. [ch'u <sup>1</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		初見面	the first meeting of two persons.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> (orkêng <sup>1</sup> )		初更	the first watch (about 9 to 11 P.M.).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		初伏	the first term after midsummer (fu <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>		初學	to begin one's studies (ju <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>		初性	original or natural disposition (pên <sup>3</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsüan <sup>3</sup>		初選	primary election. N. [hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup>		初旬	the first decade of the month.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		初會	the first meeting (cha <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [hun <sup>1</sup> ,
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>		初婚	a first marriage (hun <sup>1</sup> p'ei <sup>4</sup> , chieh <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		初一	the first of the month, and so for 1st.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>		初開	open for the first time. [ten days.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>4</sup>		初高辣	chocolate (k'ou <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		初來	just come, newly arrived (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		初末	beginning and end (pên <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>		初版	first issue of book.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>		初三日	the third day of the moon.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		初生	first born.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		初十	the tenth of the month.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>		初時間	at first, in beginning.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -		初等小學	primary school.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tū <sup>2</sup>	[hsiao <sup>2</sup>	初讀	first reading of a bill. N.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>		初次	the first time (t'ou <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> [mien <sup>4</sup>		初次到	a first visit to a place.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -		初次見面	the first time of meeting.
ch'u <sup>1</sup> (shu) 1249c	木 樞	樞 <sup>1002a92a</sup>	a hinge; central. See shu <sup>1</sup> .

CH'U<sup>2</sup> 330c 阜 卩 除<sup>272c92c</sup>

ch'u <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	除支	to deduct, to subtract, divide.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	除治	to deduct payment.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	除去	to set to rights (shou <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>4</sup>	除却	to annul, to remove.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	除法	to annul (fei <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
		division (arithmetic) (chia <sup>1</sup> , chien <sup>3</sup> ,

ch'u²-fei¹	除非	except, to except, only if. [fu²].
ch'u²-fu²	除服	to lay aside mourning (man³ fu²,
ch'u²-hai⁴	除害	to exclude what is hurtful. [sang¹
ch'u²-hai⁴-an¹-liang²	除害安良	the duty of an official (see below).
ch'u²-hsi¹	除夕 or 夜	New Year's Eve (yüan² tan⁴).
ch'u²-hsiao¹	除銷	to abrogate, to cancel.
ch'u²-jih⁴	除日	the last day of the year.
ch'u²-k'ai¹	除開	to open out, to remove.
ch'u²-kên²	除根	to eradicate (wa¹ miao² tuan⁴ kên¹).
ch'u²-liao³-t'ai¹	除了他	not counting (ch'u² fei¹).
ch'u²-mieh⁴	除滅	to utterly destroy (ch'ao¹ chia¹ mieh⁴
ch'u²-mien³	除免	to dispense with; to excuse. [mên²).
ch'u²-ming²	除名	to cut off a name (ko¹ ch'u²).
ch'u²-na⁴-ko⁴-wai⁴	除那個外	excepting that.
ch'u²-pa²	除拔	to cut off. [citizens may have peace.
ch'u²-pao⁴-an¹-liang²	除暴安良	to root out the law-breakers, that good
ch'u²-p'i²	除皮	to deduct the tare and fine net weight.
ch'u²-shu³	除暑	to pass from the heated term (fu²
ch'u²-tiao⁴	除掉	to dispense with (ko¹ ch'u²). [t'ien¹).
ch'u²-tz'ü³-i³-wai⁴	除此以外	not including this.
ch'u²-yu³	除莠	to exclude the worthless.
ch'u² 330a	耒 耨 <sup>272a93o</sup>	to cultivate; agricultre.
ch'u²-kêng¹	耨耕	to till, to cultivate (kêng¹ chung⁴).
ch'u²-lien²	耨鎌	a kind of scythe (lien² tao¹).
ch'u² 330b	金 鉤 鋤 <sup>272a93b</sup>	a hoe (chüeh³).
ch'u²-pan³	鋤板	the head of a hoe.
ch'u²-ti⁴	鋤地	to hoe the ground (p'ang² ti⁴).
ch'u²-t'ou²	鋤頭	a hoe (k'ang² ch'u²).
ch'u² 330b	厨 广 厨 <sup>272c93a</sup>	a kitchen, cook-house, a ward-robe.
ch'u²-fang²	厨房	kitchen.
ch'u²-hsia⁴	厨下	in the kitchen (ta⁴ shih¹ fu⁴).
ch'u²-jên²	厨人	a cook.
ch'u²-kuan¹	厨官	same.
ch'u²-shih¹-fu⁴	厨師傅	same.
ch'u²-ssü¹-wu⁴	厨司務	same.
ch'u²-tsao⁴	厨灶	a cooking stove, a furnace (lu²tzü³).
ch'u²-tz'ü⁴	厨子	a cook (ta⁴ shih¹ fu⁴).
ch'u² 330c	足 踏 蹢 <sup>272c93b</sup>	undecided, irresolute.
ch'u²-ch'ou²	蹢躅	same.
ch'u²-ch'u²	蹢躅	undecided, embarrassed (êrh⁴ erh⁴
ch'u²-ch'u²-pu⁴-ting⁴	蹢躅不定	same. [hu² hu²).

ch'u <sup>2</sup>	木	櫥	a cupboard, press.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		櫥櫃	same (li <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> , wo <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>2</sup> 331c	艸	芻 <sup>273b91c</sup>	the young of any birds; grass.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		芻尼	a name of the magpie (hsi <sup>3</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		芻草	grass, weeds.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		芻言	simple words. [horn.
ch'u <sup>2</sup> 332a	隹	雛 <sup>273c93b</sup>	the young of any birds; a green-
ch'u <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		雛鷄	a young chicken. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>2</sup> 329c	齒	齣 <sup>271c459b</sup>	a piece, a Num. of plays (i <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup>
ch'u <sup>2</sup> 330c	足	蹠 <sup>273c93b</sup>	undecided (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).

CH'U <sup>3</sup> 332b	人	儲 <sup>274a93a</sup>	to collect, to hoard (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>1</sup> ) S.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		儲濟	stored up in readiness to relieve
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -chiin <sup>1</sup>		儲君	the heir apparent. [distress.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> hang <sup>2</sup>		儲蓄銀行	savings bank (ts'un <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ) N.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		儲聲機	phonograph (hua <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> ) N.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>		儲收	to collect, to hoard (chi <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>3</sup> 334a	木	楚 <sup>275b94a</sup>	plain, distinct, Hupeh.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		楚紙	a fine kind of white paper.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		楚國	ancient kingdom of Ch'u, modern
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>3</sup>		楚省	Hupeh (lit. name). [Hukuang.
ch'u <sup>3</sup> 332a	木	楮 <sup>273c93c</sup>	mulberry (sang <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		楮紙	paper made of mulberry (tsao <sup>4</sup>
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup>		楮桑	a species of mulberry. [chih <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'u <sup>3</sup> 332c	木	杵 <sup>274b93c</sup>	a pestle, a beater (chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>3</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>		杵碎	to pound small.

CH'U <sup>4</sup> 333a	處	處 <sup>274b94c</sup>	a place, a circumstance; to stop.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		處制	to regulate. [M. 265.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		處置	to manage, deal with. [official.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		處治	to set to rights, punish, e.g.,
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>		處處	every place (tao <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> , ko <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>		處分	punishment of official delinquency.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		處心	intentionally, (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ). [clerk.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		處館	to fill the position of a teacher or
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>		處女	a maiden (kuei <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ). [man.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>2</sup> -ch'üung <sup>2</sup>		處貧窮	to occupy the station of a poor
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		處下去	cannot be arranged (an <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		處世	to be in the world. [See Note 21.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>		處暑	"stopping of heat," one of the terms.
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>		處所	a place, occasion (so <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> , ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup>

<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> 334b</i>	田 畜	275c98c	domesticated animals. See <i>hsü<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	畜類		same ( <i>tsou<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>, liu<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	畜生		domestic animals, a brute; you
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> 334c</i>	目 躡	276a99c	upright, to raise. [brute]
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	躡燈		to raise a lamp ( <i>t'i<sup>1</sup> têng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> 334c</i>	心 忪	276a99b	timorous, shrinking ( <i>hai<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	忪事		apprehensive of trouble.
<i>ch'u<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>4</sup></i>	忪惕		apprehensive ( <i>tan<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).

<b>CHUA<sup>1</sup> 335c</b>	手 才 抓	276c32a	to scratch, to seize, to grab.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup></i>	抓角		tufts of hair left on child's head.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup></i>	抓鬮		to draw lots ( <i>nien<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>, ch'ou<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	抓住		to grasp, as a hawk. [ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-lí<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	抓住理喇		grasped the doctrine firmly.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup></i>	抓耳撓腮		scratching one's ears and cheeks
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>	抓一把		to grab a handful. [(fig.).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>	抓一把泥		took up a handful of earth.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	抓人		to arrest a man ( <i>na<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>, pu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	抓了臉		to scratch one's face. [ing.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	抓破		to tear with the hand, e.g., scratch-
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-t'í<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	抓替身		to grab a substitute (drowning).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	抓頭		to scratch to head ( <i>k'uai<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>3</sup></i>	抓賊		to capture thieves ( <i>pu<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	抓賭		to capture gamblers ( <i>tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	抓癢		to scratch one's self.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	抓藥材		to buy medicines ( <i>hsin<sup>2</sup> yao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup> 336a</i>	髻 髻	277a111b	mode of braiding a girl's hair.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	髻髻		ancient mode of coiffure.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup> 335b</i>	手 才 搥	276b111a	to beat.
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	搥鼓		to beat a drum ( <i>lei<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chua<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup></i>	搥婦翁		a "Blue Beard."

欠

<b>CH'UA<sup>1</sup> (hu) 617c</b>	歛	507b233c	sudden, startled; to sniff, to growl.
<i>ch'ua<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	歛吸		to sniff ( <i>hu<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'ua<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	歛的一聲		a roaring sound.

<b>CHUAI<sup>3</sup></b>	足 跣	○	to limp, to waddle. [uneven road].
<i>chuai<sup>3</sup></i>	車 輓	○	to bump or jolt (as a cart on an

<b>CHUAI<sup>4</sup> 685b</b>	手 拽	563b282c	to draw, to pull. See <i>yeh<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>chuai<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	才 曳	拽拉	same.

**CH'UAI<sup>1</sup> 336c** 手才 搥<sup>277c112a</sup>  
*ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 搥起來  
*ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 搥着手  
*ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>* 搥葫蘆  
*ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>* 搥懷裏  
*ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>* 搥麵

to thump; to put into the bosom.  
 put it in your pocket (chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to put hands in sleeves (hsiu<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 muff (shou<sup>3</sup>ch'uai<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>, shou<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>3</sup>).  
 to put in your bosom. [N-  
 to knead dough (kan<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).

**CH'UAI<sup>3</sup> 336b** 手才 揣<sup>277b112b</sup>  
*ch'uai<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>* 揣摩  
*ch'uai<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>* 揣摩  
*ch'uai<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>* 揣摩得着  
*ch'uai<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>* 揣度

to feel, to grope; to measure.  
 to feel for; to estimate.  
 same (ssü<sup>1</sup> so<sup>4</sup>, hsün<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>). [tally].  
 to succeed in feeling after (men-  
 to estimate (tu<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).

**CH'UAI<sup>4</sup> 336b** 足 踹<sup>277b11c</sup>  
*ch'uai<sup>4</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>* 踹輻索  
*ch'uai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>* 踹了一腳  
*ch'uai<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 踹死

to beat or stamp with the foot. See-  
 to walk the slack rope. [ts'ai<sup>3</sup> 踏-  
 stamped the foot (to<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to stamp to death (ts'ai<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>2</sup>).

**CHUAN<sup>1</sup> 337a** 寸 專<sup>278a116a</sup>  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>* 專愛說謊  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> [huang<sup>3</sup>* 專車  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 專誠  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* 專誠拜謁  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> [yeh<sup>4</sup>* 專件  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 專制  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>* 專制政體  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 專制精神  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> [shên<sup>2</sup>* 專志  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 專專的  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 專權  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> [chih<sup>4</sup>* 專心  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 專心致志  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>* 專會吃嘴  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>1</sup>* 專會哄騙  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> [p'ien<sup>4</sup>* 專一  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 專意  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>* 專靠自己  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> [chi<sup>3</sup>* 專利  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 專力  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>* 專賣  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 專賣權  
*chuan<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>* 專賣事業

singly, specially.  
 specially fond of lying.  
 special car N.  
 devoted sincerity.  
 specially for visiting purposes (on-  
 special items (newspaper). [cards].  
 absolute monarchy.  
 same.  
 tyrannical spirit.  
 with full determination (chü<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 specially.  
 sole control.  
 enthusiastic. [(Mencius).  
 singleness and fixedness of purpose-  
 a specialty for free meals.  
 special talent for deceiving.  
 to apply the mind to one thing.  
 close application or attention.  
 sole trust in one's self.  
 patent, monopoly.  
 a special application of strength.  
 monopoly of sale.  
 patent rights N.  
 monopoly.

<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>2</sup>	專門	a specialist, an expert (t'ei <sup>4</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	專門的	technical.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>3</sup>	專使	envoy extraordinary.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup>	專說	to speak of specially (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>3</sup>	專等	waiting for specially; particular
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup>	專電	special telegram. [sorts.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup>	專爲	on purpose (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>1</sup>	專務	close application to business.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>kan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	專務幹事	departmental secretary, e. g. Y. M.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> 337c	石磚	bricks, tiles, or flags. [C. A.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	瓦	same (p'i <sup>1</sup> kuai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	磚地	a brick floor.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>1</sup>	磚頭	brick, or brickbat.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>wa</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>k'uai</i> <sup>4</sup>	磚頭瓦塊	broken bricks and tiles.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wa</i> <sup>3</sup>	磚瓦	bricks and tiles.
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>2</sup>	磚窯	a brick-kiln (shao <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup> 339a	甬	same as 專. Also read tuan <sup>1</sup> .

**CHUAN**<sup>3</sup> 338a 車轉<sup>278c147b</sup>*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chi*<sup>1</sup>-*chih*<sup>1</sup>*chi*<sup>4</sup> 轉機之際*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chia*<sup>4</sup>-*shui*<sup>4</sup> 轉嫁稅*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chin*<sup>1</sup> 轉筋*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'iu*<sup>2</sup> 轉求*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hsi*<sup>1</sup>-*chien*<sup>1</sup> 轉息間*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>4</sup> 轉向*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hsin*<sup>1</sup> [chi<sup>2</sup>] 轉心*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hsiung*<sup>1</sup>-*wei*<sup>2</sup> 轉兇爲吉*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hui*<sup>2</sup> [hsiang<sup>1</sup>] 轉回*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hui*<sup>2</sup>-*chia*<sup>1</sup> 轉回家鄉*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hui*<sup>2</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 轉回來*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*huo*<sup>4</sup>-*wei*<sup>2</sup>-*fu*<sup>2</sup> 轉禍爲福*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*kuo*<sup>4</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 轉過來*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*liao*<sup>3</sup>-*ko*<sup>4</sup> 轉了個圈*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*lien*<sup>2</sup> [ch'üan<sup>1</sup>] 轉險*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*lu*<sup>4</sup>-*tsou*<sup>3</sup> 轉路走*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*lün*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'iang*<sup>1</sup> 轉輪鎗*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*mai*<sup>4</sup> 轉賣*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*nien*<sup>2</sup> 轉年*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*pei*<sup>4</sup> 轉背*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*pên*<sup>3</sup>*yü*<sup>4</sup>*shih*<sup>3</sup> 轉本御史*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*pien*<sup>4</sup> 轉變*chuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ping*<sup>3</sup>-*t'ieh*<sup>1</sup> 轉稟帖

to turn round or about (also 4).

critical juncture.

indirect taxation. [i<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>].spasms, convulsions, cramps (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>to intercede for (k'ên<sup>3</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).

instantly.

to lose one's bearings, to become conversion. [confused.

to turn evil into good luck.

to turn round.

returned home (hui<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).to turn back (wang<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup> tsou<sup>3</sup>).

to turn misfortune into happiness.

turn around (fan<sup>3</sup> chuan<sup>3</sup>).

to make a circuit. [loss of face.

to get out of a difficulty without

to go by a roundabout way (ch'ao<sup>1</sup>revolver. [cho<sup>2</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>].to resell (fan<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).next year (ming<sup>2</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).

to turn round, to turn back.

a censor who forwards memorials modifications. [for others.

to transmit a petition (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>3</sup>).



<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	轉身	to turn the body ( <i>fan<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	轉生	transmigration ( <i>t'ó<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	轉世	to come to life.
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	轉送	to send on.
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	轉遞	to transfer, to forward on ( <i>po<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup></i>	轉載	excerpts, clippings. [ <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	轉動	to revolve, to turn over ( <i>chüan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup></i>	轉彎	to wind about, to go round a corner.
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-</i>	轉彎抹角	a road with many turnings ( <i>wan<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i> [ <i>chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	轉眼	to turn the eyes. [ <i>ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	轉眼間	in a twinkling. [ <i>(tao<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>)</i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	轉運	change in luck; retransport goods
<i>chuan<sup>3</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	轉運局	an office for retransport of goods.

## 貝 賺 賺

<b>CHUAN<sup>4</sup> 339c</b>	賺 <sup>280a13b</sup>	to make profit, to cheat.
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	賺錢	to earn money (cr. <i>Chüan<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	賺人	to cheat a person ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup> k'uei<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-t'á<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	賺他的	to make money out of him ( <i>p'ei<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	賺頭	something gained, profit [ <i>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup> 340a</i>	竹 篆 <sup>280b118a</sup>	the seal character; a seal ( <i>jin<sup>4</sup>, ch'o<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	篆書	books in the seal character. [ <i>tzú<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	篆字	the seal character ( <i>liu<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup> 339b</i>	手 才 撰 <sup>280a118b</sup>	to prepare; to make, to compose.
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	撰制	prepare a book for the press.
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	撰述	to narrate ( <i>pien<sup>1</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>, tso<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	撰文	to compose literature, etc. [ <i>chuan<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup> 339c</i>	食 纂 <sup>280a118b</sup>	food, victuals ( <i>jung<sup>4</sup> chuan<sup>4</sup>, yao<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chuan<sup>4</sup> 343a</i>	人 傳 <sup>282a119c</sup>	a record or chronicle. See <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i> .

<b>CH'UAN<sup>1</sup> 341b</b>	穴 穿 <sup>281b119a</sup>	to put on, to bore, to enter ( <i>ch'a<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup></i>	穿紮	to dress up, to trick out ( <i>chuang<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	穿朝服	to wear court robes ( <i>uang<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>shih<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup></i>	穿針	to thread a needle ( <i>jên<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	穿錢	to string cash.
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>4</sup> yin<sup>2</sup></i>	穿金戴銀	splendidly dressed.
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	穿井	to dig or bore a well ( <i>wa<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	穿珠	to string pearls.
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	穿出	went right through.
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i> [ <i>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	穿裙	to wear a skirt ( <i>ch'ün<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-</i>	穿出門子	to frequent bawdy houses ( <i>kuang<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	穿裝裹	to dress a corpse. [ <i>yao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>	穿耳	to bore the ears ( <i>cha<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>3</sup> to<sup>3</sup></i> ).

- ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>ju<sup>4</sup>hu<sup>4</sup> 穿房入戶  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>- 穿房使喚  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>hao<sup>3</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>[huan<sup>4</sup> 穿好的  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 穿孝  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 穿鞋  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 穿心鏡  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 穿行店  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 穿靴子  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 穿穴而入  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>[ju<sup>4</sup> 穿壞了  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 穿換  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>hung<sup>2</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>lü<sup>4</sup> 穿紅掛綠  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 穿衣鏡  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 穿衣服  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 穿衣裳  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 穿入  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup> 穿鎧甲  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 穿褲子  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 穿貫  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>- 穿宮內侍  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> [shih<sup>4</sup> 穿廊  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>2</sup> 穿蟒袍  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 穿鼻子  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 穿破  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 穿不起  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 穿不住  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 穿不上  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup> 穿山甲  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 穿上  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 穿素服  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 穿戴  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>t'ang<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>sha<sup>4</sup> 穿堂大廈  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-tieh<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 穿迭當  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup> 穿透  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>2</sup> 穿鑿  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 穿襪子  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup> 穿往  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 穿眼  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 340b 川 川 280c119a  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>- 川廣藥材  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 川連紙  
 ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 川流不息
- to have the run of a house (shu<sup>2</sup>  
 a general servant. [shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wear good clothes.  
 to wear mourning (chü<sup>1</sup> sang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to put on shoes (ni<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a large mirror (po<sup>1</sup> li<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 an inn with gates at both sides.  
 to put on boots (t'o<sup>1</sup>).  
 to go through a hole (tsuan<sup>1</sup>hsüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 worn out (clothes). [wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 intimate (friends or business) (lai<sup>2</sup>  
 gaily dressed (women) (mei<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 a dressing glass (chao<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 to put on clothes (shou<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (t'o<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 pierces.  
 to wear a suit of armor (hun<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to put on trowsers (t'un<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 to string, to connect (lien<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 (即太監) a eunuch, O. (lao<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a hall, a passage (kuo<sup>4</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 to wear court robes (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>  
 to bore a hole in the nose. [fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 worn through (clothes).  
 cannot afford to wear (chin<sup>2</sup> ch'uan<sup>1</sup>.  
 unable to put on, wont wear well.  
 I can't wear it.  
 a species of ant-eater (a medicine).  
 to put on (clothes) (chieh<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 to wear ordinary clothes (pien<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 "wear on the body and head,"  
 large open halls. [apparel (p'ci<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to put on properly (dress).  
 to penetrate (tsuan<sup>1</sup>, tz'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bore through.  
 to put on stockings. [wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to come and go, intimate (lai<sup>2</sup>  
 to gouge the eyes.  
 mountain streams (chiang<sup>1</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 drugs from Szechuan and Canton.  
 a good quality of note paper.  
 a constant stream, constantly.

ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>1</sup>

川資

travelling expenses (p'ai<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).**GH'UAN<sup>2</sup>343a** 舟紅船 282c120ach'uan<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>4</sup>

船澳

a boat of any kind (p'ai<sup>3</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>

船澳

a dock (ch'uan<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>3</sup>i<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup>

船長

ship's captain (kuan<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ao<sup>4</sup>

船廠

a ship-yard, a navy-yard.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>ch'ao<sup>4</sup>yin<sup>2</sup>

船鈔

tonnage dues (chih<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>

船鈔銀

same.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>chü<sup>2</sup>

船沉了

the ship sank.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>

船政局

govt. dockyard or arsenal.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>

船家

the crew of a vessel.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> [liao<sup>3</sup>

船隻

vessels, ships (pai<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>chuang<sup>1</sup>ch'i<sup>3</sup>

船裝齊了

the captain or owner of a vessel.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>

船翻了

the vessel has finished loading.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup>

船匪

the ship was capsized.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>

船行

pirates.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>

船戶

a shipping office.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>

船夥

a super-cargo or agent, crew.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>

船貨

ship's officer.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>

船一隻

the cargo of vessel (tsai<sup>4</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>k'ao<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>3</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>

船靠碼頭

one ship.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>

船工

the ship moors at the jetty.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>

船欄

helmsman.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>

船裂

taffrail.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup>

船櫓

ship sprang a leak.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>

船錨

large stern scull.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>

船面

the ship's anchor (hsia<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>

船牌

the deck of ship.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>

船篷

ship's register.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>

船票

sails of a vessel.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>

船簿

ticket for boat.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>

船埠頭

ship's log.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>to<sup>4</sup>

船上扶舵

the port (ma<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>k'o<sup>4</sup>

船上的客

to hold the rudder.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>

船身

a vessel's passengers (ta<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>

船首

the hull.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>

船跳板

bow of boat.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>

船舵

the gang-plank.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>

船頭

a vessel's rudder (pa<sup>4</sup> to<sup>4</sup>).ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>

船載

bow of boat.

ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-ts'ang<sup>1</sup>

船艙

cargo (huo<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).

a vessel's hold, or cabins.

ch'uan²-tung¹	船東	owner of boat.
ch'uan²-wei²	船桅	a mast (wei² kan¹).
ch'uan²-wei³	船尾	the stern (shao¹).
ch'uan²-wu³	船塢	a dry dock.
ch'uan² 342a 人傳	傳 <sup>282a1190</sup>	to transmit, to propagate. See
ch'uan²-an⁴	傳案	summon to hearing. [chuan⁴.
ch'uan²-chên¹	傳眞	to draw portraits (hsieh³ chên¹).
ch'uan²-chêng⁴	傳証	to summon witnesses.
ch'uan²-chi³ni³ [shên³]	傳給你	to tell you (kao⁴ su⁴). [trial.
ch'uan²-ch'í²-hou⁴-	傳齊候審	to summon all the parties and wait
ch'uan²-chia²-pao³	傳家寶	to hand down family heir-looms.
ch'uan²-chiao⁴	傳教	to propagate religion (ch'üan⁴ jên²).
ch'uan²-chiao⁴-ti¹	傳教的	one who propagates religion.
ch'uan²-chih¹	傳知	to summon.
ch'uan²-chih³	傳旨	to publish imperial decrees.
ch'uan²-ch'ing²	傳情	to give a hint.
ch'uan²-chiu¹	傳突	summon for examination.
ch'uan²-fa²	傳法	to teach methods, preach Buddha.
ch'uan²-fu²-yin¹	傳福音	preach the Gospel.
ch'uan²-hsia⁴	傳下	to hand down (i² liu², tsu³ ch'uan²).
ch'uan²-hsia⁴-lai²-ti¹	傳下來的	handed down.
ch'uan²-hsin⁴	傳信	to proclaim news (on warrants).
ch'uan²-hsün⁴	傳訊	to send for and interrogate. [etc.
ch'uan²-hua⁴	傳話	to interpret, to deliver a message,
ch'uan²-i⁴	傳驛	a mounted courier.
ch'uan²-jan³-chêng⁴	傳染症	a contagious or infectious disease.
ch'uan²-jên²	傳人	to order a person to come (fên¹ fu⁴).
ch'uan²-k'ai¹-yao²-yen²	傳開謠言	to spread false reports (pu⁴san⁴yao²
ch'uan²-kung¹	傳供	interpreter of <i>patois</i> in court. [yen²).
ch'uan²-ling⁴	傳令	to issue orders (ming⁴ ling⁴).
ch'uan²-ling⁴-ping¹	傳令兵	an orderly.
ch'uan²-liu²	傳流	to survive, as a custom.
ch'uan²-liu²-hou⁴-tai⁴	傳流後代	handed down to posterity.
ch'uan²-ming²	傳名	to spread abroad your fame.
ch'uan²-ming⁴	傳命	to publish a decree or order.
ch'uan²-pao⁴	傳報	to announce (pao⁴ kao⁴).
ch'uan²-p'iao⁴ [hsia⁴]	傳票	a summons.
ch'uan²-pien⁴-t'ien¹-	傳遍天下	universally preached.
ch'uan²-shih⁴-jên²	傳事人	a go-between (chung¹ jên²).
ch'uan²-shou⁴	傳授	to deliver to; to teach.
ch'uan²-shu¹	傳書	to transmit by books, to convey
ch'uan²-shu⁴	傳述	to narrate. [letters.

ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	傳說	to tell or transmit by tradition.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	傳送	to send to, to transmit.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	傳單	a circular notice, hand-bill.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	傳道	to promulge good doctrines.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	傳道先生	an evangelist.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> [shêng <sup>1</sup>	傳遞	to pass from one to the other.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	傳點	to announce guests.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	傳電報	to send a telegram (ta <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	傳位	to transmit the throne to.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	傳聞	to declare to, to hear news.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>	傳揚美名	to spread abroad your fair fame.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> [ming <sup>2</sup>	傳言	hearsay.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> (izü) 344a 木	椽	beams, rafters.
ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	椽料	timber for beams &c.

<b>GH'UAN<sup>3</sup></b> 344a 舛	舛	283c120c	to contradict, perverse. Rad. 136.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>	舛訛		deceived (ch'i <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -po <sup>3</sup>	舛駁		contradictory, e. g., evidence.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ts'ou <sup>4</sup>	舛錯		erroneous, mistaken (shih <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	舛忤		obstinate, perverse (kuai <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> 344a 口	喘	281a120c	to pant, to breathe short and thick.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	喘氣		to pant (k'o <sup>2</sup> sou <sup>4</sup> , fa <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>3</sup> [r'h <sup>2</sup>	喘喘		same.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup>	喘喘氣		rest for a breath (hsieh <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	喘呵呵的		breathing hard, out of breath.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	喘息		panting, to pant (hu <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	喘噓的		breathless, breathing hard.
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup>	喘不上氣		cannot get one's breath (or add 來).
ch'uan <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>	喘的慌		same.

[(ch'ieh<sup>1</sup> hsiü<sup>4</sup>).

<b>GH'UAN<sup>4</sup></b> 344b 丨	串	283c121b	to connect, to string together
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> [yao <sup>4</sup>	串腸		to pass through the bowels or mind.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	串腸毒藥		fatal poison (tuan <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	串錢		to string cash (i <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	串珠		a reference book, marginal refer-
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	串貫		to string, as beads. [ences.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	串供		evidence leagued together (k'ou <sup>3</sup> k.).
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	串鈴		a bell in the shape of a ring.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	串門子		to visit, to gad about.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	串謀 (計)		to intrigue (chi <sup>4</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	串炮		a string of crackers (huo <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ,
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	串騙		combine to swindle. [pien <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).

ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	申通	to pass through; to secretly inform.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	申同	to connect together.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> 340c	金 釧 <sup>281a121a</sup>	an armband, a bracelet (cho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	釧釵	armlets and hair-pins.
ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -tsan <sup>1</sup>	釧簪	same.
<b>CHUANG<sup>1</sup>346a</b> 衣	裝 <sup>285a113b</sup>	to dress, to pack, to contain.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	裝車	to put into or load a cart.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	裝成	to dress as—.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	裝齊了	all loaded on.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>	裝槍	to load a gun.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	裝轎	tip-up one end of sedan.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	裝船	to load a vessel (hsieh <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	裝箱	to pack a box.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	裝行李	put in your bedding etc.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>	裝修	external woodwork.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	裝貨	to pack goods.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	裝口袋	to fill a bag.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	裝櫃	to sort and count the day's sales.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	裝裹	to dress a corpse.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	裝老	to dress a parent (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup>	裝殮	to dress a corpse (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	裝滿了	filled completely.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> nü <sup>3</sup>	裝男扮女	to wear a dress of opposite sex.
chuang <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup>	裝神像	to dress idols (ni <sup>2</sup> ou <sup>3</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	裝束	to dress.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	裝點	to dress up.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	裝釘	to bind (books).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	裝載	to contain, to load a cargo.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	裝作	to make.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	裝腰裡	to put in the pocket.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	裝藥	loaded, as a gun.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	裝菸	to fill a pipe with tobacco.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	裝運	to load, and transport.
chuang <sup>1</sup> 344c	庄 <sup>284a112c</sup>	farm-house, a warehouse.
chuang <sup>1</sup>	莊 <sup>285b112a</sup>	sedate—used for preceding S.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>3</sup>	莊產地土	property, real and personal.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	莊稼	crops in general (ho <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	莊稼漢	a villager, a rustic (hsiang <sup>1</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	莊稼人	same (shou <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
chuang <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	莊敬	serious, respectful.
chuang <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	莊重	respectful (tuan <sup>1</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	莊戶	a rustic, a farmer (nung <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>2</sup></i>	莊農	agricultural.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	莊田	farms (t'ien <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	莊丁	farm-laborers (nung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	莊頭	the head of a farm.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup></i>	莊村	a village (ts'un <sup>1</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	莊子	a homestead; famous Taoist mystic.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	莊嚴	grave, sedate.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	莊園	a farm-yard (or 院).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup> 345a 女粧</i>	妝 <sup>284b113a</sup>	a lady's toilet; dressed, to feign.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	米粧 <sup>284b113a</sup>	same.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	粧假	to pretend (chia <sup>3</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> , chia <sup>3</sup>
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	粧腔	affected talk; falsetto. [mao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	粧窮	to feign poverty (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	粧匣	a lady's dressing case (ching <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>	粧修	to dress (as the hair) (shou <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	粧糊塗	to pretend to be stupid.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	粧閣	boudoir. [li <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> [sha<sup>3</sup></i>	粧奩	a lady's toilet (chia <sup>4</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> , p'in <sup>4</sup>
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>lung<sup>2</sup>chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	粧聾粧儂	to feign deafness and idiocy.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-</i>	粧模作樣	to pretend, to feign.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup> [yang<sup>4</sup></i>	粧抹	cosmetic.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	粧扮	dress, to decorate.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	粧病	to sham illness (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-</i>	粧不聽見	to pretend not to hear.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>[chien<sup>4</sup></i>	粧飾	to ornament (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>	粧飾品	decoration—as of a house.
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	粧睡	to feign sleep (shui <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	粧點	to decorate (hsiu <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 木</i>	粧次 (or 臺)	your ladyship (in letters).
<i>chuang<sup>1</sup> 347a (tzü<sup>3</sup>)</i>	椿 <sup>285c113c</sup>	a post. Num. of affairs (chüeh <sup>2</sup> , [shuan <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ].

**CHUANG<sup>3</sup> 346a 犬 樊<sup>285o113c</sup>**

large, thick, stout (ts'u<sup>1</sup>).

**CHUANG<sup>4</sup> 345c 士 壯<sup>284c114a</sup>**

strong, robust, flourishing.

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 壯健

stout, robust, strong (k'ang<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 壯志

firmness, determination.

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 壯強

strong, robust (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>).

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>* 壯壯

same (p'ang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>2</sup>).

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup>* 壯肥

strong and stout (fu<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 壯心

firmness, strength of mind (hêng<sup>2</sup>

*chuang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 壯人

a strong person (li<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [hsin<sup>1</sup>.

chuang<sup>4</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup> 壯弱  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>- 壯郎郎的  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 壯年  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 壯班  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup> 壯盛  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>- 壯實實的  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup> 壯士  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 壯大  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup> 壯他的膽  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup> 壯丁  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup> 壯勇  
 chuang<sup>4</sup> 345b 犬 壯<sup>284b114a</sup>  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-k'uang<sup>4</sup> 狀況  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup> 狀棍  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 狀貌  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 狀師  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup> 狀態  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup> 狀子  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup> 狀詞  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 狀元  
 chuang<sup>4</sup> 347b 手才 撞<sup>286a114b</sup>  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 撞案  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-che<sup>2</sup> 撞着  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 撞見  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 撞鐘  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 撕磕  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 撞口卦  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> 撞鬼  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 撞門  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-p'êng<sup>4</sup> 撞碰  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 撞騙  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 撞破  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup> 撞倒  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 撞頭  
 chuang<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 撞遇  
 片 窓 窗  
**CH'UANG<sup>1</sup>** 348b { 廳<sup>287a115a</sup>  
 ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 穴 窓 窗  
 ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 窗帳子  
 ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 窗紙  
 ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 窗鏡  
 ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 窗下

strong and weak (juan<sup>3</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
 very strong (chieh<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 the years of manhood. [M. 221-  
 official guard, a section of the ya-i.  
 vigorous health, high health (kao<sup>1</sup>  
 quite strong, robust. [hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 lusty soldiers; a good fellow; so-  
 able bodied. [and so (chien<sup>4</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to strengthen his courage.  
 an able bodied man, an adult.  
 militia, braves.  
 exterior appearance. [stance.  
 look of affairs, state of circum-  
 a pettifogging attorney(sung<sup>4</sup>kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 the countenance (jung<sup>2</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an attorney, a lawyer (lü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 air, appearance, status. [chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 an accusation, a petition (kao<sup>4</sup>  
 same (kuan<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>). [474, O.  
 chief of the Han<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> literati. G.  
 to beat, to rush against; to seize.  
 a case of assault (tou<sup>4</sup> ou<sup>1</sup>).  
 to dash against (ch'uang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to rush into one's presence. [ling<sup>2</sup>).  
 to strike a bell, pitch-farthing (yao<sup>2</sup>  
 to run against (ghosts or devils).  
 to hear evil men.  
 to meet a devil or foreigner.  
 to dash against the door.  
 to run against.  
 to swindle (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 smash by collision.  
 to knock down (pan<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to collide.  
 to meet suddenly (cha<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>, yü<sup>4</sup>.  
 [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a window.  
 same.  
 window curtains (hu<sup>2</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 window paper.  
 window panes (po<sup>1</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 at one's studies, &c (t'ung<sup>2</sup>ch'ung<sup>1</sup>).



ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	窗兄弟
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	窗戶(門)
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	窗欄木
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	窗課
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -k'uang <sup>4</sup>	窗框
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	窗簾
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	窗樑
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	窗紗
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	窗搭子
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	窗臺
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	窗眼
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	窗友
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> 348b	疔瘡 <sup>286c115c</sup>
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	瘡症
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	瘡口
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	瘡癩
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>2</sup>	瘡膿
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	瘡疤
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	瘡癩
ch'uang <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	瘡毒

疔

CH'UANG <sup>2</sup> 348c	{床 <sup>287a115c</sup>
ch'uang <sup>2</sup>	牀 <sup>287a115c</sup>
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>1</sup>	牀氈
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	牀帳子
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	牀席
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	牀一張
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	牀鋪
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	牀上
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	牀榻
ch'uang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	牀幃

門

CH'UANG <sup>3</sup> 349b	闖 <sup>287c21c</sup>
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	闖陣
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> [p'o <sup>1</sup>	闖進
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -	闖下山坡
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	闖婚作
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	闖禍
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	闖入
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	闖關
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	闖門
ch'uang <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	闖門子

school-fellows, fellow-students.  
a window.

the wooden plate above a window  
at one's studies (tu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).

the frame of a window.

a window screen (inner). [frame.

the lintel of a window, a window  
gauze for covering window frames.

a window screen (outer) (pai<sup>3</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>  
a window sill. [ch'uang<sup>1</sup>].

window ventilators.

fellow-students (t'ung<sup>2</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).

any sore or ulcer (chih<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).

same (ting<sup>1</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>, yang<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>

the mouth of a sore. [ch'uang<sup>1</sup>].

a kind of running sore (lou<sup>4</sup>

pus (nung<sup>2</sup>). [ch'uang<sup>1</sup>].

a scar or scab of a sore (shang<sup>1</sup>

a scar, a scab (pa<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup>). [hên<sup>2</sup>].

the virus of a wound.

[ch'uang<sup>2</sup>].

a bed or couch (k'ang<sup>4</sup>, t'êng<sup>2</sup>

same (i<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>2</sup>).

blankets (jung<sup>2</sup>, p'u<sup>1</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>, pei<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>.

bed curtains (upper).

the matting of a bed (pei<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).

one bed.

bedding, bed and bedding.

on the bed.

[t'ai<sup>4</sup>].

a bed, a couch (p'u<sup>1</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>, wo<sup>4</sup>

bed curtains (lower).

to rush suddenly out or in.

to precipitate a battle (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).

to rush in suddenly (cha<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).

ran down a hill. [hun<sup>1</sup>].

to marry without ceremony (chieh<sup>2</sup>

to court misfortune (chao<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).

to burst one's way in.

to evade the customs.

to burst in at a gate (chuang<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).

to gad about (ch'uan<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

ch'uang<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 闢轅門  
 ch'uang<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 闢越  
 刀 刀 剝  
**CH'UANG<sup>4</sup> 347c** 創 286b116c  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 創成事業  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>[ych<sup>4</sup>] 創建  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 創國基  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> (k'ai<sup>1</sup>) 創立(開)  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-t'á<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 創立大功  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 創論  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 創辦  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 創設  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 創始  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 創世記  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 創世以來  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 創得狠好  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup> 創底鋪  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup> 創造  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 創草  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> (hsiu<sup>1</sup>) 創作(修)  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 創作家  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> [ti<sup>4</sup>] 創業  
 ch'uang<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 創業皇帝

to burst in a yamen door.  
 to rush over.  
 to begin first; to make.  
 to found a family or business.  
 to found (shê<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lay the foundation of a dynasty.  
 to found, to begin.  
 great merit of founding (kên<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to propound a theory.  
 found, establish.  
 to establish.  
 to commence, originality.  
 book of Genesis. [p'i<sup>4</sup> i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>3</sup>].  
 from the creation until now (k'ai<sup>1</sup>  
 to get on well in business, etc.  
 to come to the end of his tether.  
 to invent, to create.  
 to draft a law or scheme.  
 to invent, to create.  
 inventors. [etc.  
 to lay the foundation of a family,  
 the emperor who founded a dynasty.

**CHUI<sup>1</sup> 350b** 追 追 288c100a  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 追債  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup> 追究  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>- 追究清楚  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>3</sup> [ch'iu<sup>3</sup>] 追求  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 追出來  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 追封  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 追想  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 追回  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 追悔前非  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 追悔不及  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 追憶  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>2</sup> 追趕  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> [yüan<sup>2</sup>] 追念  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-ch'iuang<sup>2</sup>- 追本窮源  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 追逼太緊  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 追不回來  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 追不到

to escort, to follow after, to pursue.  
 to seek to recover a debt.  
 to search out (ch'iuang<sup>2</sup> chui<sup>1</sup>).  
 to investigate clearly.  
 to investigate (ch'a<sup>2</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup>). [chui<sup>1</sup>.  
 to trace out, to follow up (yen<sup>2</sup>  
 posthumous titles (fêng<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to reflect upon (ssü<sup>1</sup> so<sup>4</sup>).  
 to run after, to recall (chui<sup>1</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feel remorse (ao<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>3</sup>).  
 useless to repent, i. e. too late.  
 to call to mind (hsiang<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to run after, to pursue, to overtake  
 to reflect on. [(mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to investigate thoroughly.  
 followed up too closely (k'ou<sup>4</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>).  
 cannot trace out.  
 can't catch him up (kan<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>-

chui<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 追思己過  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 追送  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 追悼會  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup> 追贓  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 追問  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 追遠  
 chui<sup>1</sup> 350a 金 錐<sup>288b100b</sup>  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-tsuan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 錐鑽不動  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 錐刺股  
 chui<sup>1</sup> 352c 手才 推<sup>1201c926a</sup>  
 chui<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 推論  
 chui<sup>1</sup> 350a 人 隹  
 chui<sup>1</sup> 350b 鳥 鷓

**CHUI<sup>4</sup> 352b** 土 墜<sup>290a101b</sup>  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>- 墜城而亡  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> [wang<sup>2</sup> 墜下  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 墜星星  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> or lo<sup>4</sup> 墜落  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 墜馬  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 墜石  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 墜胎  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 墜底  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 墜在井裡  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 墜子  
 chui<sup>4</sup> 351c 貝 贅<sup>289c101c</sup>  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 贅婿  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 贅累  
 chui<sup>4</sup> 351a 糸 縋<sup>289a101b</sup>  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 縋下去  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 縋不住  
 chui<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup> 縋繩

**CH'UI<sup>1</sup> 352c** 口 吹<sup>290c101a</sup>  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 吹氣  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 吹海螺  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 吹號  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 吹簫  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 吹噓  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> ch'ui<sup>1</sup>hsü<sup>1</sup> 吹噓吹噓  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 吹呼  
 ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 吹蘆葑

to reflect upon one's faults (pi<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>  
 to accompany, to escort. [ssü<sup>1</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 memorial service N.  
 to recover booty (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to examine severely. (k'ao<sup>3</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sacrifice to one's parents (shên<sup>4</sup>  
 an awl, a point; a trifle. [chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 unable to pierce with an awl.  
 (Su Chin) pierced his thigh with an  
 to search. See t'ui<sup>1</sup>. [awl to study.  
 to infer, to deduce.  
 short-tailed birds. Rad. 172.  
 pigeon (sha<sup>1</sup> chui<sup>1</sup>, snipe).

to slide down, to descend.  
 fell over the city wall and was  
 to fall down (lo<sup>4</sup>). [killed.  
 falling stars, aerolite (tsei<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
 to fall down.  
 to fall from a horse (shuai<sup>3</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 a make-weight at end of string.  
 an abortion (hsiao<sup>3</sup> ch'an<sup>3</sup>).  
 sink to the bottom.  
 fell into the well (lao<sup>4</sup>). [huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 small ear drops (cho<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, êrh<sup>3</sup>  
 tautology; to connect (fan<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a son-in-law living with his wife's  
 to encumber, to vitiate. [family.  
 cord, to suspend.  
 to let it down (hsi<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 cannot be suspended.  
 to let down a rope (shêng<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

to blow, blowing (also 4) fêng<sup>1</sup>ch'ui<sup>1</sup>.  
 to breathe, whistle as steamer  
 to blow a conch. [(ch'uan<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 give a signal.  
 to play on the flageolet.  
 to praise (chien<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>, chieh<sup>4</sup> shao<sup>4</sup>)  
 same (pao<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>, t'ui<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to talk loud, to storm at (pao<sup>4</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to vociferate (han<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>, hsüan<sup>1</sup>).

ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>2</sup>	吹鬍子	to vociferate (han <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	吹火	to blow a fire (shan <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	吹火筒	a blow-pipe.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	吹開	to blow open (i <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	吹口之力	very easy (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	吹臙了	to blow out into a round shape.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	吹鼓手	musicians (tso <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	吹管子	a blow-pipe (jung <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	吹喇叭	to blow on a trumpet (hao <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	吹了	enough! no more about it! (la <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ts'ü <sup>3</sup>	吹毛求疵	to magnify trifling faults.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup>	吹滅(息)	to blow out, to extinguish.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	吹牛的	a braggart, a boaster (k'ua <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -p'ang <sup>2</sup>	吹嘮	to brag, to boast (tzü <sup>4</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	吹不響	can't bring a sound out of it.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>2</sup>	吹哨	to whistle.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>2</sup>	吹笙	to play on the pipes.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	吹手	musicians (ku <sup>3</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	吹水	to blow water into meat.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	吹打	"blowing and beating," music.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	吹大煙	to smoke opium (hsi <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	吹彈	wind and stringed instruments.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	吹倒	to blow down (kua <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	吹燈	enough! no more about it! (fig.)
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>4</sup>	吹燈散夥	to make an end of it.
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	吹笛子	to play the flute. [p'êng <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> 353b	火 炊 <sup>291a109a</sup>	to boil, to steam (chu <sup>3</sup> , chêng <sup>1</sup> ,
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>	炊箒	a whisk for washing dishes (t'iao <sup>2</sup>
ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	炊餅	to cook cakes. [chou <sup>3</sup> , sao <sup>3</sup> ].

<b>CH'UI<sup>2</sup> 353b</b> 土 垂 <sup>291a102a</sup>	垂	to hang down, to suspend (tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>	垂愛	condescending regard (chiang <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>	垂恩	condescending kindness (jên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	垂涎	desirous of obtaining advantage.
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	垂顧	to regard condescendingly.
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	垂老	to approach old age (nien <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	垂淚	to shed tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ). [lien <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	垂憐	condescending compassion (k'o <sup>3</sup>
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> .	垂簾聽政	to listen to politics behind the
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup> [chêng <sup>4</sup>	垂柳	the drooping willow. [curtain.
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> .	垂名萬世	everlasting good name (fang <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ui <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> [shih <sup>4</sup>	垂念	to speak kindly of (pao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	垂世	to hand down to succeeding genera-
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	垂手	to let the hands hang down. [tions.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	垂手而得	to get without effort (fei <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>sang<sup>4</sup>ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	垂首喪氣	hung his head in deep grief.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	垂纒	a fringe hanging down. [prayer).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	垂聽	to condescend, to listen to (as
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	垂頭	to hang down the head (ti <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	垂危	near death (lin <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup></i>	垂楊柳	weeping aspen and willow. [chi <sup>1</sup> .
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup> 354a 手才</i>	搥 <sup>291c102c</sup>	to strike (as a drum, bell, etc.) ta <sup>3</sup>
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	搥胸	to beat the breast in anger or grief.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	搥鼓	to beat the drum (lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	搥打一頓	to give a beating.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	搥腰	to thump the back.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup> 351b 才</i>	捶 <sup>289b100c</sup>	to beat, to cudgel (ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	捶布石	stone for beating clothes on. M. 194.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 351b 金</i>	鎚 <sup>289b102b</sup>	a mallet, to beat.
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 351c 金</i>	錘 <sup>289b102c</sup>	the weight on a steelyard (ch'êng <sup>4</sup>
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup> 354b 木</i>	槌 <sup>291c102c</sup>	mallet, pestle. [t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	槌衣裳	to mangle clothing.
<b>CHUN<sup>1</sup> 354b 言</b>	諄 <sup>292a103a</sup>	to explain, to inculcate.
<i>chun<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	諄切	carefully, emphatically.
<i>chun<sup>1</sup>-chun<sup>1</sup> [yü<sup>3</sup></i>	諄諄	same.
<i>chun<sup>1</sup>-chun<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>.</i>	諄諄求雨	earnestly pray for rain.
<b>CHUN<sup>3</sup> 355b 水</b>	準 <sup>292c104a</sup>	level, to grant (see chün <sup>3</sup> below).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	準章程	fixed regulations (t'iao <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	準成	accurate, absolute (k'ao <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup></i>	準秤	adjusted scales.
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-ch'î<sup>2</sup></i>	準其	to allow, to permit (yün <sup>3</sup> chun <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>	準斤兩	adjusted weights (ch'êng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	準情準理	to consider the circumstances of.
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup></i>	準而又準	most assuredly (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	準信	a reliable news (hsiao <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> , hsin <sup>4</sup>
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	準行	certainly; to sanction. [hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	準許	to allow.
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	準話	the truth (shih <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-jê<sup>3</sup>luan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	準惹亂子	sure to provoke a row (nao <sup>2</sup> lüan <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	準來	sure to come. [hu <sup>2</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	準備	to prepare (yü <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chun<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	準駁	approval and disapproval (tsan <sup>4</sup>

chun<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup> 準不準  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 準不來  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup> 準繩  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 準單  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 準當  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 準的  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 準頭  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 準則  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup> 準奏  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-t'ü<sup>3</sup> 準此  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 準要挨打  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 準有靈驗  
 chun<sup>3</sup> 355a 準<sup>292b103c</sup>  
 chun<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 準狀

is it allowed or not? is it certain  
 certainly will not come. [or not?  
 a marking line (t'an<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup> hsiên<sup>4</sup>).  
 a Customs permit.  
 certain, sure.  
 definite aim.  
 accuracy of aim, definite object.  
 a rule, or standard (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> tsé<sup>2</sup>).  
 to grant permission to memorialize-  
 on receipt of the above.  
 sure to get a beating (t'ao<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 verily it is efficacious.  
 to authorise, to grant.  
 to allow the filing of a complaint.

**CH'UN<sup>1</sup> 355c** 日 春<sup>293a104a</sup>  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 春潮  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 春季  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 春祭  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 春假  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 春間  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 春酒  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup> 春秋  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>4</sup> 春秋四季  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> [shou<sup>1</sup> 春橘  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>- 春種秋收  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 春分  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 春風  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> [tung<sup>1</sup> 春寒  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>- 春夏秋冬  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 春宵  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 春心  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 春花  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 春畫 (冊)  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 春官  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 春宮 (工)  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup> 春夢  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup> 春牛  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-muan<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>- 春暖花開  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> [k'ai<sup>1</sup> 春天  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 春王月

spring, joyous, sensual (li<sup>2</sup> ch'un<sup>1</sup>)-  
 spring tides.  
 the spring season. [fên<sup>2</sup>]-  
 spring sacrifice at graves (sao<sup>3</sup>-  
 spring or Easter vacation.  
 in the spring.  
 new year's festivities.  
 spring and autumn; Annals.  
 the four seasons.  
 spring orange. [reaping-  
 spring for sowing and autumn for  
 \*the middle of spring, one of the  
 spring breezes. [twenty-four terms.  
 the cold of spring (lêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 spring, summer, autumn and winter.  
 spring clouds (yün<sup>2</sup> hsiao<sup>1</sup>).  
 wantonness, lust (t'an<sup>1</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>, yin<sup>2</sup>  
 spring flowers. [hsin<sup>1</sup>].  
 obscene pictures. [pu<sup>4</sup>] O.  
 the Board of Rites; a rank (li<sup>3</sup>  
 obscene pictures or figures.  
 spring dreams, visionary. [ch'un<sup>1</sup>].  
 the spring ox. Note 104 (ying<sup>2</sup>  
 the flowers open in the warm spring.  
 a spring day, spring weather. [yüeh<sup>4</sup>.  
 the first month. See Note 32 (chéng<sup>1</sup>

\*Note 21.

ch'un<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 春藥(方)  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 春雨  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup> 356b 木椿<sup>293c104b</sup>  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-hsüan<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 椿萱並茂  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> [mao<sup>4</sup> 椿樹  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 椿堂  
 ch'un<sup>1</sup> 1257b 鳥鶉<sup>1007c783c</sup>

**CH'UN<sup>2</sup> 357a** 口(脣<sup>294a783a</sup>  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup> 脣 月(脣  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 脣齒之邦  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> [pang<sup>1</sup> 脣笑  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup>- 脣紅齒白  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> [pai<sup>2</sup> 脣舌  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> 脣亡齒寒  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup> 1258b 糸純<sup>1008b783b</sup>  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 純厚  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> [kung<sup>1</sup> 純孝  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>- 純心用工  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup> 純一不雜  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup> 純一無偽  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 純一神會  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 純白顏色  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 純善無惡  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup> 純粹  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup> yin<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup> 純陰無陽  
 ch'un<sup>2</sup> 1257b 酉醜 醇<sup>1007b783b</sup>

**CH'UN<sup>3</sup> 356c** 虫 蠢<sup>293c105b</sup>  
 ch'un<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup> 蠢拙  
 ch'un<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>4</sup> 蠢笨  
 ch'un<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>1</sup> 蠢才  
 ch'un<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 蠢子

**CHUNG<sup>1</sup> 357b** | 中<sup>294b105a</sup>  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 中正  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 中証  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 中丞  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 中將  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 中間  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 中見  
 chung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 中指

aphrodisiacs.  
 spring rains (hsi<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>). [ch'un<sup>1</sup>].  
 a long-lived tree; father (ch'ou<sup>4</sup>  
 parents both alive and well.  
 a long-lived tree (hsiang<sup>1</sup> ch'un<sup>4</sup>).  
 your father; old age (ling<sup>4</sup> tsun<sup>1</sup>).  
 a quail (an<sup>1</sup> ch'un<sup>1</sup>) also shun<sup>1</sup>.

the lips (k'ou<sup>3</sup> ch'un<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (tsui<sup>3</sup> ch'un<sup>2</sup>). [interests.  
 neighboring states with identical  
 to laugh, to smile (hsiao<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>). [ful.  
 "lips red and teeth white," beauti-  
 plausible, eloquent (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 fig. the loss of indispensables.  
 pure, unmixed, honest. See shun<sup>2</sup>.  
 morally sound, sincere, honest.  
 truly filial (hsiao<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 to work with assiduity (yin<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 genuine, unadulterated (ts'an<sup>1</sup> tsa<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 Unitarianism.  
 pure white (chiao<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 perfectly holy and good. See shun<sup>2</sup>.  
 pure, beautiful. [devils.  
 wholly given to darkness, e. g.,  
 respectful; wine. See shun<sup>2</sup>.

stupid (tun<sup>4</sup>, pu<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>, ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (yü<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>, lu<sup>3</sup> mang<sup>3</sup>).  
 simplicity, stupidity.  
 a simpleton, a stupid (tai<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

the middle, inner; among, in; hit<sup>4</sup>,  
 upright. [attain<sup>4</sup>.  
 a witness (k'ou<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a title of a governor in letters.  
 Lieutenant General.  
 in the middle, between (nei<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a witness (chien<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 the middle finger.

<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	中酒	intoxicated or ill from the effects of
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup></i>	中秋	mid-autumn (15th of 8th). [drink.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	中舉人	to obtain <i>chü-jên</i> ( <i>chin<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup></i> ). O.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	中軍	a military secretary.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	中中的	middling, passable.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	中飯	mid-day meal. [sui <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	中瘋不語	a stroke of paralysis ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i> )
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	中伏	the middle of the hot season ( <i>fu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	中寒	ill from cold ( <i>tung<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>1</sup></i> ). [hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	中西	China and Western nations ( <i>t'ai<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	中下	middling and inferior.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	中學校	middle or high school, academy.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	中校	Lieutenant-Colonel. [hearted.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	中心	the centre, in the heart; good
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	中心點	middle, centre.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	中旬	10th to 20th of every month.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	中華	China ( <i>chung<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup></i> , <i>chung<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>2</sup>min<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	中華民國	the Chinese Republic. [t'ang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> .
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	中華聖公會	Anglican church in China N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>hui<sup>4</sup>[kung<sup>1</sup>hui<sup>4</sup></i>	中會	Presbytery ( <i>lao<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>huo<sup>3</sup></i>	中伙	all, the whole, everyone ( <i>ta<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	中衣	underclothing, stockings.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	中意	to hit one's wish, to like ( <i>ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	中人	a go-between, a mediator ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	中古	middle ages of China (1100 B.C.).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	中詭計	caught by a ruse.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	中國	China ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup> na<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	中國患	China's woe—The Yellow River.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	中歷	Chinese, or lunar calendar ( <i>yang<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	中立	neutral. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup></i>	中了	succeeded, hit the mark ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	中了幾名	what was his place on the list?
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	中了邪氣	possessed by evil influences.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> [ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	中流	middle of stream; mediocre.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup></i>	中呂	1st month of the year.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	中年	middle age.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	中保	a mediator, a surety ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	中邊	within and without.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	中不中	hit or not? succeeded or not?
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	中不得	cannot hit; unable to attain.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	中傷	to receive a wound ( <i>pei<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	中上	midday, noon ( <i>shang<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>1</sup></i> ).



<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	中時	same (shang <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	中暑	ill from the influence of heat.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	中數	"the middle number," five.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	中堂	a minister of state, a central scroll.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	中道	half way; incomplete. [êrh <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	中道而廢	went half way and failed (pan <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	中道而行	to go in the middle of the road.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	中等	the middle class.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	中的	to hit the mark (chung <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	中天景運	noon tide of prosperity.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i> [yün <sup>4</sup>	中聽	worth hearing (t'ing <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	中毒	to be accidentally poisoned (fu <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	中外	within and without.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	中外互市	international trade (t'ung <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	中午	noon (shang <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup></i> [fu <sup>4</sup>	中央	in the centre.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	中央政府	central government N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	中央機關	central government N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	中央集權	centralization of power N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	中央點	central point N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	中尉	lieutenant.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	中原	China. [the Four Books. W.I. 653.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup></i>	中庸	the due medium; name of one of
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	中用	capable, efficient (nêng <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> 359a</i>	心忠	honest, loyal. [ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	忠臣	a loyal or faithful minister (hsün <sup>1</sup>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	忠奸	loyal and disloyal.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	忠厚	faithful, honest, loyal (hou <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	忠孝	filial, dutiful (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	忠賢祠	temple dedicated to loyal officials.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	忠心	a faithful heart.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	忠心報國	rewarding his country by loyalty
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i> [kuo <sup>2</sup>	忠信	faithful. [(chin <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	忠義	honest and upright.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	忠義軍	Loyal Temperance Legion N.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	忠良	the faithful and the good.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	忠烈	faithful and devoted.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	忠恕	loyalty and reciprocity.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>	忠言逆耳	honest words grate upon the ear
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	忠勇	loyal and devoted. [(ts'a <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> 359b</i>	衷衷	heart, feelings, moral sense.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	衷腸	feeling, the emotions.

<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	衷腸話	conscientious language (hsin <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	衷正	just, right, correct.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	衷心	a good heart (liang <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	衷衣	inner clothing.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 361c 金</i>	鍾 <sup>298a106c</sup>	a cup; to like S.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	鍾愛	to like, to love (hao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	鍾杯	a cup (chiu <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> 362a</i>	鐘 <sup>208a106c</sup>	a bell, a clock (chuang <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	鐘鼓	bells and drums (ling <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>ch'i<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>2</sup></i>	鐘鼓齊鳴	bells and drums sounding together.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup></i>	鐘樓	a bell or clock tower (ku <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup></i>	鐘擺	pendulum (yao <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>2</sup> ). [piao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	鐘表	clocks and watches (shih <sup>2</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	鐘表匠	watch makers, etc. (hsiu <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	鐘聲	the sound of a bell.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> 362b 糸</i>	終 <sup>298b106a</sup>	the end, death. [i <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup></i>	終朝	the whole day; every day (chêng <sup>3</sup>
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>chao<sup>1</sup>mei<sup>3</sup>jih<sup>4</sup></i>	終朝每日	the whole of each day.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	終久	a long time (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	終然	finally, at last (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	終日	a whole day; every day.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>3</sup></i>	終日不食	not to eat for a whole day.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>yu<sup>1</sup>ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	終日憂愁	grieving the livelong day.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	終歸無有	ending in nothingness (lao <sup>4</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	終末	the extremity, the very last (mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	終不悟	never to the last perceived.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	終身	to the end of life; never in one's
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>mei<sup>2</sup>tsou<sup>4</sup></i>	終身沒作	I never did in my life. [life.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	終身大事	the greatest affair of a life-time.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	終始	beginning and ending; always.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	終世	the whole of one's life; to close
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	終歲	last year (kuo <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ). [one's life.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	終點	finish, end.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	終養	retire from office to care for parents.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	終要挨餓	must surely suffer hunger.
<i>chung<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ch'in<sup>3</sup></i>	終夜不寢	not to sleep all night (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 359b 皿</i>	盅 <sup>296a110b</sup>	a cup, wine cup (chiu <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ). [cha <sup>3</sup> .
<i>chung<sup>1</sup> 362c 虫</i>	蝻 <sup>298c106b</sup>	a kind of locust or grasshopper (ma <sup>3</sup>

**CHUNG<sup>3</sup> 363a** → 冢<sup>298c107a</sup>

*chung<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>*

*chung<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup>*

冢君  
冢宰

a mound, a peak; great.

an old term for a sovereign.

a prime minister (tsai<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).

- chung<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 冢子  
 chung<sup>3</sup> 363a 土塚<sup>299a107b</sup>  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup> 塚墳  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-lîng<sup>3</sup> 塚陵  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 塚墓  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-t'ü<sup>3</sup> 塚土  
 chung<sup>3</sup> 361b 肉月重腫<sup>297c107b</sup>  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 腫脹  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 腫起來  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 腫鼓病  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 腫疼  
 chung<sup>3</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup> 腫粗
- the first-born son (chang<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a tomb, a grave, a hillock.  
 a grave (i<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>, mai<sup>2</sup>).  
 imperial tombs (yü<sup>4</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a tomb or grave (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a mound of earth, an altar.  
 to swell, inflated.  
 to swell (ku<sup>3</sup>, chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to swell up (ku<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 dropsy (shui<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 swollen and painful (têng<sup>2</sup> t'ung<sup>4</sup>).  
 swollen greatly.
- CHUNG<sup>4</sup> 359c** 里重<sup>296b108a</sup>  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 重價  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 重輕  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup> 重慶  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 重出  
 chung<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 重重的  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>tieh<sup>2</sup>- 重重壘壘  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> [tieh<sup>2</sup> 重復  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 重心  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 重修  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 重一重  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup> 重任  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>t'ai<sup>4</sup>shan<sup>1</sup> 重如泰山  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 重看  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 重勞  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 重落  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 重力  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> [hsing<sup>4</sup> 重了  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 重名重姓  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa-ti<sup>1</sup> 重巴巴的  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 重寶  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 重病  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>- 重三道四  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> [ssü<sup>4</sup> 重傷  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 重生  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 重打  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 重大  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 重待  
 chung<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 重擔
- heavy, to repeat (See ch'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 a high price (ang<sup>2</sup> kwei<sup>4</sup>).  
 heavy and light. [tzü.  
 open port in Ssü Ch'uan on Yang-  
 to come out or re-appear twice.  
 severely.  
 piled up, in layers, strata (ts'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 to repeat, repetition. [ts'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 centre of gravity.  
 to revise, rebuild (mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to repeat (tsai<sup>4</sup> san<sup>1</sup>, fan<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 an onerous post (fan<sup>2</sup> ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 as heavy as Mt. Tai in Shantung.  
 to respect, to esteem highly.  
 I have put you to great trouble.  
 relapse of illness (ping<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup> la<sup>1</sup>).  
 great strength (li<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 repeated (tieh<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>4</sup>). [hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 same name and surname (t'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 very weighty, emphatic (yen<sup>2</sup>  
 copper cash (large). [chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 a severe illness (chi<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>). [hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 garrulous (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>, fan<sup>3</sup>  
 a severe wound (sun<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 regeneration (tsai<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 severely beat.  
 important (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>2</sup>).  
 to treat well (hou<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a heavy load (chung<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).

<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	重地	important ground (official precinct).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	重託	to put great confidence in.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	重載	a heavy cargo. [fa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	重罪	heavy punishment, or sin (hsing <sup>2</sup>
<i>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	重陽節	the 9th day of the 9th moon (picnic
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	重要	important (yao <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ). [weather].
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	重用	to depend upon (i <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup> 361a</i>	禾種 <sup>297b107c</sup>	to plant or sow; seed (third tone).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	種植	to plant.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>4</sup></i>	種庄稼	to cultivate crops (k'eng <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	種庄田	to cultivate the fields.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup>-r<sup>2</sup></i>	種種兒	to sow seed (sa <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> , po <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> );
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-êr<sup>2</sup></i>	種兒	seed; to beget <sup>4</sup> children (shêng <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	種下禍根	he sowed a root of future trouble.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	[kên <sup>1</sup> ] 種花	to plant flowers; to vaccinate.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	種類	a species, a sort (yang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup></i>	種牛痘	to vaccinate, (tou <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> , t'ien <sup>2</sup>
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	種斑子	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ). [hua <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	種善得福	he that soweth good will get hap-
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	種樹	to plant trees (tsai <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ). [piness-
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	種地	to sow or cultivate land (p'ang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	種族	race (jên <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>ko<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>4</sup></i>	種族革命	racial revolution N.
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	種子	seed; to beget children (4th).
<i>chung<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	種樣 (式)	species, pattern.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup> 363a</i>	目衆 <sup>299a108c</sup>	three or more, all, many.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	衆皆	all, the whole, every (tu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>chuan<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup></i>	衆志專一	unanimity of purpose.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	衆兄弟	all brothers, the whole of the
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	衆議	public opinion N. [brethren.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	衆議院	Lower House of Representatives.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	衆人	every one, mankind.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>mu<sup>4</sup></i>	衆人屬目	cynosure, seen by all.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ao<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>1</sup></i>	衆口嗷嗷	the clamor of many voices (hsüan <sup>1</sup>
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	衆口如一	all were agreed. [hua <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	衆口難調	it is impossible to suit everybody.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	衆口同音	all were agreed (t'ung <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup>
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	[yin <sup>1</sup> ] 衆論	public opinion N. [i <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	衆民	mankind.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	衆生	all living creatures.
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup></i>	衆多	very many, abundant (jo <sup>4</sup> kan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chung<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	衆位	all you gentlemen (chu <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).

chung <sup>4</sup> 359a	人 仲 <sup>295c108o</sup>	the second; a younger brother.
chung <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	仲秋	the month in autumn (8th).
chung <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	仲父	a father's younger brother.
chung <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	仲夏	the second month in summer.
chung <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	仲尼	common name of Confucius (k'ung <sup>3</sup> [tzü <sup>3</sup> ]).
	几 克	
<b>CH'UNG<sup>1</sup> 365b</b>	充 <sup>300c109a</sup>	to fill; to fulfil, to act as S.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> [jên <sup>2</sup>	充饑	to satisfy hunger (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>	充正經人	to pretend to be a respectable man.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>	充斥	very numerous. [k'ou <sup>3</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	充軍	to banish (ten years) (chün <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup>
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	充耳	to stop the ears (sai <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	充發	to banish, banishment (3 years).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	充分	sufficient, complete.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	充好人	to pretend to be a good man (chia <sup>3</sup>
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	充役	to act as runner (pan <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> . [chuang <sup>1</sup> .
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	充吏	same (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	充滿	to fill (pu <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ). [nefarious purposes.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup> -	充名冒籍	to usurp name and address for
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> [chi <sup>2</sup>	充兵	to serve as soldier (tang <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	充實	stuffed, full, rich. [ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ].
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	充數	to make up the number (chia <sup>3</sup>
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	充當	to serve as. [piao <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	充得過	able to fulfil, act as, do, etc. (tai <sup>4</sup>
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	充作	to fill the place of, etc.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	充足	a sufficiency, ample (fêng <sup>1</sup> tsü <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	充徒	to banish (seven years) (t'u <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	充盈	sufficient, ample (man <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	充有錢的	to pretend to be wealthy (fu <sup>4</sup> kwei <sup>4</sup> .
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> 363c	冲 冲 <sup>299b109b</sup>	to boil or burst over (as water).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup>	水 冲	same.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	冲茶	to infuse tea (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	冲漿子	to make paste (chiang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	冲撞	to offend a person, to run up against.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	冲發	to break out again, to relapse.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup>	冲霄漢	to rise towards heaven (see below).
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>	冲開水道	to cause a ditch to open out (shui <sup>3</sup>
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	冲齡	youth, young (niao <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ). [kou <sup>1</sup> ]-
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	冲破	to defeat; to burst over (as water)-
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>	冲散	to disturb a company.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	冲塌河岸	to destroy the bank of a river.
ch'ung <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	冲倒了	broke down, as a dam.

ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> [p'ai<sup>2</sup> 冲天  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>- 冲天招牌  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 冲天志  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 冲天冠  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup> 冲斗牛  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 冲動  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup> 364b 行 衝 衝<sup>300a109c</sup>  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 衝衢大路  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 衝撞  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>p'i<sup>2</sup>nan<sup>2</sup> 衝繁疲難  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 衝犯  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 衝散  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup> 衝透  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup> 衝突  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 衝塗  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup> 衝要地方  
 ch'ung<sup>1</sup> 364b 心 忡 忡<sup>300a109b</sup>

**CH·UNG<sup>2</sup> 360b 里 重<sup>296b108a</sup>**  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 重句  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 重出  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup> 重圈  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 重重  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>tieh<sup>2</sup>- 重重疊疊  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> [tieh<sup>2</sup> 重復  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 重新  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>- 重行組織  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>2</sup> [chih<sup>1</sup> 重修  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 重一重  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 重了  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>- 重羅白麵  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup> [mien<sup>4</sup> 重落  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup>hu<sup>4</sup> 重門閉戶  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup> 重三道四  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 重生  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 重組  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 重瞳  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 重陽  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 重樣兒  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 出 { 虫<sup>301b110a</sup>  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 366a 蟲  
 ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 蟲吃牙

to rise towards heaven (t'ao<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 a very lofty vertical sign-board.  
 a heaven-soaring ambition (nu<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>.  
 古時皇帝帽子, a lofty cap.  
 rising to the stars (hsing<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to shake, to move (tsung<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 a pathway; to rush against (chuang<sup>4</sup>,  
 a great road. [ch'uang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to butt against. [(office).  
 populous, busy, wearying, difficult  
 to sin by running against (a spirit).  
 to charge, to scatter.  
 to dash through (ch'uang<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to rush against suddenly (chuang<sup>4</sup>  
 a public road (kung<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>). [k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
 an important point.  
 grieved, mournful, distressed (yu<sup>1</sup>  
 [ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to repeat, in duplicate. See chung<sup>4</sup>.  
 a repeated clause, e. g., a chorus  
 to reappear twice. [(tieh<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 double circles in punctuation.  
 to repeat.  
 piled up, in layers, strata (ts'eng<sup>2</sup>  
 to repeat. [ts'eng<sup>2</sup>).  
 made new again, do over again.  
 reorganize N.  
 to revise, to repair (mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to repeat (tsai<sup>4</sup> san<sup>1</sup>, fan<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 repeated.  
 twice bolted flour.  
 a relapse of illness (chi<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 many doors all closed.  
 garrulous (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 regeneration (Budd. and Christian).  
 to reorganize N. [in eye t'ung<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>.  
 俗傳舜王日有重瞳 a double pupil  
 the 9th day 9th month (a festival).  
 several of same sort. [rad. 142  
 general term for insects and reptiles  
 same (pai<sup>3</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>, ch'ang<sup>2</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 an aching tooth (Chinese theory).

.ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 蟲蛀  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup> 蟲蟻  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 蟲類  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 蟲類論  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 蟲部  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 蟲打了  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>tsai<sup>1</sup> 蟲災  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup> 366a 山 崇<sup>301b110c</sup>  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup> [kuei<sup>4</sup>] 崇朝  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>- 崇高富貴  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup> [shên<sup>2</sup>] 崇拜  
 .ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>- 崇祀鬼神

**CH·UNG<sup>3</sup>** 366b 寵<sup>301c110b</sup>  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 寵愛  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 寵臣  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 寵妾  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 寵妃  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 寵錫  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>- 寵信臣宰  
 .ch'ung<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> [tsai<sup>3</sup>] 寵祐

**CH·UNG<sup>4</sup>** (tzü) 金 銃<sup>301b111a</sup>  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup> 銃炮  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 銃手  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup> 364b 才 撞<sup>300a111c</sup>  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup> 366c 支 敲<sup>302a111b</sup>  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 敲食  
 .ch'ung<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>3</sup> 敲睡

**CHÜ<sup>1</sup>** 371b 尸 居<sup>306a437a</sup>  
 chü<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 居安  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 居家人等  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-hien<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>- 居艱難中  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> [chung<sup>1</sup>] 居住  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 居處(址)  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 居心  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup> 居心何忍  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 居然  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 居官  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 居官的  
 .chü<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 居留

insects gnaw.  
 creeping things (p'a<sup>2</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 the insect and reptile class.  
 entomology.  
 the insect and reptile class.  
 injured by worms.  
 plague of insects.  
 lofty, eminent, noble, to reverence.  
 the whole morning (tsao<sup>3</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 eminently rich and honorable.  
 to worship, to venerate (ching<sup>4</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to adore and sacrifice to spirits  
 [(chi<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 affection, love (ai<sup>4</sup>). [of.  
 love, affection; to make a favourite  
 a favourite minister (tsai<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a favourite concubine. (ai<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a favourite royal concubine.  
 a favour graciously bestowed.  
 to trust in one's ministers.  
 gracious help; blessings (hsing<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).

blunderbuss, a gingal. 365 c.  
 artillery.  
 man who fires salutes.  
 to push, to stir up.  
 to enter abruptly; to nod.  
 to "sponge" a meal (i<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to nod (k'o<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).

to dwell, to reside S.  
 to dwell at ease (an<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>1</sup> lê<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 the whole family (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 in the midst of distress (huan<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>.  
 to live, to dwell (chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a dwelling place (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 concentration (chuan<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 intentional (wickedness), (t'ê<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 proud and unsociable, simply.  
 to fill or hold office (tsai<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 officials (tso<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>, kuan<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to reside.

chü <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	居留地	foreign Settlement (tsu <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	居民	resident population (chia <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -tsê <sup>2</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	居必擇鄰	in taking a residence you must choose
chü <sup>1</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup>	居喪	in mourning. [your neighbors-
chü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	居食生	boarding pupils (shan <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	居士	a retired scholar (yin <sup>3</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	居無求安	he did not ask for comfort in his
chü <sup>1</sup> 368a 手才	拘 <sup>303a438b</sup>	to seize, to embrace. [dwelling-
chü <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	拘案訊究	to arrest and hale to court.
chü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	拘牽	to drag (la <sup>1</sup> , t'o <sup>1</sup> , ch'ou <sup>1</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	拘執	to grasp; obstinate (chü <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	拘禁	to confine in one place (hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	拘謹	diligent, careful (yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	拘緊	to restrain, to keep in order (yo <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> -
chü <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	拘究	to arrest and put on trial (cho <sup>1</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ,
chü <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	拘住了	controlled (kuan <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ). [pu <sup>3</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ].
chü <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	拘管	to restrain, to check, to control.
chü <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	拘管不住	cannot control (chih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	拘留	to intern, detain for examination. N.
chü <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	拘留所	police-cell.
chü <sup>1</sup> -lüan <sup>3</sup>	拘攣(拘)	bent, numbed (of fingers), (ma <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ,
chü <sup>1</sup> -na <sup>2</sup>	拘拿	to seize, to apprehend (ch'u <sup>1</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ,
chü <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	拘泥	to be bigoted; reticent. [ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ].
chü <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	拘板(執)	stiff, pigheaded (chih <sup>2</sup> mi <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	拘束	to restrain, to be careful (yo <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	拘數	to fix a number, estimate (suan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> 375a 人	俱 <sup>308c438b</sup>	all, the whole of; both.
chü <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	俱全	all, complete, (chu <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	俱已齊備	all is ready or prepared.
chü <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	俱各	every one (fan <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> , jên <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	俱各平安	all were at peace.
chü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	俱是	both or all are right (chieh <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ,
chü <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	俱樂部	society, club, guild. [tu <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ].
chü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	俱是新的	all are new (chan <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup> huang <sup>3</sup>	俱是虛謊	all is untrue (chia <sup>3</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	俱是如此	all is just so.
chü <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	俱收	all received (shou <sup>1</sup> na <sup>4</sup> ).
chü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>	俱都	all, the whole of, every one.
chü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	俱都齊備	everything complete (i <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>2</sup>
chü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup>	俱都滅淨	everything was blotted out. [ch'üan <sup>2</sup> .
chü <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	俱有罪過	all is sin (tsui <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).



chü<sup>1</sup> 61b 車 車<sup>19b39a</sup>  
 chü<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup> 車馬輕肥  
 chü<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 車馬盈門  
 chü<sup>1</sup> 370c 疔 疔<sup>305a1009a</sup>  
 -chü<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup> 疔癰  
 chü<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 368c 馬 駒<sup>303b438c</sup>

**CHÜ<sup>2</sup> 368c** 尸 局<sup>303c456</sup>  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 局家  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 局面  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 局騙  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 局紳  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 局式  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 局勢  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 局外  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 局外中立  
 chü<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 375b 木 橘<sup>309a457c</sup>  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 橘酒  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 橘核  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 橘紅  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-jang<sup>2</sup> 橘瓣  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-p'ie<sup>2</sup> 橘皮  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 橘餅  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 橘子  
 chü<sup>2</sup> 369c 艸 廿 菊<sup>304b457a</sup>  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 菊酒  
 chü<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 菊月

**CHÜ<sup>3</sup> 375c** 白 率 舉<sup>309b439a</sup>  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup> 舉哀  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ie<sup>3</sup> 舉起  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 舉家  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 舉鎗  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>- 舉鎗致敬  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> [ching<sup>4</sup> 舉薦  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 舉薦賢才  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-yuan<sup>2</sup> 舉監生員  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>- 舉千斤鼎  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> [ting<sup>3</sup> 舉止  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 舉止大方  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 舉助  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 舉孝廉

ch'ê<sup>1</sup>, cart, so read in wên-li.  
 light carts and fat horses (fu<sup>4</sup>wêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 gate crowded with visitors (k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 an old sore; deeply-rooted faults.  
 ulcers (lin<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, fên<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 colt, a young horse, donkey or mule.

to stoop, position, an office.  
 head of gambling hell (tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>).  
 elegant, genteel (t'i<sup>2</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conspire together to defraud.  
 members of a (Titling office or  
 style, fashion. [similar] Board.  
 position of the game, outlook (ti<sup>4</sup>  
 an outsider, a looker on [wei<sup>4</sup>]).  
 neutral, non-intervention.  
 the orange (kan<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 orange wine (shao<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 orange pips (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 dried orange peel—for coughs.  
 sections of an orange.  
 orange peel (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> p'ie<sup>2</sup>).  
 dried orange. [chü<sup>2</sup>].  
 an orange (chin<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, lu<sup>2</sup>  
 the chrysanthemum (yueh<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>2</sup>  
 name of a kind of wine. [hua<sup>1</sup>].  
 "chrysanthemum month" (9th).  
 [See Note 32.

to lift up, to introduce. [weep.  
 to cry out, "to lift up the voice,"  
 to raise, to lift up (hsien<sup>1</sup> ch'ie<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 the whole family (ho<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 present arms (hsien<sup>1</sup>, chieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to recommend (pao<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to recommend very able men. [B. A.  
 lower rank graduates (M. A. and  
 fig. great strength.  
 conduct, behaviour (tung<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 behaviour like a superior man.  
 moved and seconded N.  
 M. A. (hsiao<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).

chü<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>- 舉行國政  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> [chêng<sup>4</sup> 舉意  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 舉人  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 舉人秀才  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 舉人要命  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 舉目  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 舉目無親  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 舉保  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 舉報  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 舉步  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 舉不動  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 舉世  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 舉首  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 舉手  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 舉手之勞  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 舉手禮  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup> 舉手選  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 舉錯任免  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup> 舉端  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 舉動  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 舉子  
 chü<sup>3</sup> 370a 革 鞠  
 chü<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 鞠躬

**CHÜ<sup>4</sup> 372c** 金 鋸<sup>307a441c</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 鋸匠  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 鋸解分身  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 鋸齒(牙)  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 鋸開  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 鋸料  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 鋸麵  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 鋸末子  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 鋸條  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 鋸斷  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 鋸碗的  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 鋸牙  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 378a 耳 聚<sup>311b1010b</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 聚成黨  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 聚集  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 聚集匪徒  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> [shên<sup>2</sup> 聚齊  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 聚精會神

to manage the government.  
 to make a motion N. [lien<sup>2</sup>]-  
 a provincial grad. G. 472 (hsiao<sup>4</sup>  
 graduates (pi<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>). [chü<sup>3</sup>].  
 to get M. A. requires Fate (chung<sup>4</sup>  
 to raise the eyes (chêng<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 lonely (ling<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>). [chü<sup>4</sup>].  
 to recommend, to guarantee (chien<sup>4</sup>  
 to report, to give an account of.  
 to make a move, to step (ch'i<sup>3</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup>)-  
 cannot be lifted up (t'ai<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>)-  
 the whole world (p'u<sup>3</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>)-  
 to raise the head (t'ai<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to raise the hand, salute (yang<sup>2</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>)-  
 i. e., very easy (jung<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 military salute (chia<sup>1</sup> o<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to elect by show of hands N.  
 appoint good men and remove bad-  
 to make a motion.  
 a person's conduct or behaviour.  
 literary men (shen<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>, ju<sup>2</sup>  
 nourish, exhaust. [chia<sup>4</sup>].  
 kind regards, best respects (t'o<sup>3</sup>  
 [mao<sup>4</sup>]-  
 a saw, to saw (la<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sawyer. [Hades].  
 (閻王廟偶像) sawn to pieces (in  
 the teeth of a saw (liao<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to saw, to saw in two.  
 a vice to set a saw with.  
 sawdust.  
 same (or 糖 or 屑).  
 the blade of a saw.  
 to saw in two.  
 crockery menders (Gi 1st).  
 tooth of saw.  
 to assemble, to collect.  
 to collect a band of confederates.  
 to assemble (ts'ou<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to assemble outlaws (fei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
 all assembled (ch'i<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to gather together all one's wits.

chü<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 聚居  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 聚衆  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup>- 聚衆抗官  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> [kuan<sup>1</sup> 聚合  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 聚會  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 聚斂  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-p'en<sup>2</sup> 聚寶益  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 聚散  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>to<sup>1</sup> 聚少成多  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>hsün<sup>4</sup>wên<sup>1</sup>\* 聚首詢問  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>- 聚首相談  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup> [t'an<sup>2</sup> 聚賭  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 373b 手才 拒<sup>307b411a</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 拒絕  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup> 拒抗  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 拒捕  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup> 拒敵  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 373b 入 具<sup>308b440a</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 具呈  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 具繳狀  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 具結  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 具狀告人  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 具限狀  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup> 具領  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 具保狀  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 具稟  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup> 具體  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup>ch'ing<sup>3</sup>k'ó<sup>4</sup> 具帖請客  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 具文  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 377c 心 懼<sup>311a440c</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup> 懼內  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup> 懼怕  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 懼王法  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 377a 手 據<sup>310b442b</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>tsou<sup>4</sup> 據情代奏  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 據理公斷  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 據你說  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 據實  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 據實申訴  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 據守  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>- 據守城池

to dwell together (t'ung<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>).  
 to assemble in numbers.  
 to collect a mob and oppose the  
 collect. [officials.  
 to assemble (hui<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to collect together; to extort.  
 the source of inexhaustible wealth.  
 to meet and scatter again.  
 by collecting little you amass much  
 a tête-à-tête (hui<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>). [(chi<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>3</sup>.  
 same (mien<sup>4</sup> tui<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to assemble people for gambling.  
 to oppose, to ward off (k'ang<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut off all communication.  
 to resist, disobedient (wu<sup>3</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>).  
 to resist apprehension (as robbers,  
 to oppose an enemy (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>2</sup>. [etc.].  
 arranged, prepared, all, every; tools.  
 to present a petition (ti<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>, ti<sup>4</sup>  
 same (ping<sup>3</sup> t'ieh<sup>3</sup>). [ping<sup>3</sup>).  
 to draw up and sign a bond.  
 to draw up and send in a complaint.  
 to give a bond in court to pay within  
 fully take in. [the time.  
 to file a security (pao<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to petition, to hand in a report.  
 concrete (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>2</sup>). [t'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 to send an invitation card (hsia<sup>4</sup>  
 to prepare an official document.  
 fear, dread (k'ung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fear a wife (to be henpecked).  
 afraid, to fear (hai<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 to respect the law (wei<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>.  
 depending on, according to. [me.  
 acc. to circumstance memorialize for  
 decide the case justly and fairly.  
 according to what you say. [shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 judging from the facts (chiu<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>2</sup>  
 plead and defend according to truth.  
 to maintain, to guard (pao<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to guard the city (k'an<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).

chü<sup>4</sup>-tɕ<sup>3</sup>-u<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 據此看來  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 367b 口 句<sup>302c440b</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 句句  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>3</sup> 句句鎖紙  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 句鐘  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>ch'u<sup>4</sup> 句法清楚  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 句讀  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 句段  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 373a 工 巨<sup>307b440c</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 巨案  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 巨富  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 巨紅  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 巨口  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 巨寇  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup> 巨擘  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 巨室  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 巨盜  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup> 巨萬  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 373c 矢 矩<sup>307c439c</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 矩模  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 矩步  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 377b 走 迂 遽<sup>310c442c</sup>  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 遽然  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 374a 詎  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 詎知  
 chü<sup>4</sup> 105b 劇  
 chü<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 劇烈

CH'Ü<sup>1</sup> 378b 日 曲<sup>311c458a</sup>  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 曲折  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 曲直  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>fên<sup>1</sup>ming<sup>2</sup> 曲直分明  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>lu<sup>4</sup> 曲徑小路  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>wan<sup>1</sup>wan<sup>1</sup> 曲曲彎彎  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 曲兒  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 曲阜  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 曲斜  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 曲心的  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 曲行  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup> 曲流拐灣  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-lün<sup>4</sup> 曲論  
 ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 曲背

on these grounds (i<sup>3</sup> wo<sup>3</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 a sentence, a phrase, a term. [chü<sup>4</sup>.  
 each sentence, every word (tien<sup>3</sup>  
 weighty words (essay) (wên<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>1</sup>.  
 an hour, o'clock.  
 fluency of language (k'ou<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 sentences.  
 sentences and paragraphs.  
 great, large, numerous (ta<sup>4</sup>).  
 a very important lawsuit (ta<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 very rich (fu<sup>4</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>). [ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 crimson (hung<sup>2</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to boast (k'ua<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 a numerous banditti. [among many.  
 the thumb; the greatest person  
 a large house; gentry (shên<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a powerful robber (tao<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
 myriads, infinite (wu<sup>2</sup> ch'üung<sup>2</sup>  
 a square; a rule, a pattern. [chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 a pattern (kuei<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>). [pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a stately walk (mai<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>  
 hurried; suddenly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 exclam. of surprise.  
 who knows?  
 distressing, a play.  
 too strong or violent.

[(wan<sup>1</sup>).  
 crooked, bent, oppressed; songs  
 crooks and turns; complications.  
 crooked and straight.  
 to clearly distinguish the crooked  
 zigzag by-paths. [from the straight.  
 winding, (ch'ü<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> niu<sup>3</sup>).  
 songs (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>, ko<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 where the grave of Confucius is  
 obliquely. [(Shantung). M. 226.  
 deceitful (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>, chiao<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 crooked ways.  
 zigzag (wan<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a paradox.  
 humpbacked (lo<sup>2</sup> kuo<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>1</sup>).

ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	曲調	song tunes.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	曲子	songs (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> êrh).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	曲詞	songs.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup>	曲彎	a turn, a bend (wan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> 381a	𠂇 屈 <sup>313b458c</sup>	to stoop, to submit; injustice S.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	屈己	to bend one's self, to humble one's
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	屈己從人	to bend and submit to others. [self.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	屈指計	to reckon on or by the fingers
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	屈指一算	same. [(chih <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	屈情	oppression (wei <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> , ch'ü <sup>1</sup> wang).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	屈而不伸	crooked and cannot be straightened.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	屈膝	to bend the knee (kuei <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	屈心	rascally (kuei <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup>	屈心不買	if there is fraud, we will not buy.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup>	屈心不賣	if there is fraud, we will not sell.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	屈量	to have drunk too sparingly (ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	屈背	to bend the back (wan <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	屈伸	to bend and to straighten.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	屈身	to bend the body. [world.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> -	屈身降世	humbled himself and came to the
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> [shih <sup>4</sup>	屈死	done to death (yao <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ). [death.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	屈死鬼	the spirit of one wrongly put to
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chao <sup>1</sup>	屈打成招	to beat a man until he confesses as
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -t'á <sup>1</sup>	屈他	to wrong him. [required.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	屈坐	to be seated too low for one's rank.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup> (chia <sup>4</sup> )	屈尊 (駕)	I beg of you, sir.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	屈從	to consent, to submit (fu <sup>4</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	屈枉	injustice, oppression (shou <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	屈枉好人	to oppress good men (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> 380c 走趨	趨 <sup>313b1010a</sup>	to run after, to aspire to.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup>	趨吉避凶	to desire good luck, and avoid bad.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	趨赴	to hasten towards (pên <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	趨行	to go ahead (hsien <sup>1</sup> tsou <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	趨利	to run after gain (t'u <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	趨利避害	to run after gain and avoid loss.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	趨時	to keep up with the times. N.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	趨走	to go ahead.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	趨迎	to run to meet (ying <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> 382a 區	區 <sup>314b442a</sup>	a store-room; small, petty.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	區區	small, petty; I (in polite language).
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup>	區區小國	a petty state.
ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	區處	to separate, distinguish, and decide.

- ch'ü¹-i¹-so³ 區役所 police office.  
 ch'ü¹-pieh² 區別 to separate (fên¹ pieh⁴).  
 ch'ü¹(tzū)³79b 虫 蛆 蛆³¹²a1010b worms, maggots.  
 ch'ü¹-ch'ung² 蛆虫 same (hun⁴ shih³ ch'ung²).  
 ch'ü¹ 379a 虫 蚰 蚰³¹²a458b worms, crickets.  
 ch'ü¹-ch'ü¹ 蚰蚰 the fighting cricket.  
 ch'ü¹-shan⁴ 蚰蟻 common earth-worm.  
 ch'ü¹-yin³ 蚰蚓 a worm.  
 ch'ü¹ 382b 馬 駟 駟³¹¹c443a to gallop, to lash or flog.  
 ch'ü¹-chi¹-chien⁴ 驅擊艦 torpedo boat destroyer N.  
 ch'ü¹-chu⁴ 驅逐 to drive out.  
 ch'ü¹-chu⁴-chien⁴ 驅逐艦 destroyer. N.  
 ch'ü¹-chu⁴hsieh²kuei³ 驅逐邪鬼 to exorcise evil spirits (kan³ kuei³).  
 ch'ü¹-ch'u² 驅除 to drive out.  
 ch'ü¹-hsieh²-pi⁴-wên¹ 驅邪避瘟 to expel evil and avert plagues.  
 ch'ü¹-ma³ 驅馬 to gallop a horse (p'ao³ ma³).  
 ch'u¹-ping¹ 驅兵 to advance troops (ping¹ ting¹).  
 ch'ü¹ 382b 身 軀 軀³¹⁴c443a the human body (shên¹ t'ü³).  
 ch'ü¹ 382b 山 嶮 嶮³¹⁴b443a rugged, hilly, mountainous.
- CH·Ü²** 383a 水 渠 渠³¹⁵c444a a great drain, a gutter (kou¹).  
 ch'ü²-kou¹ 渠溝 a large drain, e.g., for irrigation.  
 ch'ü² (tzü)³79a 麥 麴 麴³¹²a458b a ferment for making spirits, yeast.  
 ch'ü²-nieh² 麴 麴 麴 麴 麴 麴 yeast for fermenting liquor.  
 ch'ü²-shêng¹ 麴 生 生 生 生 spirits, wine (chiu³).  
 ch'ü² 381b 麴 懼 懼 懼 懼 懼 懼 fear. S.
- CH·Ü³** 384a 又 取 取³¹⁶a1010c to fetch, to bring; to select.  
 ch'ü³-an⁴-shou³ 取案首 to come off at the head of the list.  
 ch'ü³-chai⁴ 取債 to take or exact a debt (t'ao³ chang⁴).  
 ch'ü³-chi²-li⁴ 取吉利 to bring good luck (tao³ mei²). [427.  
 ch'ü³-ch'ü² 取其 with the object of, to consider as M.  
 ch'ü³-ch'iao³ 取巧 to invent an ingenious plan (miao⁴).  
 ch'ü³-chieh⁴ 取借 to borrow money (chieu⁴ ch'ien² [chi⁴].  
 ch'ü³-ch'ien² 取錢 to draw money from bank.  
 ch'ü³-chih¹-pu⁴-chin⁴ 取之不盡 cannot be exhausted.  
 ch'ü³-chih¹-yu³-tao⁴ 取之有道 there is a proper way to take.  
 ch'ü³-ch'u¹ 取出 to take out. [hsiao¹].  
 ch'ü³-ch'u² 取除 to take away, to deduct (ch'u⁴.  
 ch'ü³-ch'ü² 取去 same. [yang⁴].  
 ch'ü³-fa³ 取法 to take example from others (pang³.  
 ch'ü³-hsiao¹ 取消 to withdraw a motion, to cancel. N.

ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	取笑	to ridicule (ch'ih <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	取信	to take or fetch a letter.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	取信於人	to demand faith in a man.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	取回	to take back, to withdraw (tai <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>2</sup>
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	取火	to strike fire (shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	取火鏡	a burning-glass.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	取入	to bring in. [(k'ao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -k'uei <sup>2</sup>	取魁 (or 中)	to be chosen—as at an examination
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	取過	to take or bring over to.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	取過書來	bring a book here.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	取來	to bring, to fetch (na <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [lê <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>	取樂	to covet or pursue pleasure (tso <sup>4</sup>
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	取利	to derive profit or gain (t'u <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	取名	to covet notoriety (t'u <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	取末菜	the dandelion (po <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>2</sup>	取拔	to select, to choose (pa <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -piao <sup>4</sup>	取票	a cheque (hui <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ). [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	取不上	to be unsuccessful in competition.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup>	取捨	to take, and to part with.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	取勝	to gain a victory (huo <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	取士	to take a degree (kung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>2</sup>	取贖	to take out of pawn (shu <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	取送	to take, and to present.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>3</sup>	取討	to demand (yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	取燈	to light a lamp; a match (yang <sup>2</sup>
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	取締	to regulate, control. [huo <sup>3</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	取才	to make use of talents.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> 384c	女 娶 <sup>3161011a</sup>	to marry a wife (chia <sup>4</sup> , ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	娶妻	same (hsü <sup>4</sup> , ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>4</sup>	娶妾	to marry a concubine (p'ien <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	[mên <sup>2</sup> ] 娶親	to marry a woman (hsin <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	娶親過門	to bring home the bride to her hus-
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -jen <sup>2</sup>	* 娶婦人	to marry a wife (lao <sup>3</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ). [band.
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	娶媳婦	same (p'in <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -p'in <sup>4</sup>	娶聘	same.

[25].

CH'Ü <sup>4</sup> 379b	去 <sup>312b445a</sup>	to go, to go away; past (tsou <sup>3</sup> M.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>	去礙	to remove an impediment. [the true.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup>	去假歸真	to abandon the false and return to
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	去處	a place to go to; a place, occasion-
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>3</sup>	去而復返	to go and return again.

\*Note 20.

ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	去後	subsequently (tsai <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> , wang <sup>3</sup>
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -	去邪歸正	conversion to the true. [hou <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	[chêng <sup>4</sup> ] 去殼	strip off the husk.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	去官	to leave the public service (kuan <sup>1</sup>
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	去過	been, gone went. [huai <sup>4</sup> la].
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	去來	going and coming; having been
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	去了來的	I have just been there. [(lai <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	去路	a road to escape (t'ao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	去你的罷	mind your own business! (kuan <sup>3</sup>
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	去年	last year (nien <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ). [hsien <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> .
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup>	去惡從善	to reform (kai <sup>3</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	去罷	go! begone! be off! let's go! (tsou <sup>3</sup>
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	去不去	will you go? [pa <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	去不得	unable to go (去不了).
ch'u <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	去聲	the sinking or departing tone ( <sup>4</sup> th).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	去使	a messenger sent (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	去世	to go out of the world, to die
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	去歲	last year. [(hsieh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , hsia <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	去掉	to get rid of, to remove (fei <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	去頭	worth going to, object in going (k'an <sup>4</sup>
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>	去作甚麼	what are you going to do? [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	去文	a despatch sent (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> 384c	走趣 <sup>316b1011b</sup>	gratification, relish, bias.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	趣處	enjoyment, happiness (lê <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	趣話	a jest (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>3</sup>	趣得很	very amusing (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	趣味	an agreeable flavor (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> 377c	見 覷 <sup>311a1101b</sup>	to spy, to peep, to look sily.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	覷機會	to watch for an opportunity.
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	覷邊	to spy about the frontiers (chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup>	覷眼觀看	to peep, to look sily (k'uei <sup>2</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).

**CHÜAN<sup>1</sup>385b** 手 捐<sup>317b449b</sup>

chüan <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	捐賑	to subscribe for a public purpose.
chüan <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	捐濟	subscription to famine funds.
chüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	捐錢	to subscribe in aid of.
chüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	捐前程	to subscribe money (chüan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
chüan <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	捐助	to purchase rank.
chüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	捐軀	to subscribe in aid of.
chüan <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	捐項	to sacrifice one's life (shê <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ,
chüan <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	捐銜	subscriptions. [hsi <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
chüan <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	捐官	to buy a title (or 職).
		to purchase office.



<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup> -	捐官執照	to purchase an official passport.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'uan</i> <sup>3</sup> [ <i>chao</i> <sup>4</sup>	捐款	sums on account of likin.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	捐功名	to purchase a title. [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>4</sup>	捐命	to throw away one's life (p'in <sup>1</sup>
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>na</i> <sup>4</sup>	捐納	to contribute in aid of the govt.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup>	捐班	holders of purchased rank.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup> -	捐榜出身	to begin official life by purchase
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>	捐輸	to subscribe. [(tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'i</i> <sup>2</sup>	捐題	to subscribe (or 銀 or 給).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tsu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> -	捐足花樣	to purchase the highest title.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>yang</i> <sup>4</sup>	捐資	to subscribe money.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> 386b	鳥 鶻 <sup>318a450a</sup>	a kind of cuckoo, nightjar.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	鶻花	the azalea (tu <sup>4</sup> chüan <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> 386b	蟲 蠲 <sup>318a450a</sup>	to put aside; to remit.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup>	蠲免	to remit (as taxes) (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup> 385c	水 澗	a brook, a stream, a rill.

<b>CHÜAN</b> <sup>3</sup> 387c	手才 捲 <sup>319a450b</sup>	to roll up vs. shu <sup>1</sup> 舒 open out.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup>	捲起	to roll up (as paper) (kun <sup>3</sup> , nien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	捲起來	same (ch'an <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	捲角	to turn up the corners, to make
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	捲結寔	roll tightly. [dog's ears.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiu</i> <sup>4</sup>	捲袖	to tuck or roll up the sleeves.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>	捲畫	to roll up a picture.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'u</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>kai</i> <sup>1</sup>	捲了鋪蓋	rolled up one's bedding.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	捲簾子	to roll up a screen.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ao</i> <sup>2</sup> -	捲簾朝散	roll up the screen, court is over.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> [ <i>san</i> <sup>4</sup>	捲棚	to roll up a mat awning (hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>	捲上	to roll up.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	捲手	the fist; to double the fist (ch'uan <sup>2</sup>
<i>chüan</i> <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 388a	食 飽 <sup>319b451b</sup>	wafer rolls. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].

<b>CHÜAN</b> <sup>4</sup> 387a	冊 卷 <sup>318c450b</sup>	scroll, a section, a book.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup>	卷紙	essay paper (wên <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup>
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>4</sup>	卷二	the second chapter. [shu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup>	卷箱	box to take into exam. hall.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mao</i> <sup>2</sup>	卷毛	curly hair of animals (hui <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	卷袋	a book bag, a satchel (p'i <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ts'ê</i> <sup>4</sup>	卷冊	record, archives. (tsai <sup>4</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	卷子	a scroll, a book (shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> 387b	人 倦 <sup>318c450c</sup>	fatigue, weariness.
<i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	倦怠	same (k'un <sup>4</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).

chüan<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>4</sup> 倦  
 chüan<sup>4</sup> 386c 目 眷<sup>318b450c</sup>  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 眷親  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 眷顧  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup> 眷戀  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup> 眷念  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>shao<sup>3</sup> 眷屬不少  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 眷族  
 chüan<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 386b 糸 絹<sup>318a451b</sup>  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 絹紬  
 chüan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 絹子  
 chüan<sup>4</sup> 388a 口 圈<sup>319c451a</sup>

**CH'ÜAN<sup>1</sup>** 388c 口 圈<sup>319c451a</sup>  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup> 圈圈  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 圈限  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 圈椅子  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 圈籠  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 圈套  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 圈點  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>- 圈點文章  
 ch'üan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [chang<sup>1</sup>] 圈子

**CH'ÜAN<sup>2</sup>** 389c 入 全<sup>320b1013a</sup>  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 全家  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 全節  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 全就  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>4</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>lei<sup>4</sup> 全球人類  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup>hsi<sup>2</sup> 全棹酒席  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>mên<sup>2</sup>la<sup>3</sup> 全出門喇  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 全權  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 全權大臣  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup> 全裝好了  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>lien<sup>2</sup> 全分粧奩  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>fu<sup>4</sup>k'uei<sup>1</sup>chia<sup>3</sup> 全副盔甲  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 全環人家  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> [chia<sup>1</sup>] 全然  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 全人  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup> 全路職勢  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 全美  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 全沒人辦  
 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 全沒在家

same (hsieh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 affection for; near relations (ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 near relations (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>, ch'in<sup>1</sup>  
 to regard kindly (k'an<sup>1</sup>ku<sup>4</sup>). [chüan<sup>4</sup>.  
 same (lien<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> shé<sup>4</sup>).  
 to think of with affection.  
 very large family (chia<sup>1</sup> chüan<sup>4</sup>,  
 relatives (pên<sup>3</sup>chia<sup>1</sup>). [pao<sup>3</sup>chüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 lutestring; taffeta, pongee.  
 lutestring; a thin cheap silk.  
 a napkin.  
 a pen, or inclosure (see next).

[(yüan<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>1</sup>).  
 a circle, to encircle. See chüan<sup>4</sup>  
 to put a circle around (t'uan<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>2</sup>.  
 sphere, as of influence. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a bow-backed chair (liu<sup>3</sup> ch'üan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>3</sup>  
 to surround, to entrap (wei<sup>2</sup> k'un<sup>4</sup>).  
 a snare (k'an<sup>3</sup>, chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 periods and commas (mi<sup>4</sup> ch'üan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to punctuate an essay (ch'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 a trap (chien<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>). [ch'üan<sup>1</sup>).

all, complete. M. 468. S.  
 the whole family (chü<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 able to do anything, to do all.  
 complete (wan<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 all men. [hsi<sup>2</sup>),  
 a first class feast (man<sup>3</sup> han<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>  
 all gone out, not at home. [tiary.  
 complete authority (as plenipoten-  
 Minister Plenipotentiary.  
 all put aboard (shang<sup>4</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a complete lady's outfit.  
 a complete suit of armor (k'ai<sup>3</sup>  
 all the family present. [chia<sup>3</sup>).  
 altogether (t'uan<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 the perfect man (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 all the paraphernalia, e. g. for  
 altogether good. [wedding.  
 no one to manage it (pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 all away from home (ch'u<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).

ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	全能	almighty (wu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	全盤子	the whole affair.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	全備	fully provided, perfect (ch'i <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> )
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	全部	the complete volume.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	全善	wholly good.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	全是	the whole is, they all are (tu <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	全體	all, the whole of.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	全體大會	full session. N.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -tsan <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	全體贊成	unanimously approved. N.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> nei <sup>4</sup>	全在其內	all included.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -la <sup>3</sup>	全在你咧	it all depends on you (tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>	全都	all, the whole of.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>	全完	to finish, all finished (yüan <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup>	全無	none at all.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> 390c	盞水泉	a spring (wên <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	泉池	a spring of water (chiang <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	泉井	spring and wells.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	泉水	spring water (t'ang <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	泉頭	the fountain-head (liu <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	泉眼	"a spring's eye," a spring.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	泉源	springs (t'ang <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> 391b	手拳	the closed hand, the fist (ta <sup>3</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	拳脚	boxing and wrestling (shuai <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	拳法	the art of boxing.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>4</sup>	拳棒	boxing and stick playing (chi <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	拳師	a professor of boxing.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	拳打	strike with the fist.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	拳頭	the fist.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> 391b	木權	weight, authority; to balance.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	權臣	an influential minister.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -hêng <sup>2</sup>	權衡	power; to weigh (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	權限	limits to power.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	權利	privilege.
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	權力	power, privilege N. [ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ].
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	權能	authority, power (li <sup>4</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> , chu <sup>3</sup>
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	權變	versatile, ingenious (hsing <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	權柄	power, influence (shih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	權勢	authority, power, influence (pên <sup>3</sup>
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	權當	to consider as if, feign (i <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> 390b	疔痊	cured, convalescent (chih <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	痊愈	to recover, to get better.

ch'üan² 389b 足 蹠 320b452b  
 ch'üan²-t'ui² 蹠 腿  
 ch'üan² 392a 頁 頰 322b452c  
 ch'üan²-ku² 頰 骨  
 ch'üan²-ku²-kaol 頰 骨 高  
 ch'üan² 391a 心 悛

**CH'ÜAN³ 392a 犬** 犬 322b452c  
 ch'üan³-fei⁴ 犬 吠  
 ch'üan³-ma³chih¹lao⁴ 犬 馬 之 勞  
 ch'üan³-shou³-yeh⁴ 犬 守 夜  
 ch'üan³-tzū³ 犬 子  
 ch'üan³-wo¹ 犬 窩  
 ch'üan³-yao³ 犬 咬

## 力 勸

**CH'ÜAN⁴ 391a** 勸 321c453c  
 ch'üan⁴-chiao¹ 勸 教  
 ch'üan⁴-chieh³ 勸 解  
 ch'üan⁴-chieh⁴ 勸 戒  
 ch'üan⁴-chieh⁴-ya¹ 勸 戒 鴉 片  
 ch'üan⁴-chien⁴ [p'ien⁴] 勸 諫  
 ch'üan⁴-chüan¹ 勸 捐  
 ch'üan⁴-ho² 勸 和 (息)  
 ch'üan⁴-hua⁴ 勸 化  
 ch'üan⁴-hua⁴-lün⁴ 勸 化 論  
 ch'üan⁴-hua⁴-wan⁴-min² 勸 化 萬 民  
 ch'üan⁴-jên²-ho²-mu⁴ 勸 人 和 睦  
 ch'üan⁴-jên²-wei²-shan⁴ 勸 人 爲 善  
 ch'üan⁴-mien³ [t'a¹] 勸 勉  
 ch'üan⁴-pu⁴-hsing³ 勸 不 醒 他  
 ch'üan⁴-shan⁴ [kuo⁴] 勸 善  
 ch'üan⁴-shan⁴-kuei¹ 勸 善 規 過  
 ch'üan⁴-shih⁴-wên² 勸 世 文  
 ch'üan⁴-t'a¹-tso⁴ 勸 他 作  
 ch'üan⁴-wei⁴ 勸 慰  
 ch'üan⁴-yeh⁴-hui⁴ 勸 業 會  
 ch'üan⁴ 388a 力 券 319b453b  
 ch'üan⁴-ch'i⁴ 券 契  
 ch'üan⁴-yo¹ 券 約

## 手 才

**CHÜEH¹ 393a** 搯 323b485a  
 chüeh¹-shê²-liao³ 搯 折 了

the legs drawn up, or doubled under.  
 to double up, or draw in the legs.  
 the cheek bones (sai¹).  
 same.  
 cheek-bones high.  
 to reform (kai² liang²).

[hsin¹ kou³ fei⁴].

the dog (kou³). Rad. 194 (lang²  
 the dog barks (lieh⁴ kou³).  
 services rendered by dog and horse.  
 the dog watches at night.  
 a whelp, a pup, my son.  
 dog kennel.  
 the dog bites, or barks.

to advise, to exhort.  
 same (ch'üan² chiao⁴).  
 to mediate (t'iao² ho²).  
 to warn, to caution (chih³ chiao⁴).  
 to exhort people to leave off opium.  
 to advise a superior. [pay a tax.  
 to call on people to subscribe, or  
 to persuade to mutual agreement.  
 to convert, urge to reform (chiao⁴  
 sermon (chieh³ ching¹ lün⁴). [hua⁴.  
 to disciple all nations.  
 to exhort people to be at peace.  
 to exhort men to be good.  
 to urge, to stimulate (mien³ li⁴).  
 cannot arouse him (chih² mi³ pu⁴  
 to preach morality (tao⁴ tê²). [wu⁴.  
 to exhort people to reform (kai³  
 tracts (ching³ shih⁴ wên²). [kuo⁴).  
 urge him to do it (ts'ui¹).  
 to soothe, to console (an¹ wei⁴).  
 industrial exposition N. [proof.  
 a deed, a bond, an agreement, a  
 same (tzū⁴ chü⁴).  
 same (hung² ch'üan⁴, pai² ch'üan⁴).

to snap, break off, or asunder  
 broken off (tuan⁴). [(shê²).

chüeh <sup>1</sup> 392c	口 噉 <sup>323a446c</sup>	to purse the lips, to pout.
chüeh <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	噉嘴	same (min <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>CHÜEH<sup>2</sup> 393a</b> 糸	絕 <sup>323c1011a</sup>	cut off, broken off, very. [short.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	絕長補短	to take from the long to add to the
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> [tuan <sup>3</sup>	絕交	breach of friendship (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> [i <sup>1</sup>	絕情	no feelings; breach of friendship.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup>	絕情絕義	no sense of right (liang <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -chün <sup>4</sup>	絕俊	perfectly beautiful (chun <sup>4</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	絕種	the race extinct.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	絕細	extremely fine, minute (hsi <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	絕笑	extremely laughable (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	絕戶	an heirless old man (tuan <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	絕義	breach of friendship. [chüeh <sup>2</sup> sun <sup>1</sup> .
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	絕意	estranged (li <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	絕意死戰	fight to the death (ao <sup>2</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>4</sup>	絕人太甚	very deeply estranged (yüan <sup>4</sup> hên <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	絕高	extremely high.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	絕來往	break off intercourse.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>	絕糧	without food (shao <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	絕裂	to break.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	絕路	to break communication. [surpass.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	絕倫	to cut off from any class; to
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	絕密	extremely fine, delicate.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	絕妙	most admirable.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	絕命	death (sang <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	絕壁	a lofty wall (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	絕不相干	nothing to do with.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> [kan <sup>1</sup>	絕嗣	no heirs (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	絕丁	same (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	絕頂	first class.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	絕對	absolute N.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	絕子斷孫	without posterity.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> [sun <sup>1</sup>	絕望	despair (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> 394b 水 決	決 <sup>324b447b</sup>	to cut off, to decide, certainly.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	決戰	decisive battle, fight to death.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	決既	determined, decided, bent on.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	決去	determined to go (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	決河口	the river has burst its banks (k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	決心	determination, decision of character.
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	決意	determined, fixed intention (li <sup>4</sup>
chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	決議	a decision, to decide. [ting <sup>4</sup> ).

chüeh²-jan² 決然  
 chüeh²-k'ò⁴ 決課  
 chüeh²-lieh⁴ 決裂  
 chüeh²-mò⁴-jên²hsin⁴ 決沒人信  
 chüeh²-pu⁴ 決不  
 chüeh²-pu⁴-kai³hsin⁴ 決不該信  
 chüeh²-pu⁴k'ên³ts'ung¹ 決不肯從  
 chüeh²-pu⁴k'uan¹tai⁴ 決不寬貸  
 chüeh²-pu⁴-néng² 決不能  
 chüeh²-pu⁴-shih⁴chê⁴ 決不是這言  
 chüeh²-pu⁴-shih²yen² 決不食言  
 chüeh²-shu¹ 決書  
 chüeh²-ssü³-tui⁴ 決死隊  
 chüeh²-suan⁴ 決算  
 chüeh²-ting⁴ 決定  
 chüeh²-tsui⁴ 決罪  
 chüeh²-tuan⁴ 決斷  
 chüeh²-wu²hou⁴huan⁴ 決無後患  
 chüeh²-wu²-tz'ü³ 決無此事  
 chüeh²-yao⁴ [shih⁴ 決要  
 chüeh² 282b 見 魁 竟 覺 232c410c  
 chüeh²-chih¹ 覺知  
 chüeh²-chih² 覺直  
 chüeh²-ching¹ 覺驚  
 chüeh²-cho²-fa¹k'uei⁴ 覺着發愧  
 chüeh²-cho²hai⁴hsiu¹ 覺着害羞  
 chüeh²-cho²-hên³-jê⁴ 覺着很熱  
 chüeh²-cho²-ma²-mu⁴ 覺着麻木  
 chüeh²-cho²-mò⁴ts'ò⁴ 覺着沒錯  
 chüeh²-cho²-pu⁴-t'ò³ 覺着不妥  
 chüeh²-hsiao³ 覺曉  
 chüeh²-hun² 覺魂  
 chüeh²-ming² 覺明  
 chüeh²-pu⁴-ch'u¹-lai² 覺不出來  
 chüeh²-tê² 覺得  
 chüeh²-t'êng² 覺疼  
 chüeh²-ti¹-hên³-lei⁴ 覺的很累  
 chüeh²-ti¹-pu⁴-ch'ò⁴ 覺的不差  
 chüeh²-wu⁴ 覺悟  
 chüeh² 395c 手 才 掘 325c448b  
 chüeh²-ching³ 掘井  
 chüeh²ch'u¹chin¹kung³ 掘出金礦

determined (i³ ting⁴). [539. O.  
 a final or test examination. M.  
 to break off relations, rupture.  
 absolutely no one will believe.  
 determined not to (wan⁴ pu⁴).  
 ought not to believe (ying¹ tang¹).  
 utterly unwilling to follow (yüan⁴).  
 determined not to forgive (jao²  
 cannot possibly. [shu⁴).  
 certainly is not this.  
 determined not to eat one's words.  
 ultimatum (ai¹ ti¹ mei³ tun⁴).  
 dare-to-die Band. [mates.  
 settlement of accounts, final esti-  
 quite certain, settled (shuo¹ i¹ pu⁴  
 capital punishment (jê⁴ chüeh²).  
 to settle, to decide (ting⁴ kuei⁴).  
 assuredly no after regrets (hou⁴  
 there is no such thing. [hui³).  
 to insist upon (p'ien¹ pien¹).  
 to perceive, to feel. See chiao²³⁴.  
 to perceive, to know (chih¹ chiao²).  
 correct, upright (tuan¹ chêng⁴).  
 to feel or manifest alarm (ch'ih¹).  
 feeling ashamed (ts'an² k'uei⁴).  
 same.  
 feeling it very hot (fu² t'ien¹).  
 feeling numb. [kuo⁴).  
 feeling that I have no fault (wu²  
 feeling it unsatisfactory (t'ò³ tang¹).  
 to know, to understand (hsiao³ tê²).  
 senses common to men and animals  
 intelligent, wise. [(ling² hun²).  
 cannot perceive or feel it (pu⁴ chih¹  
 to feel, to be sensible of. [pu⁴ chüeh².  
 to feel pain (t'êng² t'ung⁴).  
 feels it very embarrassing (lo² so¹).  
 I perceive there is no mistake.  
 to be roused to a sense of (hsing¹ wu⁴.  
 to dig (as a hole, well, etc.).  
 to dig a well (wa¹, t'ao¹).  
 to dig out a grave (i⁴ ti⁴).

chüeh²-fên²		掘墳	to dig a grave (fên² mu⁴).
chüeh²-ho²-yin³shui³		掘河引水	to dig a river and bring in water.
chüeh²-k'ai¹		掘開	to dig open (p'ao² k'ai¹).
chüeh²-k'êng¹		掘坑	to dig a pit (wan¹ t'u³). [M. 531].
chüeh²-lung²-t'an¹		掘龍潭	to dig up the dragon pool (in drought)
chüeh²-tao⁴shui³kou¹		掘道水溝	to dig a drain (yin¹ kou¹, yang³ kou¹).
chüeh²-ti⁴-tao⁴		掘地道	to sap or mine. N.
chüeh²-t'u³		掘土	to dig the ground (p'ao² ti⁴).
chüeh² 395c	人	倔 <small>325b448a</small>	perverse, refractory, obstinate.
chüeh²-chiang¹		倔僵	same (chiang¹ hua⁴).
chüeh²-ch'iang²		倔強	same. [chih²].
chüeh²-p'i²-ch'i²		倔脾氣	sulky disposition (han² nu⁴, chü¹
chüeh²-sang⁴		倔喪	churlish, boorish. [chiao²
chüeh² 283a	瓜 𠵼	管 <small>323a997a</small>	a wine cup; rank, high office (or
chüeh²-lu⁴		爵祿	rank and pay (fêng² lu⁴).
chüeh²-wei⁴		爵位	official rank, nobility, (kuan¹ chüeh²
chüeh² 281b	角	角 <small>232c409a</small>	a horn; a corner; a quarter. See
chüeh²-sê⁴		角色 (腳)	line, rôle (of player). [chiao²³.
chüeh²-shu³		角黍	a three-cornered rice pudding.
chüeh² 393b	足	蹶 <small>323c416a</small>	to jump, a horse's hoof.
chüeh²-liao¹-ch'i²lai²		蹶撩起來	to kick.
chüeh²-tzū³		蹶子	a horse's hoof (ma³ ti⁴).
chüeh² tzū³ti⁴shang¹		蹶子踢傷	to wound by kicking.
chüeh² 395a	言	訣 <small>325a417c</small>	a keepsake, parting words.
chüeh²-ch'iao⁴		訣竅	clue, rationale (t'ou² hsi⁴).
chüeh²-tz'ü²		訣詞	parting words.
chüeh² 393b	金	鏹 <small>323c416c</small>	a hoe, pickaxe (ch'u²).
chüeh²-pa¹		鏹把	the handle of a hoe.
chüeh²-t'ou²		鏹頭	a pick or hoe.
chüeh² 166a	肉 月 脚	腳 <small>136c410a</small>	foot. See chiao³.
chüeh² (tzū) 393a	木	榷 <small>323b416b</small>	a wooden peg (chuang⁴).
chüeh²-ping⁴		榷柄	same.
chüeh² 396a	口	嗟 <small>326a937a</small>	to sigh, to lament (t'an⁴ hsi¹).
chüeh²-t'an⁴		嗟嘆	to sigh, to pity.
chüeh² 392b		厥	his, its, this.
CHÜEH⁴ 392c	刀	斨 <small>323a416b</small>	to urge, to compel.
chüeh⁴-ch'ê²-liao³		斨折了	to break off, broken off.
chüeh⁴ 395c	矢	矧 <small>325c445b</small>	short (as dress) (tuan³ chüeh⁴).
CH'ÜEH¹ 396c	缶	缺 <small>326b448c</small>	a deficiency, a want; a vacancy.
ch'üeh¹-chiao¹		缺角	short of a corner, defect.

ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>4</sup>[ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 缺欠  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 缺欠人情  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 缺吃穿  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 缺去  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 缺分  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 缺衣食  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>3</sup> 缺乳  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup> 缺虧  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup> 缺額  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 缺本錢  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup> (fa<sup>2</sup>) 缺少 (乏)  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 缺水  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 缺點  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 缺玷  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup> 缺殘  
 ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 缺短

**CH'ÜEH<sup>2</sup>** 397a 癩  
 ch'üeh<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 癩了  
 ch'üeh<sup>2</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 癩腿  
 ch'üeh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 癩子

284a 卍

**CH'ÜEH<sup>4</sup>** (ch'io) 却<sup>234a411a</sup>  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 卻  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 卻之不恭  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> [kung<sup>1</sup> 卻去  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 卻不知  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 卻是  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>wei<sup>2</sup>ho<sup>2</sup> 卻是爲何  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 卻說  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 卻有一件  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>lai<sup>2</sup> 卻又來  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 卻原來  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 284c 石 確<sup>235a411b</sup>  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 確真  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 確情  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 確據  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 確信  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 確然  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 確實  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 397a 門 闕<sup>327a448a</sup>  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 闕疑

shortcoming (pu<sup>3</sup> ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 deficient in humanity (仁).  
 lack of food and clothing.  
 to break off (ché<sup>2</sup>). [tsei<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>1</sup>].  
 a post, an office (jên<sup>4</sup>, fan<sup>2</sup> ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>,  
 without food or clothing (i<sup>1</sup>, shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 without milk (in breasts) (nai<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 deficient (k'uei<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>4</sup>). [shu<sup>4</sup>].  
 short in allowance or number (tuan<sup>3</sup>  
 to lack or lose capital (p'ei<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 few, deficient.  
 deficient in water (shu<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 defect, short-coming.  
 a flaw (hsia<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>, mao<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 ruined, smashed (huai<sup>4</sup>).  
 short, deficient.

lameness (po<sup>3</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 lame, to limp.  
 a lame leg, lame (fei<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>3</sup>).  
 a lame person, a cripple (ts'an<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>2</sup>).

but, nevertheless; to refuse. M.  
 same (tan<sup>4</sup>, nai<sup>3</sup>). [212.  
 rude to refuse it (tuan<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to turn away (t'ui<sup>1</sup> ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 therefore or really do not know.  
 it is nevertheless the fact that.  
 why (wei<sup>2</sup> shên<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>1</sup>)?  
 it is truly said or they say. [chien<sup>4</sup>].  
 but there is one thing (chih<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>  
 there now, well now, but see here.  
 in fact it was so (kuo<sup>3</sup>jan<sup>3</sup>). [M.316.  
 certainly, assuredly.  
 really true (ti<sup>1</sup> ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 true circumstances (p'ing<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 positive proof.  
 trustworthy information.  
 positively so, assuredly.  
 really, truly (kuo<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a gate, imperial; deficient.  
 to doubt; to be less doubtful.



ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 762c 爨壳 殼<sup>235a412a</sup>  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 169c 佳鵲 雀<sup>139a997b</sup>  
 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 831b 手才 攫<sup>689a492c</sup>

shell, e. g., of egg (also k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
 bird, sparrow. See ch'iao<sup>3</sup>. [chua<sup>1</sup>].  
 seize with claws (also huo<sup>4</sup>, kuo<sup>4</sup>

**CHÜN<sup>1</sup> 399b** 車軍<sup>329a419a</sup>  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 軍場  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 軍政長  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 軍政府  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 軍政部  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 軍機處  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> (huo<sup>3</sup>) 軍器(火)  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 軍器庫  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 軍家  
 chün-chieh<sup>4</sup> 軍界  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 軍情  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 軍裝  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 軍法  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>p'an<sup>4</sup> 軍法裁判  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 軍犯  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>(liang<sup>2</sup>) 軍餉(糧)  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 軍械  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 軍械局  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 軍需  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 軍火  
 phün<sup>1</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup> 軍款  
 shün<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 軍需官  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 軍醫  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 軍人  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 軍人資格  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 軍功  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 軍國主義  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 軍牢徒犯  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup> 軍壘  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 軍禮  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> (ming<sup>4</sup>) 軍令(命)  
 chün<sup>1</sup>ling<sup>4</sup>ch'iang<sup>1</sup>pi<sup>1</sup> 軍令鎗斃  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup>-sên<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>2</sup> 軍令森嚴  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 軍門  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 軍民  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 軍牌  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 軍師  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 軍士

an army, 12,500 men, military,  
 a parade-ground, a battle ground  
 chief of milit.admin. [(chia<sup>4</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>.  
 milit. headquarters.  
 Board of War.  
 the Grand Council. G. 133. O.  
 implements of war (kan<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>, ping<sup>1</sup>  
 armory (ping<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>). [jên<sup>4</sup>].  
 soldiers, military families.  
 the army.  
 the army affairs.  
 soldiers uniforms (hao<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 military laws, martial law (chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 court martial. [yen<sup>2</sup>].  
 military offenders.  
 soldiers' pay (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 arms.  
 arsenal, armory.  
 military equipments, pay, etc.  
 ammunition (tan<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>). [hang<sup>4</sup>].  
 soldiers' pay.  
 quarter-master.  
 army surgeon (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 military men.  
 qualifications for military service.  
 military distinction.  
 militarism. [chün<sup>1</sup>].  
 various banished criminals (ch'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 a military wall, fortifications.  
 etiquette of force.  
 military orders (hao<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 execute by mil. order.  
 military law is very strict.  
 epistolary designation for a T<sup>4</sup><sup>2</sup>-  
 the military and the people. [tu<sup>1</sup> O].  
 a military medal. [(yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a military or civil leader of troops  
 soldiers' petty officers (tang<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).

chün<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 軍台効力  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup> 軍逃  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 軍罪  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 軍務  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 軍營  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 軍樂隊  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 軍用品  
 chün<sup>1</sup> 398a 口 君<sup>327c418a</sup>  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 君長  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 君臣  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>2</sup> 君七民八  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 君主  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>chêng<sup>4</sup>t'i<sup>3</sup> 君主政體  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 君主國  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 君君  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 君民  
 chün<sup>1</sup>min<sup>2</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>chu<sup>3</sup> 君民共主  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>- 君明臣良  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> [liang<sup>2</sup> 君命  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 君命在身  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 君不君  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>ch'i<sup>2</sup> 君三民七  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 君上  
 chün<sup>1</sup>tsun<sup>1</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup>pei<sup>1</sup> 君尊臣卑  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 君子  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>- 君子固窮  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>- 君子自重  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> [chung<sup>4</sup> 君王  
 chün<sup>1</sup>wang<sup>2</sup>hou<sup>2</sup>pai<sup>2</sup> 君王侯伯  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup> 君爲臣綱  
 chün<sup>1</sup> 401c 土 均<sup>330c418b</sup>  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 均齊  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 均磚  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 均分  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 均富  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 均富黨  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 均一  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 均意  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 均可  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 均拉  
 chün<sup>1</sup>mai<sup>3</sup>chün<sup>1</sup>mai<sup>4</sup> 均買均賣  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 均平

to labour on the military post-roads.  
 escaped soldiers, deserters.  
 military crimes meriting banish-  
 military affairs. [ment.  
 an encampment (ying<sup>2</sup> p'an<sup>2</sup>) cha<sup>1</sup>  
 military band. [ying<sup>2</sup>, t'un<sup>2</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 munitions of war. [gentleman.  
 a sovereign, prince, a good man, a  
 superiors (kuan<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
 prince and minister (tsai<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to divide up, to distribute. [chu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the sovereign of a country (min<sup>2</sup>  
 monarchical form of government.  
 a monarchy. [(ch'ên<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to fulfil the duties of a prince  
 the sovereign and the people.  
 constitutional monarchy.  
 good prince, good minister.  
 the order of a prince.  
 the King's orders are on me.  
 the prince is not prince (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 to divide up, to distribute. [ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 the sovereign (huang<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 the prince is honorable &c. [add 人).  
 a gentleman, the superior man (or  
 the superior man is bound to be poor.  
 the ideal man is self-respecting.  
 the sovereign.  
 King and nobles.  
 the sovereign is the minister's cord.  
 equal.  
 even and regular, well adjusted.  
 all brick (in a wall) (ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to divide equally, impartial.  
 communism in property.  
 Socialists, communists N.  
 both or all equally; an average.  
 an impartial feeling.  
 all can equally do.  
 to strike an average. [chiao<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 fair trade (kung<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>, kung<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 impartial, equal, in equal parts.

chün<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 均勢  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 均大戶  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-t'ian<sup>1</sup> 均攤  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 均調  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup> 均徭冊  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup> 均勻  
 chün<sup>1</sup> 402a 金 鉤 鈞<sup>331a+18c</sup>  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 鈞安  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> 鈞函  
 chün<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 鈞命

equal position, favoured nation.  
 in famine time to seize a rich man's  
 to pay one's share. [grain, etc.  
 impartial, equal, in equal parts.  
 a sort of land sale register (t'ien<sup>2</sup>  
 impartial, equal. [ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 thirty catties, one fourth of a picul;  
 great happiness to you. [your.  
 your esteemed letter.  
 your behests or orders (Comp.).

**CHÜN<sup>4</sup> 400b** 人 俊<sup>329c+1020a</sup>  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 俊傑  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 俊俏  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup> 俊秀  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 俊人物  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 俊美  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 俊士  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup> 俊雅  
 chün<sup>4</sup> 399a 邑 郡<sup>331c+419c</sup>  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 郡主  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 郡邑  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 郡牧  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 郡守  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup> 郡宰  
 chün<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> 郡王  
 chün<sup>4</sup> 401a 立 竣<sup>330a+1001a</sup>  
 chün<sup>4</sup> 401b 馬 駿<sup>330b+1019c</sup>

great talent, good-looking.  
 a person of great talent (wei<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 elegant, graceful (mei<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 elegant and talented; a scholar  
 a refined looking man. [(young).  
 elegant, graceful, beautiful.  
 an eminent and virtuous scholar  
 graceful, elegant. [(ju<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a district. [of the first degree.  
 a daughter of an imperial prince  
 "districts and cities," a city.  
 a Prefect (chih<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>). O.  
 a Prefect. O.  
 same.  
 a prince (2nd class) (ch'in<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to complete, to finish.  
 a fine looking horse.

**CH'ÜN<sup>2</sup> 402b** 羊 { 群<sup>331c+420c</sup>  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 羣  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>3</sup> 羣臣  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 羣治  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup> 羣鶴  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 羣學  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 羣賢  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 羣化  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 羣力  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 羣朋  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 羣神教  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 羣生  
 ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 羣黨

a flock, a crowd; comrades.  
 same.  
 the body of ministers (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>2</sup>).  
 social order. N.  
 a flock of storks; celebrities.  
 sociology (shê<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>) N.  
 a host of good men.  
 social reform. N.  
 force of numbers.  
 companions (t'ung<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 polytheism.  
 mankind. [kou<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 a society, club, clique (hu<sup>2</sup> ch'ün<sup>2</sup>

- ch'ün²-to'ê² 羣策  
 ch'ün²-yang² 羣羊  
 ch'ün²-yu³ 羣友  
 ch'ün² (tǔ) 403a 交 裙 332a420b  
 ch'ün²-ch'ai¹ 裙釵  
 ch'ün²-hsia⁴ shuang¹- 裙下雙勾  
 ch'ün²-tai² [kou¹ 裙帶  
 Ê group. See O:  
 ÊN¹ 405b 心 恩 334a623a  
 ên¹-ai² 恩愛  
 ên¹-ai²-fu¹-ch'í¹ 恩愛夫妻  
 ên¹-ch'ing² 恩情  
 ên¹-chü³-jên² 恩舉人  
 ên¹-chu³ 恩主  
 ên¹-chung⁴ 恩重  
 ên¹-chung⁴-ju²-shan¹ 恩重如山  
 ên¹-ch'ung³ 恩寵  
 ên¹-hsiang¹ 恩相  
 ên¹-hui² 恩惠  
 ên¹-i² 恩義  
 ên¹-jên² 恩人  
 ên¹-kaó¹ 恩膏  
 ên¹-kei³-yin² 恩給銀  
 ên¹-k'ó¹ 恩科  
 ên¹-kung³ 恩貢  
 ên¹-shê² 恩赦  
 ên¹-shên¹-ssü⁴-hai³ 恩深似海  
 ên¹-shih¹ 恩師  
 ên¹-shih² 恩試  
 ên¹-tê² 恩德  
 ên¹-tien³ 恩典  
 ên¹-tsê² 恩澤  
 ên¹-tz'ü² 恩慈  
 ên¹-wu² 恩物  
 common policy, consensus.  
 a flock of sheep (i¹ chih¹ yang²).  
 friends and associates. [ch'ün²).  
 a short skirt worn by women (wei²  
 "skirts and ornaments," women.  
 bound feet (kuo³ chiao³).  
 a skirt sash.  
 grace, kindness, affection.  
 affection, love.  
 an affectionate couple.  
 kindness, affection (tz'ü²).  
 special examination graduate. O.  
 a benefactor (shan¹chu³, shih¹chu³).  
 great favour.  
 same (hung² ên¹).  
 gracious favor.  
 kind Sir.  
 grace, kindness, favour.  
 kindness and righteousness.  
 a patron, a benefactor.  
 rich favours conferred.  
 pension. N. [emperor. O. G. 467.  
 exam. specially allowed by the  
 a degree by the special exam. O. G.  
 gracious pardon (jao² shu⁴). [471.  
 favor as deep as the sea.  
 my kind patron. [public events. O.  
 special examinations in honor of  
 benignity, kindness.  
 great favour, kindness (hung² ên¹).  
 grace, kindness, favour.  
 grace.  
 toys, playthings (wan² i⁴ 'rh²).  
 ÊN⁴ 1570a 手才 搵 1247c1042b  
 ên⁴-cho² 搵著  
 ên⁴-chu⁴ 搵住  
 ên⁴-tao³ 搵倒  
 to press the hand upon (or 按).  
 pressing down (ya¹).  
 to press or keep down.  
 to keep a person down by force  
 (mien³ ch'iang²).  
 ÊRH³ 405c 几 兒 334b720a  
 êrh²-ch'a² 兒茶  
 a son, a child; a particle (tz'ü³).  
 catch (extract of catechu).

*êrh<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>* 兒夫  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 兒媳  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>3</sup>* 兒葵  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>3</sup>* 兒郎  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>* 兒驢  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>* 兒馬  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 兒女  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 兒女滿堂  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup>* 兒孫  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>* 兒童  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 兒子  
*êrh<sup>2</sup> 407c* 而  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>* 而且  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>* 而今  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>* 而後  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>* 而已  
*êrh<sup>2</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup>* 而況

a husband (*chang<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>, fu<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>*).  
 a son and his wife, a daughter-in-law.  
 the sunflower; the anemone (*hsiang<sup>4</sup>*  
 a son; a soldier. [*jih<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>2</sup>*].  
 a he-mule (*ts'ao<sup>3</sup> lü<sup>2</sup>*).  
 a stallion (*k'o<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>, mu<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>*).  
 boy and girls, children (*tzü<sup>3</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>*).  
 a house full of children.  
 sons and grandsons, posterity (*tzü<sup>3</sup>*  
 a boys (*hai<sup>2</sup> t'ung<sup>1</sup>*). [*sun<sup>1</sup>*].  
 a boy, a son (*nan<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, ling<sup>4</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>*).  
 and, as, but. M. 400. Rad. 126.  
 also, besides (*ping<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>*).  
 at present, now (*ju<sup>2</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>*).  
 henceforth (*ts'ung<sup>2</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>*).  
 that, and nothing else; finished.  
 also, moreover (*k'uang<sup>2</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>*).

**ÉRĤ<sup>3</sup> 406b** 耳耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-p'ang<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-erh<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 耳  
*êrh<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup>* 耳

the ear; handles (as a box, etc.)  
 a whisper in the ear. [Rad. 128].  
 an ear pillow (*chên<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>*).  
 ear-rings.  
 a side room (*t'ao<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>3</sup>*).  
 capacity to hear.  
 ear-rings (*cho<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, chui<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>*).  
 credulous (*ch'ing<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>*).  
 drum of ear.  
 to slap the ear, a slap.  
 the power of hearing (*t'ing<sup>1</sup>*).  
 deaf, deafness.  
 deaf and dumb (*ya<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>*).  
 a single-leaved door; a side door.  
 a ringing in the ears.  
 ears and eyes, spies. (*tso<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>*).  
 fig. all new. [ear.  
 cheek bones, the side face, box on  
 indifference to, inattention (*pu<sup>4</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>*  
 ear covers. Note 22. [*shên<sup>2</sup>*].  
 deaf, hard of hearing (*lung<sup>2</sup>*).  
 stopped ears, ear-wax.  
 to give ear to anything, credulous.  
 a remote descendant (*hou<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>*).

êrh<sup>3</sup>-tî<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 耳底子  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-t'î<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>4</sup> 耳提面命  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 耳聽  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>4</sup> 耳聽心受  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>3</sup> 耳朵  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup> 耳朵軟  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 耳子  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 耳挖子  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 耳聞  
 êrh<sup>3</sup> 407b 食 餌 335c720a  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 餌餅  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 餌食  
 êrh<sup>3</sup> 408c 艾爾 爾 336b720c  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup> 爾撒  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> (ts'ao<sup>2</sup>) 爾等 (曹)  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup> 爾我  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup> 爾雅  
 êrh<sup>3</sup> 409a 走 迺 迺 336c721a  
 êrh<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 迺來  
 êrh<sup>3</sup> 407b 玉 珥 335b720c

pain in ear (t'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 to admonish sharply face to face  
 to hear (wên<sup>2</sup>). [(tsé<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hear and take to heart.  
 the ear.  
 credulous.  
 trunnions of a gun (p'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an ear-pick.  
 to hear, hearsay (fêng<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a kind of cake; a bait.  
 same.  
 same.  
 you, your; a response.  
 Jesus (Moslem name).  
 you (ni<sup>3</sup> mên<sup>1</sup>).  
 you and I. [tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 ancient Chinese dictionary (tzũ<sup>4</sup>  
 near to, close to, at hand (chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 recent, recently (chin<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>). [sun.  
 ear-ornaments; parhelion or dog-

ÊRH<sup>4</sup> 409b 二 貳 二 337a721b  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>- 二宅先生  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-ch'î<sup>1</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup> 二七  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 二氣  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 二價  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-chín<sup>1</sup> 二斤  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 二親  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>ko<sup>2</sup> 二重人格  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 二二忽忽  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 二府  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 二心  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-j<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 二尾子  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 二人  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 二人轎  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup> 二人檣  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 二人同心  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 二更天  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 二姑娘  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 二拉二手  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 二來  
 êrh<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 二來來

two, both (see end) Rad. 7.  
 a geomancer (fêng<sup>1</sup>shui<sup>3</sup>, yin<sup>1</sup>yang<sup>2</sup>-  
 fourteen.  
 i. e., yin<sup>1</sup> and yang<sup>2</sup>.  
 two prices (yen<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 two catties.  
 parents (shuang<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>, fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
 double personality.  
 hesitating, confused (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup>  
 a sub-prefect O. [pu<sup>4</sup> ting<sup>4</sup>).  
 double-minded (han<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>).  
 male fighting cricket; an hermaph-  
 the two men, parents (lia<sup>3</sup>). [rodite.  
 a two-bearer sedan (t'ai<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a two-man bench (pan<sup>3</sup> têng<sup>4</sup>).  
 two persons of one mind. [ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 2nd watch of the night (ting<sup>4</sup>  
 younger of two sisters (tzũ<sup>3</sup> moi<sup>4</sup>).  
 indistinctly heard.  
 in the second place (êrh<sup>4</sup> tsé<sup>2</sup>).  
 a widow marrying again (kai<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).

<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	二藍	navy blue (lan <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>	二兩	two taels or ounces.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	二馬車	a water pipe.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>3</sup></i>	二毛皮襖	a skin-coat with medium length
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	二門	a side-gate. [wool.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	二把手	four handled barrow for two men.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	二百五	a simpleton (pan <sup>4</sup> han <sup>2</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	二膀子	the fore-arm.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup></i>	二三	two or three.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	二十	twenty.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	二十幾	[3rd decade).
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	二十八宿	what is the day of the month? (in
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	二十四孝	the signs of the Zodiac. R. 356.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	二套車	the Paragons of Filial Piety.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>3</sup></i>	二等公使	a two-horse carriage or cart.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	二天	Minister Plenipotentiary.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	二則	two chances of life.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	二次	in the second place, next.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	二位	twice (êrh <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> , tsao <sup>1</sup> , t'ang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	二五不當	two or both gentlemen.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	二五眼	mean, shabby.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	二衙	same (e.g., goods) (hsing <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	二爺	assistant magistrate of a district O.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	二院制	an attendant.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	二月	system of legis. by two Houses N.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup> 410b</i>	貳式	the second month.
<i>êrh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	貳拾	two (in accounts, bank-bills &c.).
		twenty.

FA<sup>1</sup> 412c

<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup></i>	發	發 <sup>339c121c</sup>	to send, to issue forth. M. 186.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	發展		extend, expansion.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	發展說		evolutionism.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	發脹		distended (ch'êng <sup>1</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	發潮		damp and mouldy (mei <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	發急		to get excited or anxious (chao <sup>3</sup>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>3</sup></i>	發籍		to get rich, to lay up money. [chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	發起		to spring up, to raise, to promote.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	發起人		a promoter, founder.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>4</sup></i>	發家		to enrich one's family (fu <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	發驕傲		to be or grow proud (ao <sup>4</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	發覺		suddenly became aware, make
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	發酵		ferment; baking powder. [known.
	發怯		to be or become timorous (fa <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	發簽	to issue a warrant ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i>	發遣	to send into exile ( <i>ch'ung<sup>1</sup> chün<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>fan<sup>4</sup></i>	發遣罪犯	to forward a criminal ( <i>ch'iu<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	發酒瘋	delirium tremens ( <i>chiu<sup>3</sup> k'uang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	發呪	to imprecate ( <i>tu<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	發愁	to be or become melancholy ( <i>yu<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	發出	to send forth ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	發怵	to dread, to shrink from ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>3</sup></i>	發喘	short of breath ( <i>ch'uan<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	發去	to send away.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	發奮	to show ardour.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>-</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	發憤忘食	to work with such ardor as to forget
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	發風	to be in heat (animals). [my food,
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	發瘋	leprosy; crazy ( <i>lai<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	發福	to be in good health; stout ( <i>chuang<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	發付	to send, to despatch. [ <i>ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	發汗	to perspire ( <i>ch'u<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	發行	to sell wholesale, to publish ( <i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	發行人	publisher. [ <i>chuang<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	發號	a signal.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup></i>	發黑	to be blackish.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	發洩	to let out, to work off.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	發現 (or 見)	to become manifest, aroused (of
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	發心口疼	dyspeptic. [conscience].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	發信	send a letter ( <i>chi<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	發虛	to feel languid or exhausted.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	發花	to grow dim-sighted.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	發滑	slippery.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	發猾	to be up to tricks, artful ( <i>tiao<sup>1</sup> p'ü<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>	發壞	to spoil, to develop vicious practices.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>	發還	to return.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	發黃	to be or become yellow.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup></i>	發慌	to be flurried or agitated ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	發揮	move, explain.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	發回	to send back.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	發昏	to faint ( <i>hun<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>, ch'ou<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	發紅	to be or to become red. [ <i>fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	發火	to get angry ( <i>nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	發貨	to send goods ( <i>chi<sup>4</sup> sung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	發熱	fever, feverish ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	發軟弱	to grow weak, to betray weakness
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	發乾	to be or feel dry. [(no <sup>4</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).



<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-kci<sup>3</sup></i>	發給	to send out, to issue.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	發科甲	to graduate at public exams. O.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	發客價	to sell to customers (p'i <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	發官價	official price (half that of the people).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	發狂	to be conceited or proud (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	發來	forwarded, come to hand.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	發瘥	to shew one's badness (tsui <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	發懶	to be lazy, languid, (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup></i>	發落	to dispose of, decide a case (tuan <sup>4</sup> ague, aguish (fa <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). [an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup></i>	發冷	fever and ague, remittent fever.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	發冷發熱	to stare idiotically (fa <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>4</sup></i>	發賤	to grow severe, to make ado.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	發利害	prosperous day's business (hsing <sup>1</sup>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	發利市	to become cold, to feel cold. [wang <sup>4</sup> .
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	發涼	to appear lustrous (fang <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	發亮	afraid, frightened (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	發了毛	to settle, to decide, to sentence.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	發落	to spring a leak.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	發漏	to become confused (fa <sup>1</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup></i>	發亂	to be or become numb (ma <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>	發麻	for sale; to sell or expose to sale.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	發賣	to offer goods for sale.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	發賣貨物	to be or become damp and mouldy.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	發霉	to feel gloomy (mên <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> huang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup></i>	發悶	yeast (mien <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	發麵	a yeast bread (mo <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	發麵饅頭	a yeast cake (shao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	發麵餅	to invent, to discover. [chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	發明	to issue a decree or order (shêng <sup>4</sup>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	發命	viscid (chiao <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ). [pao <sup>4</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> .
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>	發黏	to be angry (nao <sup>3</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> , ch'i <sup>4</sup> hên <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup></i>	發怒	to be or feel stiff, intractable.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	發板	to provide travelling expenses (p'an <sup>2</sup>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup></i>	發盤纏	to have feeling of distention. [fei <sup>4</sup> .
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	發飽	to banish (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>	發配	to become stiff, to grow clumsy
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>4</sup></i>	發笨	to lease (tsu <sup>1</sup> , tien <sup>3</sup> ). [(ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup></i>	發批	to make known. [business.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	發表	to issue a warrant, advertisement of
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	發票	to go to war; to march an army.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	發兵	to fall sick (huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	發病	

<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup></i>	發喪	to bury (pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	發澀	puckery taste.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup></i>	發燒	a raging fever, to be hot (fa <sup>1</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	發身	to become an adult (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	發生	to manifest, to happen. [tsao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	發生萬物	to bring forth all things (ch'uang <sup>4</sup>
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	發誓	to swear, to vow (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	發市	to make sales (chu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	發售	to sell (mai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-suan<sup>1</sup></i>	發酸	to be or become sour.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	發送	to attend a funeral (ch'u <sup>1</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> (yang<sup>2</sup>)</i>	發達 (揚)	to rise in life (fa <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup></i>	發呆	to stare stupidly (chêng <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	發單	to send a bill, to issue a permit.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	發條	a coiled spring, a spring (huang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	發帖	to issue invitations (hsia <sup>4</sup> t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	發電	to send a telegram (tien <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	發電機	dynamo.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>	發抖	to tremble (tou <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	發財	to become rich (tê <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	發燥	to get excited, the day is sultry.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	發作	to become, to break out, as illness.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	發兌	retail (ling <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	發旺	to flourish (hsing <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	發往軍台	to condemn to the post-roads.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	發威	to stand on one's dignity (t'i <sup>3</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	發烏	to be a dull black as varnish (ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	發芽	to put up a shoot (mêng <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	發瘧子	to have fever and ague (fa <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	發言	to speak (or 語).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	發言權	right of free speech N.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	發硬	to be or become hard (kang <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	發愿	to vow (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	發暈	to be or feel dizzy (t'ou <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup> 411b</i>	人 伐 <sup>33Sc122b</sup>	to cut down, to strike; to reduce.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	伐紂	to punish Chou (a tyrant).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	伐中原	to punish China.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	伐國	to subject a country (ch'in <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	伐木	to cut down timber (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	伐冰	to break ice.
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	伐樹	to cut down a tree (k'an <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	伐倒了	felled (of a tree).

<i>fa<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	伐罪	to punish an offence (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>FA<sup>2</sup> 410a</b> 水 冚 灑	法 <sup>338a123a</sup>	law, plan, also (3. 4.) M. 282.
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	法場	an execution ground (ssü <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	法器	musical instruments used by priests
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	法治	jurisdiction. [(ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	法制	laws (wang <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> , lü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	法制局	Legislative Bureau at Peking.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	法號	your name (asking Buddhist priest).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>2</sup></i>	法科	legal course.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	法官	a priest exorcist, Judge (sung <sup>4</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	法國	France.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	法藍 (蘭)	enamel (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , ching <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	法蘭西	France (or 耶).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	法理	legality.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	法令	commands, orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup></i>	法螺	fig. braggadocio.
<i>fa<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	法律	laws, statutes (lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	法律自由	liberty based on law.
<i>fa<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	法律博士	LL. D.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	法輪	the wheel of the law, emblem of
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	法輪常轉	same, always revolving. [Budd.
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	法碼	standard weights.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	法門	a temple gate, Budd. (shan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	法名	same as <i>fa<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i> above.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	法命	commands, orders.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	法部	Board of Justice. [ming <sup>2</sup> , ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	法審師爺	law secretary in yamêns (hsing <sup>2</sup>
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	法式	methods, plans (chi <sup>4</sup> mon <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	法術	tricks, black art (hsieh <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	法帖	a copy head; a specimen of good
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	法典	code of laws (lü <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [writing.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	法定	to enact, fix a custom.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	法庭	court of law. [t'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	法則	rules, method, patterns (kuei <sup>1</sup>
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	法度	same (chang <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ). [difficulty.
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	法子	a plan, a method, a way out of a
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	法王	King of the law—Buddha (fo <sup>2</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	法網	execution of the laws.
<i>fa<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	法文	the French text e. g. of treaty.
<i>fa<sup>2</sup> 414b</i>	罰	to punish, to fine (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fa<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	罰錢	to fine (k'ou <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).

- fa<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>* 罰金  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 罰金保出  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>* 罰俸  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 罰俸六月  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>* 罰項  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup>* 罰款  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>2</sup>* 罰跪  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>* 罰棍  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>* 罰糧  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>* 罰了不打  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>* 罰米  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-n<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>* 罰你一杯  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>* 罰罪  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>* 罰銀  
*fa<sup>2</sup> 414a* J 乏<sup>340c122c</sup>  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>* 乏費用  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 乏孩子  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup>* 乏灰  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup>* 乏困  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>* 乏煤  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 乏地  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 乏字紙  
*fa<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 412a* 筏<sup>339a122b</sup> 筏竹  
*fa<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>* 筏渡
- FA<sup>3</sup> 412a** 髮<sup>339b121a</sup>  
*fa<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 髮箋紙  
*fa<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>* 髮赤  
*fa<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 髮髻  
*fa<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 髮室
- FAN<sup>1</sup> 414a** 田 番<sup>341b123a</sup>  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup>* 番茄  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 番紅花  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 番役  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>* 番鬼  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>* 番邦  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-sêng<sup>1</sup>* 番僧  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>* 番石竹  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>* 番攤  
*fan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 番子
- a fine (k'o<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 to demand bail.  
 to forfeit one's pay (fêng<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to forfeit six months' pay.  
 fines (shang<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>, tsê<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 fines.  
 to punish by kneeling (hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 condemn to be scourged (ta<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cut one's pay (as soldiers). [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
 if you fine, you must not beat.  
 to fine in rice (k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fine you a cup (of wine) as forfeit.  
 to punish an offence (shou<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 to fine.  
 weary, fatigued (k'un<sup>4</sup>).  
 out of money (epistolary).  
 a silly child (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>). [by beggars.  
 exhausted ash of opium resmoked  
 weary; in distress (shih<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>.  
 exhausted coal, cinders (hui<sup>1</sup>).  
 exhausted soil. [tzü<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>].  
 paper without writing on it (ching<sup>4</sup>  
 a raft (cha<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [pai<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>].  
 a raft, a ferry boat (mu<sup>4</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>,  
 the hair of the head (t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>, mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a sort of fine paper (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>  
 red hair (ch'ih<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [chih<sup>3</sup>].  
 the tonsure of Taoist priest (tao<sup>4</sup>  
 the first wife. [shih<sup>4</sup>].  
 a time, a turn; wild, barbarous.  
 the tomato (k'an<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 saffron.  
 policeman, constables (pu<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a foreigner (yang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 foreign or barbarous countries (i<sup>4</sup>  
 a Lama priest (la<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>1</sup> sêng<sup>1</sup>). [pang<sup>1</sup>-  
 the dianthus or pink (flower). [1.825-  
 gambling game of South China. W-  
 a thief catcher. a policeman (pu<sup>3</sup>-

<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> 415c	羽 翻 <sup>342a124a</sup>	to come back (see <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup> 反). [ <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	翻案	to rejudge a case ( <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	[ <i>hai</i> <sup>3</sup> 翻車	a spring net for snaring birds ( <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> .	翻江攪海	very disorderly ( <i>luan</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>niao</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	翻筋斗	to turn somersaults ( <i>tsai</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>kên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	翻飛	to fly backwards and forwards ( <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup>	翻花楊梅	a buboe ( <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> <i>wu</i> <sup>1</sup>	翻蓋房屋	to re-build a house.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	翻開書	to open and turn over the leaves.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup>	翻刻必究	reprinters will be prosecuted.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -kun <sup>3</sup>	翻滾	topsy-turvy.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	翻供	to retract one's testimony in court.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	翻過來	turn upside down. [ <i>ning</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	翻來覆去	tumbling or tossing about ( <i>an</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	翻臉	to change countenance (with anger).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup>	翻弄	to toss about ( <i>jao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>luan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>	翻面無情	lost cordiality ( <i>lêng</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	翻身覺	turn over in sleep ( <i>shui</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	翻生	to come back to life.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>	翻騰	topsy turvy; to fly about ( <i>tien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	翻掉	turning over and over ( <i>hêng</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	翻嘴	tattling ( <i>hsien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fei</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> <i>shô</i> <sup>2</sup>	翻嘴學舌	to retract one's words ( <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	翻胃	turned one's stomach (or 反).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	翻眼	to change looks, to play false.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	翻印	infringement of copy-right N.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> 417a	巾 帆 <sup>343b126b</sup>	the sail of a vessel ( <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k'an</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	帆船	sailing vessel.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>	帆篷	a sail ( <i>p'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	帆布	sail-cloth canvas.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> 415b	糸 緡 <sup>342a124b</sup>	to translate; to turn over.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	緡出來	to translate.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	緡譯	to translate, to interpret.
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	緡譯官	official interpreter ( <i>t'ung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> 415a	幡 <sup>341c124b</sup>	a long flag, streamer ( <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	幡旗	same ( <i>kua</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>kan</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>FAN</b> <sup>2</sup> 416c	凡 凡 <sup>343a126a</sup>	all, common; mortal M. 82 ( <i>su</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	凡常	common, ordinary ( <i>fei</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	凡間	common mass; the world ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	凡夫	a common person. [ <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	凡夫俗子	same ( <i>p'i</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	凡人	all men, everybody; mortals.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	凡例	general rules; an introduction to a
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	凡論	in general terms. [book (hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	凡目	general and particular.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	凡事	everything (i <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> so <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	凡事頭難	beginnings are always difficult.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	凡世	the world (shih <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	凡所有	everything, everybody (chieh <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	凡胎	of human birth (shên <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> , t'o <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	凡調戲	a certain kind of theatrical music.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	凡物	everything (chieh <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	凡要	the most important of the whole.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	凡有	everybody, wherever there is, etc.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 418a</i>	火 煩 <sup>844a125b</sup>	to trouble, vexing (lao <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	煩氣	troublesome (pu <sup>4</sup> nai <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	煩駕	I trouble you, sir (lao <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	煩交	may I trouble you to deliver it?
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	煩絮	repetitious (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> san <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup></i>	煩擾	to vex, to annoy (sao <sup>1</sup> jao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	煩勞	same.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup></i>	煩悶	grieved, vexed, sorry (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	煩難	to regard as a difficulty, troubled.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	煩惱	vexation, annoyance.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	煩瑣	to give trouble to (lo <sup>2</sup> so <sup>1</sup> , lei <sup>4</sup> chui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>4</sup></i>	煩數	troublesome, vexing (see shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	煩帶此信	please convey this letter (epistolary).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 417b</i>	糸 繁 <sup>343c125b</sup>	numerous, multifarious, confused.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>	繁缺	a busy official post (chien <sup>3</sup> ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	繁華	festivities, pomp (fou <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	繁華世界	gloria mundi, this vain world.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	繁盛	abundant (fêng <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> , mao <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup></i>	繁多	multitudinous.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	繁雜	multifarious (pai <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 418a</i>	石 礬 <sup>344a126a</sup>	alum (pai <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-chik<sup>3</sup></i>	礬紙	paper sized with alum.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	礬石	alum (lan <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ). [chieh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 416b</i>	艸 卮 藩 <sup>342c125a</sup>	a boundary, a frontier (pien <sup>1</sup>
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	藩臺	Provincial Treasurer. G. 275 (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 416a</i>	艸 蕃 <sup>342b125a</sup>	luxuriant vegetation. [chêng <sup>4</sup> O.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	蕃生	to generate.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 415b</i>	火 爇 <sup>341c124c</sup>	to roast for sacrifice (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	爇祭	burnt sacrifice.

<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	燔肉	roast meat for sacrifice.
<i>fan<sup>2</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup></i>	燔葬	burial by burning ( <i>pin<sup>4</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup></i> ,
<i>fan<sup>2</sup> 418a</i>	木樊	hedge, cage, S. [ <i>huo<sup>3</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
		[(see <i>fan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<b>FAN<sup>3</sup> 418b</b>	又 反 <sup>344b126c</sup>	to turn, to return; contrary to
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	反案	to send back a case for rehearing.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	反掉	to row back, to back water ( <i>tiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	反照	to reflect back, afternoon Sun.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup></i>	反正	the wrong and the right side, to
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	反擊	counter-attack. [reform.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	反腔	to turn the tune, get the better of
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	反教	defection from one's religion.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	反切	the syllabic mode of spelling.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	反間計	a device to alienate friends ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	反著說	on the contrary said ( <i>tao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup></i>	反轉	to turn round ( <i>chuan<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	反風	a contrary wind ( <i>ting<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	反復	again and again ( <i>tsai<sup>1</sup> san<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	反覆	backwards and forwards; to repeat.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	反覆不定	unsettled ( <i>ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>.ting<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	反性	to become unruly ( <i>kuai<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>	反選	to vote against ( <i>chéng<sup>4</sup> hsüan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	反回	to turn back.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	反悔	to withdraw; repent ( <i>hui<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	反抗	to prevent, to oppose violently.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	反骨	the bump of rebellion.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	反寇	rebels, robbers ( <i>tao<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	反過來	to turn over; to reform ( <i>tao<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	反來覆去	coming and going. [ <i>lai<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>huan<sup>2</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	反老還童	to be or become young again.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	反理	anomaly.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>	反亂	rebellion, anarchy ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	反面	to turn cold shoulder; wrong side
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	反目	to turn eyes away; to squabble. [of.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>	反叛	to desert, to revolt ( <i>tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	反兵	mutinying soldiers ( <i>pien<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	反比例	in inverse ratio ( <i>chéng<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ). [N.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	反表決	negative vote ( <i>chéng<sup>4</sup> piao<sup>3</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup></i> )
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	反病	to have a relapse ( <i>huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	反不如初	not equal to what he was at first.
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	反身	to turn round (standing or lying).
<i>fan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	反倒	to upset, on the contrary ( <i>tieh<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup></i> ).

fan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 反到說  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup> 反側  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 反賊  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 反坐  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 反對  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 反對黨  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 反動  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 反爲不美  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 反胃  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 反應  
 fan<sup>3</sup> 419c 返 返<sup>345b127a</sup>  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup> 返照  
 fan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 返回

on the contrary said (jan<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 rebellious, unsettled.  
 rebels (fan<sup>3</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>). [of false charge.  
 to take place of accused—penalty  
 opposite, to vote against.  
 the opposition in parliament,  
 resisting power, reaction.  
 to turn good into bad.  
 to turn the stomach. Also 翻 (o<sup>3</sup>  
 reaction. [hsin<sup>1</sup>, yüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 to return, to revert to.  
 to reflect back light.  
 to return.

**FAN<sup>4</sup> 421a** 大 犯<sup>346b128b</sup>  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 犯案  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 犯斬罪  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 犯潮  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 犯剿  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 犯姦淫  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 犯禁  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 犯境  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> 犯重喪  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 犯法  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 犯人  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 犯人忌諱  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 犯人一名  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-k'oi<sup>1</sup> 犯科  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 犯官  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 犯規  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> [kuei<sup>1</sup> 犯例  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 犯了場規  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 犯了舊病  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 犯了衆惡  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 犯了規矩  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 犯了脾氣  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 犯了堂規  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 犯律  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 犯邊  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 犯病  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 犯上  
 fan<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 犯聖諱

to violate the laws. M. 244.  
 to commit a crime (fan<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>). [tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to commit a capital crime (fan<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>  
 to get damp, get malaria (fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 confiscation (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 to commit adultery (ssü<sup>1</sup> t'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to violate prohibitions. [frontiers.  
 to break bounds, to violate the  
 to choose a fatal day for burial (chi<sup>2</sup>.  
 to violate the laws (wei<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 criminals (ch'iu<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>, tsui<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to violate the taboo. Note 40.  
 a criminal, one criminal.  
 to offend against the laws (lü<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 a rebel officer (tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to infringe customs (yüeh<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to break the laws.  
 to break rules of exam. hall.  
 a relapse. [pu<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 guilty of all sorts of evil (wu<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup>  
 transgression of custom. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 an outbreak of temper (shih<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>2</sup>  
 to violate the practice of the bench.  
 to break the laws (wang<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cross the frontiers (pien<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have a relapse. Also 反.  
 to offend one's superiors (ch'oi<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>.  
 violate taboo (in names). Note 40.



<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	犯事	to get into trouble ( <i>jê<sup>3</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	犯私	to break the laws.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	犯思量	to set people wondering ( <i>ch'a<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	犯死	to risk one's life ( <i>p'in<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	犯死罪	guilty of a crime deserving death.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	犯他的病	to offend him ( <i>tê<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	犯地	to invade a territory ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	犯罪	to commit a crime ( <i>huo<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	犯罪學	criminology.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	犯王法	to break the laws ( <i>lü<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	犯夜	out after hours without a passport.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 419c</i>	販 貝	to traffic, to deal in; a hawker.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	販貨	traffic in goods ( <i>mai<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	販糧	to deal in corn ( <i>liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	販馬	to deal in horses ( <i>ma<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	販賣	to buy and sell, traffic ( <i>chuan<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	販賣人口	trade in human beings ( <i>kuai<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	販賣子女	trade in boys and girls.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	販子	dealers, pedlars ( <i>shang<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	販運	to transport, to convey.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 420a</i>	食 飯	boiled rice; food; a meal.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	飯案子	booth at fairs for sale of food.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	飯尖	a meal; to take a snack (on the
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	飯庄	a restaurant. [road] ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	飯館子	an eating house ( <i>fan<sup>4</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup></i>	飯鍋	the kettle or pot.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	飯量	capacity for eating, appetite ( <i>chiu<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	飯舖	a restaurant. [liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	飯食	food ( <i>shih<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	飯熟了	the food is cooked ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	飯袋	a rice-bag, a glutton ( <i>chiu<sup>3</sup> nang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	飯單	a napkin or bib.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	飯湯	rice water in which food has been
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	飯店	hotel, boarding-house. [cooked.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	飯菜	rice and vegetables, food.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-tsêng<sup>4</sup></i>	飯甑	a rice boiler or steamer.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup></i>	飯盃	a rice-bowl.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 420b</i>	水 泛	to float, to flow; reckless.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	泛言	vague expressions ( <i>fou<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 421c</i>	竹 範	a pattern; a rule, or custom ( <i>yang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	範常	a constant law or usage ( <i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	範模	a mould or pattern. [kuei <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>		範圍	sphere of action, environment.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 417b</i>	木	梵 <sup>343b127c</sup>	Brahma.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>		梵王	same.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>		梵王經	[Buddha. the Sutra of Fan-wang, father of Sanscrit (yin <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fan<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		梵語	
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 421a</i>	艸	范 <sup>346a128c</sup>	grass, herbage; S.
<i>fan<sup>4</sup> 420c</i>	水	汜	inundate.
[rad., 170 S.]			
<b>FANG<sup>1</sup> 422a</b>	方	方 <sup>347a132a</sup>	square; a region; a prescription, a Buddhist monastery; an abbot.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>		方丈	a Buddhist monastery; an abbot.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup></i>		方針	direction, policy (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ) N.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		方正	square and upright.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iek<sup>3</sup></i>		方且	then, forthwith.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup></i>		方尖塔	a pyramid.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>		方今	at the present time (ju <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup></i>		方桌	a square table (pa <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> , ssü <sup>2</sup>
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>		方舟	Noah's ark. [fang <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup></i>		方輓	square brick, or tile for paving.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		方法	means, plans, methods.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>		方向	direction to be taken (chuan <sup>3</sup>
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-</i>		方向不對	the bearings not right. [hsiang <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup></i>	[tui <sup>4</sup>	方顯	'tis then apparent, etc.,
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>		方壺	square tea-pot (ch'a <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		方可	then it will do (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		方面	phase, tendency, position (i <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup>
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>		方面大耳	i. e., handsome. [mien <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>		方脈	feel the pulse (p'ing <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		方目	square on chess board; index (mu <sup>4</sup>
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>		方伯	a financial commissioner O. [lu <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>		方寶	square ingot sycee (yüan <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>		方便	convenient, good works (pien <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		方式	square.
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>		方單	title deed for land (ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		方的	square (yüan <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		方纔	just now. M. 161 (kang <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>4</sup></i>		方寸	the heart (hsin <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		方子	a doctor's prescription (k'ai <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup>
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>		方字	the square character. [tzü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>		方外	out of the bounds, beyond (o <sup>2</sup> wai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>		方位	location, situation (ti <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>		方藥塊	tablet (medicine).
<i>fang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>		方言	local dialect (hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).

fang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 方圓  
 fang<sup>1</sup> 423c 女妨<sup>348b133b</sup>  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup> 妨礙  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 妨妻  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 妨夫  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> [kuo<sup>2</sup> 妨害  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>- 妨賢病國  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 妨事  
 fang<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 423c 土坊<sup>348b133b</sup>  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 坊官  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 坊里  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup> 坊表  
 fang<sup>1</sup> 425a 辨廿芳<sup>349b133c</sup>  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup> 芳春  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 芳美  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 芳名  
 fang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 芳草

square and round; all round.  
 to impede.  
 obstacle (lan<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>). [hsüing<sup>1</sup>].  
 (a day) unlucky for the bride (chi<sup>2</sup>  
 (a day) unlucky for the husband.  
 detriment. [to the state.  
 a hindrance to good men, a curse  
 consequence, hindrance (ai<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a street, a ward, a shop (tso<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 a petty police magistrate.  
 yamên of foregoings.  
 a good example (p'ai<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 fragrant plants, agreeable.  
 a prosperous spring.  
 delicate, delicious; beautiful.  
 a good reputation (hao<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>  
 fragrant herbs (hsiang<sup>1</sup>). [shêng<sup>1</sup>].

**FANG<sup>2</sup> 425b 阜 阝** 防<sup>350a134b</sup>  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> (huang<sup>1</sup>) 防飢(荒)  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 防禁  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 防範  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 防風  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 防腐劑  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 防閑  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 防護  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 防疫隊  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 防備  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 防避  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 防弊  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 防身  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 防守  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 防賊  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup> 防堵  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup> 防微  
 fang<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 424a 阜房<sup>348c134a</sup>  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup> 房產  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 房脊  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 房契  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 房間  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 房錢  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 房主

a bank; to guard against.  
 to provide against famine.  
 to forbid, to prohibit (chin<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 preventive rules, protective mea-  
 i. e. caraway seeds. [sures.  
 antiseptic (chieh<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>3</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>) N.  
 to obstruct (lan<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to guard against (yü<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 plague inspectors. N.  
 to guard against.  
 to take shelter.  
 guard against abuses (pi<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 self-defence (hu<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to guard, to defend (pao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to guard against thieves, etc.  
 a defence, to guard against.  
 to guard against.  
 to room, a house, an office S.  
 house property, etc.  
 ridge of roof (chi<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 deed of a house, a lease (fang<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>1</sup>).  
 a room, rooms (wu<sup>1</sup>, shê<sup>4</sup>).  
 house rent (tsu<sup>1</sup>).  
 landlord (tung<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).

fang<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 房飛子  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>- 房虛星昂  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>1</sup> [mao<sup>3</sup> 房科  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 房客  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 房吏  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup> 房棟  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 房山  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 房倒屋塌  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup> 房頂  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup> 房東  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 房屋  
 fang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 房檐

**FANG<sup>3</sup>** 426c 人 做<sup>351a134c</sup>  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 做照  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 做紙  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup> 做圈  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 做效  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>- 做效時式  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> [shih<sup>4</sup> 做格  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 做本  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 做樣  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 做影  
 fang<sup>3</sup> 425a 言 訪<sup>349o134c</sup>  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 訪查  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 訪查的確  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 訪見  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 訪知  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 訪確  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 訪賢  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 訪事員  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 訪道  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 訪問  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 訪友  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 訪員  
 fang<sup>3</sup> 424c 米 紡<sup>349b135a</sup>  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 紡車子  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 紡績  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 紡織  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 紡綢  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 紡線  
 fang<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 紡花

notices to let (chao<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>1</sup>).  
 4 stars in almanac showing Sun-an office (chü<sup>4</sup>). [days.  
 tenant (tsu<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>). [days.  
 writer in yamens. [ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 the cross beams of a house (lin<sup>3</sup>  
 gable of house (shan<sup>1</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 general destruction of houses.  
 roof of a house.  
 the landlord of a house (tung<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 the house, buildings (i<sup>1</sup>ch'u<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 eaves of a house.

to copy, to be like (hsiao<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 to copy, to imitate, like (hsiao<sup>4</sup>fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 copy slips (lin<sup>2</sup> t'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 a circular paper-weight.  
 like, in imitation of.  
 to follow the fashion.  
 copy slips (t'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 a copy-book.  
 follow the pattern (yang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 copy slips.  
 to enquire, to search for, visit.  
 to make enquiry into (t'iao<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>,  
 to find out for certain. [ta<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 to visit any one (wang<sup>4</sup>k'an<sup>1</sup>, wang<sup>4</sup>  
 to ascertain on enquiry. [pai<sup>4</sup>, ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to ascertain the truth (ti<sup>1</sup> ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to search for the worthy.  
 reporter for newspaper.  
 to search for the true Doctrine.  
 to enquire into, to ask about (t'an<sup>4</sup>  
 to seek for friends (wên<sup>4</sup>hao<sup>3</sup>. [chih<sup>1</sup>.  
 a reporter for newspaper.  
 to make thread, to spin.  
 a spinning-wheel.  
 to spin thread (nien<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>, ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to spin and weave (chih<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 reeled pongee (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to spin thread (chih<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to spin cotton.

<i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	紡棉花	same.
<i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	紡紗	to spin thread.
<i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	紡絲紬	to make silk thread (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup> 423c 𠄎 𠄎	彷彿 <sup>348b135a</sup>	like, resembling (or 做 above).
<i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	彷彿	same (lei <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> , hsiang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> , hao <sup>3</sup> [ssü <sup>4</sup> ]).
<b>FANG</b> <sup>4</sup> 426a 支 放 <sup>350b135b</sup>		to release, to let go, to put.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chai <sup>4</sup>	放債	to lend money (chieh <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	放賬	to lend money, sell on credit.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	放賑	to distribute relief (chou <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	放棄	to lay aside one's duties.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	放氣	let off steam.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	放假	to grant leave (kao <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'ia <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	放卡子	escorts, guards (pao <sup>2</sup> piao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>	放鎗	to fire a gun (tien <sup>3</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	放戒	to discontinue fasting, etc. (k'ai <sup>1</sup> a swineherd. [chai <sup>1</sup> , ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chai <sup>1</sup> ]).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	放豬	to let out (shih <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	放出	same. [ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	放出去	to distribute food to poor (chou <sup>1</sup> to fly a kite. [Note 24.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	放飯	to start off floating lanterns. See
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup>	放風箏	to put, let down (ko <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	放河燈	let down the screen (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	放下	to bleed. [huai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	放下簾子	to make one's mind easy (k'uan <sup>1</sup> unable to be at ease (kua <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	放血	to allow to go (chun <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	放心	a release permit.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup>	放心不下	to dismiss or close school for a time
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	放行	wide reputation. [(san <sup>4</sup> hsüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	放行單子	depositors in a bank.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>	放學	to let off fireworks (pao <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup>	放乎四海	to set off fancy lights.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	放戶	to set fire to (huo <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	放花	laissez-faire policy N.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	放花燈	to liberate, to let go (shih <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	放火	"open door" policy N.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	放任主義	to open your throat (and yell).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	放開	to receive indictments (yamên).
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	放開門戶	notice of dates for presenting suits.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> sang <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	放開嗓子	to issue, to pay.
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	放告	
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	放告牌	
<i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> -kei <sup>3</sup>	放給	

<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	放狗	let slip the dog.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	放光	to glisten ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>, shan<sup>3</sup>huang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	放工	to dismiss workmen (for the day).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	放空	to go or travel empty, as ship, cart,
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	放空鎗	to fire blank cartridges. [etc.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	放賴	to become obstreperous, to play off.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	放冷箭	to secretly injure ( <i>an<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>ko<sup>4</sup>p'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	放兩個炮	to fire two shots. [jên <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	放馬	to let a horse run free ( <i>hsü<sup>1</sup> ma<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>2</sup></i>	放麥苗	to let cattle eat the sprouts of wheat.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>	放牛	to pasture cattle. [exams.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	放牌	to release batches of candidates at
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup></i>	放盤	a cheap sale.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>	放爆竹	to let off crackers, etc. ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	放砲	to fire cannon ( <i>k'ai<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>, tien<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	放悲聲	to utter a mournful cry.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup></i>	放僻	profligate, dissolute ( <i>fang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>4</sup></i>	放屁	to break wind. [liang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	放兵餉	to give the soldiers pay ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	放不下	unable to put down.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	放赦	to forgive, to pardon, release ( <i>shê<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>k'u<sup>1</sup></i>	放聲大哭	to raise a loud wail. [mien <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	放生	to let go living creatures. Note 23.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup></i>	放收	to disburse and to receive ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	放手	to let go one's hold, to stop work.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	放手不得	unable to let go one's hold.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	放水河	to start floating lanterns Note 24.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	放水燈	same.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup></i>	放鬆	to release, to let go ( <i>sa<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	放肆	dissolute. [chieh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	放大官	appointed a high official ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	放膽子	to pluck up one's courage ( <i>ta<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	放蕩	profligate, loose. [tan <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>chü<sup>1</sup></i>	放蕩不拘	to be profligate ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ho<sup>1</sup> p'iao<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>1</sup></i>	放刁	to grow refractory. [tū <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	放在心裏	to bear in mind.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	放賊	to liberate thieves ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	放走	to release.
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>4</sup></i>	放縱	to give full liberty ( <i>tzü<sup>4</sup> yu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>1</sup></i>	放恣	loose, dissipated ( <i>pai<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	放羊	to tend sheep ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>2</sup></i> ).[(Budd.).
<i>fang<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	放焱口	releasing souls from Purgatory

fang<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 放鷹婦人

FEI<sup>1</sup> 427a 非 非<sup>25</sup>1b136b  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>yüan<sup>2</sup> 非戰鬪員  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 非常  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 非這不解  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 非正式  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 非吃即喝  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 非凡  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 非離  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 非禮  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 非禮勿視  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 非禮勿聽  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 非禮勿言  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 非禮勿動  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 非賣品  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>1</sup> 非僻  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-p'iao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup> 非嫖即賭  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 非生物  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 非是  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 非體  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 非同小可  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 非同尋常  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 非此不行  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup> 非無  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 非語  
 FEI<sup>1</sup> 429b 飛 飛<sup>35</sup>3b136a  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup> 飛叉  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 飛機  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> [p'iao<sup>4</sup> 飛脚  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 飛籤火票  
 fei<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>2</sup> 飛潛動植  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> 飛禽  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup>tsou<sup>3</sup>shou<sup>4</sup> 飛禽走獸  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 飛拳  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 飛礬  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 飛星  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 飛行機  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 飛行家  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 飛行術  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 飛行隊  
 fei<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 飛快

certain sort of bad woman (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> [chi<sup>4</sup>]).  
 not; wrong, vicious, M. 344 Rad.  
 non-combatants (individuals). [175.  
 uncommon (fei<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>2</sup>, hsi<sup>1</sup> han<sup>3</sup>).  
 an indispensable (shao<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>, pi<sup>4</sup>  
 informal (ehêng<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>). [hsü<sup>1</sup>).  
 a worthless person (chiu<sup>3</sup> nang<sup>2</sup>  
 uncommon (fan<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>) [fan<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 unless, without (ch'u<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>1</sup>).  
 indecent, impudent (wu<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>.  
 blameless in seeing (k'an<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 blameless in hearing (t'ing<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 blameless in speaking (shuo<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 blameless in action (hsing<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 not for sale.  
 profligate, abandoned (fang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a profligate (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ho<sup>1</sup> p'iao<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>3</sup>).  
 inorganic matter. N.  
 not real; hollow.  
 disreputable (t'i<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 important (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 exceptional (ko<sup>2</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>).  
 cannot do without this. [(wu<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>1</sup>).  
 not that there isn't—, there is  
 indiscreet or false language.  
 to fly, to go swiftly. Rad 183.  
 a sort of trident.  
 flying machine. N. [(t'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 swift of foot; a mode of kicking  
 urgent summons to arrest (pu<sup>3</sup> na<sup>2</sup>).  
 the 4 kingdoms of living things. M.  
 birds generally (niao<sup>3</sup>). [601.  
 birds and beasts.  
 quick at boxing (ta<sup>3</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 burnt alum (pai<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>2</sup>). [hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
 a shooting star or meteor (tsei<sup>2</sup>  
 aeroplane, air-ship N.  
 aviator N.  
 aviation N.  
 aviation corps N.  
 very fast (su<sup>2</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).

<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	飛白體	characters written as if with insufficient to run swiftly (pên <sup>4</sup> ). [ficient ink.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	飛跑	"flying pencil," quick writing.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	飛筆	"flying whip," a kind of mace.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	飛鞭	"flying rat," the bat (pien <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	飛鼠	to fly upwards (t'êng <sup>2</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	飛騰	aeroplane, air-ship. N.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>3</sup></i>	飛艇	flying rebels (fan <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	飛賊	rapid gymnastics (t'i <sup>3</sup> ts'ao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	飛舞	awnings on side of cart (ch'è <sup>1</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup>
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	飛簷	a good scaler of wall, a house-
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	飛簷走壁	the wild goose (o <sup>2</sup> ). [breaker.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	飛雁	to fly hawks.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup></i>	飛鷹	scudding clouds. [ent's wife.
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>	飛雲	royal concubines; the heir appar-
<i>fei<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 429a</i>	女妃 <sup>353b137a</sup>	royal concubines (pin <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> , ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>	妃嬪	dark red (p'in <sup>3</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ). [tiu <sup>1</sup> tiu <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> .
<i>fei<sup>1</sup> 429a</i>	糸緋 <sup>352b136c</sup>	scarlet red, red as a beet (hung <sup>2</sup>
<i>fei<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	緋紅	

<b>FEI<sup>2</sup> 430b</b>	肉月	肥 <sup>354a137a</sup>	fat (animals), fit loosely (clothes).
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>		肥己	to benefit one's self (li <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>		肥猪	a fat pig (chu <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>		肥壯	stout, lusty, robust (t'ung <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>		肥肉	fat meat (ta <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ). [ching <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		肥馬	a good-conditioned horse.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>3</sup>ch'ing<sup>1</sup>ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>		肥馬輕裘	a wealthy condition (fig.) (fu <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> .
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		肥美之地	good soil, fine country.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-p'ang<sup>4</sup></i>		肥胖	large, fat, corpulent.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>		肥瘦	fat and lean.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>		肥田料	fertilisers (ta <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ). N.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>		肥頭大耳	plump head and big ears.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>		肥皂	the mimosa; native soap (i <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>		肥澤	fat and glossy, sleek.
<i>fei<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>		肥土	rich soil (fei <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>FEI<sup>3</sup> 428c</b>	匚	匪 <sup>352c137c</sup>	not, without; vagabonds, banditti.
<i>fei<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>		匪犯	a criminal (ni <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		匪人	vagabonds (liu <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		匪類	same (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> )
<i>fei<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>		匪徒	vagabonds, banditti (t'u <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>3</sup> 428b</i>	羽	翡 <sup>352b140a</sup>	variegated; a kind of kingfisher.
<i>fei<sup>3</sup>-ts'ui<sup>2</sup></i>		翡翠	the variegated kingfisher; malachite.



fei<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>  
 fei<sup>3</sup> 428c 言 誹<sup>352c</sup> 玉誹<sup>352c</sup> 138b  
 fei<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup>  
 fei<sup>3</sup> 428b 誹 誹<sup>352b</sup> 138a  
 fei<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>  
 fei<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>  
 fei<sup>3</sup>(tzü<sup>3</sup>) 428a 木 非 樨<sup>352a</sup> 138b

a variegated kind of jade (yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to calumniate, to backbite (wu<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>, ts'an<sup>2</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 kind of radish, mean, scanty.  
 a meagre, scanty present.  
 trifling, mean.  
 hazel-shaped nuts.

FEI<sup>4</sup> 431b 貝 費<sup>355a</sup> 139a  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 費 錢  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 費 勁 兒  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 費 盡 心 力  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 費 周 轉  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> 費 唇 舌  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 費 項  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 費 心  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 費 心 思  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 費 工  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 費 力  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 費 力 孩 子  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 費 時  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 費 手  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 費 手 續  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 費 財  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 費 材 料  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 費 牙 勁  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 費 眼  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 費 銀  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 費 用  
 fei<sup>4</sup> 430c 廣 廢<sup>354b</sup> 138c  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 廢 棄  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 廢 紙  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 廢 去  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 廢 話  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> 廢 壞  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 廢 人  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 廢 官  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-kiao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 廢 了 他  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 廢 弛  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 廢 事  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 廢 掉  
 fei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 廢 字

expend, waste (k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>). S.  
 expenditure (hua<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>, shê<sup>1</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to expend energy.  
 have exhausted every thought.  
 to waste much effort (pai<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to waste one's breath (huan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 expenditure, fees.  
 to give trouble; thanks (la<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 expend thought (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 laborious (ch'u<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, lao<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to waste one's strength; bad (of a  
 a bad child (huai<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>). [child].  
 a waste of time (lisü<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 difficult.  
 laborious, troublesome.  
 to waste money.  
 a waste of material.  
 to waste one's breath (pai<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>  
 to try or hurt the eyes. [shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 fees, expenditure (yung<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to spend, expenditure, fees (p'an<sup>2</sup>  
 to abandon, ruined, useless.  
 to abandon (jêng<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>, tiu<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 waste paper (hsi<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 to abolish (mo<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 empty words, irrelevant talk (hu<sup>2</sup>  
 to spoil, to ruin. [shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 a cripple (ts'an<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to dismiss an official (kuan<sup>1</sup> huai<sup>4</sup>  
 destroy it (mieh<sup>4</sup>). [la<sup>1</sup>, ko<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 going to ruin.  
 to waste one's labour.  
 to destroy or annul (ch'u<sup>2</sup> ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 obsolete word.

<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	廢王	to depose a king.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	廢物	a useless thing (abusive).
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	廢約	to abolish or denounce a treaty.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup> 431a</i>	水沸	hubbubbling, raging.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	沸出來	boiled over.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	沸水	boiling water (k'ai <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> , kun <sup>3</sup>
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	沸點	boiling point. [shui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fei<sup>4</sup> 431a</i>	癩	chronic, incurable (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	癩人	an incurable (i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	癩病	an incurable complaint (chi <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 431b</i>	癩	prickly heat, pimples (fü <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	癩毒變瘡	the virus of prickly heat turned to
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	癩子札人	prickly heat pricks one. [a sore.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 432a</i>	肉月肺	the lungs.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	肺家	lungs, lights.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	肺結核	pulmonary consumption (lao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> .
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	肺腑	the lungs, the bowels, in most feelings.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	肺疫	pneumonic plague (ho <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> )
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	肺癆症	consumption. [N.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup></i>	肺癰	an abscess on the lungs.
<i>fei<sup>4</sup> 432b</i>	口吠	to bark (as a dog) (yao <sup>3</sup> , ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>FĒN<sup>1</sup> 432c</b>	刀分	to divide; a share, one-tenth, (noun
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup></i>	分產	to divide up property (ch'an <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup></i>	分爭	to dispute, to contest (k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	分成色	to distinguish good from bad (hao <sup>3</sup>
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	分家	to divide family property. [tai <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fên<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>3</sup> fên<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	分解	to explain (chieh <sup>3</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	分錢	to divide money.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	分枝	to divide into branches. [lien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup></i>	分金爐	a smelting-pot to test gold (shih <sup>4</sup>
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	分輕重	to distinguish light and heavy.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	分出去	divided out to.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	分居	to live separately.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	分局	branch office.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	分種界	race distinctions. N.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	分兒	pitch, degree.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	分發候補	sent out to await office (hou <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup></i>	分肥	divide the spoils (fên <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	分分	to divide into shares. [p'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	分府	a sub-prefect. O.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	分付	to order (see below).

fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ó <sup>4</sup>	分毫不錯	exactly right (ssü <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>2</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>3</sup>	分好歹	to distinguish good from bad.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>	分厚薄	to distinguish thick from thin.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	分析	to analyse, analysis. N.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	分項	dividend.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	分縣	a sub-magistrate in <i>hsien</i> . O.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	分心	a divided or distracted mind.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	分貨	to share goods (huo <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fĕn <sup>4</sup>	分一分	to give or receive one's share.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	分開	to divide, to distinguish (ko <sup>2</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	分高低	to distinguish good from bad.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -kei <sup>3</sup>	分給	to disburse.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	分割	to divide, as territory.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	分類	to classify.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	分離	to separate, to leave.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	分釐毫絲	portions of a tael.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	分理	to separate, to divide.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	分利	to pay a dividend.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -chĕ <sup>3</sup>	分利者	consumers.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>	分兩	weight. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
fĕn <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup>	分兩院住	to live in separate courts (yüan <sup>4</sup>
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	分量	weight, heft (ch'ĕng <sup>1</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	分裂	divided.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	分列式	manœuvres.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	分列左右	one either hand.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	分路	to go different roads.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -mĕn <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	分門結黨	to form parties and cabals.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -mĕn <sup>2</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	分門別戶	to separate (of families or sects).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	分娩	child-birth (ch'an <sup>3</sup> shĕng <sup>1</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	分明	to distinguish; clearly.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	分內	included in one's duty (i <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> . [fĕn <sup>4</sup> ]).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	分內之事	the duties of one's situation (pĕn <sup>3</sup>
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	分派	to apportion duties, to appoint.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	分表	to disperse, to distribute.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	分別	to separate, to differ (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>3</sup>	分別好歹	to distinguish good from bad.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>2</sup>	分辨	to discriminate, to distinguish.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	分辨是非	to discuss right and wrong, discri-
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	分撥	to detach, to appoint. [minate.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>3</sup>	分不清楚	cannot be clearly divided.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	分不出	unable to distinguish.
fĕn <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	分不開	not to be pulled apart.

fĕn¹-pu⁴-p'ing²	分不平	unequally divided, unequal.
fĕn¹-san⁴	分散	to disperse, to distribute.
fĕn¹-shang⁴-hsia⁴	分上下	to distinguish high from low.
fĕn¹-shĕn¹-fa³-ĕrh³	分身法兒	a trick to be in two places at once.
fĕn¹-shou³	分手	to separate from a friend.
fĕn¹-shu⁴	分數	grade of advancement (ch'ĕng² chi¹).
fĕn¹-so³-tang¹-jan³	分所當然	fitting, proper (an¹ fĕn⁴).
fĕn¹-ssu¹-pu⁴-tung⁴	分絲不動	not to budge a feather's weight
fĕn¹-ssü¹	分司	petty magistrate O. [(ssü¹ hao²).
fĕn¹-su⁴	分訴	to go into the details of a grievance
fĕn¹-sung⁴	分送	distribute. [(han³ yüan¹).
fĕn¹-tê²-ch'u¹	分得出	able to distinguish.
fĕn¹-tĕng³-ti⁴	分等第	to distinguish grades (ch'ĕng² tu⁴).
fĕn¹-ti⁴-chün¹-yün²	分的均勻	divided equally.
fĕn¹-ts'ai²	分財	to divide wealth (ch'ien² t'sai²).
fĕn¹-tsang¹-pu⁴-p'ing²	分賊不平	to divide the booty unjustly.
fĕn¹-ts'ĕng²-tz'ü⁴	分層次	to act orderly or in order.
fĕn¹-tso⁴	分作	to divided, to parcel out.
fĕn¹-tsun¹-pei¹	分尊卑	to distinguish the superior from the
fĕn¹-tung¹-hsi¹	分東西	to divide things (tsang¹). [inferior.
fĕn¹-tzū¹	分資	subscription tickets (p'iao⁴).
fĕn¹-tzū³	分子	a share, fractional part (ku³ fĕn⁴).
fĕn¹-tz'ü⁴	分次	by instalments.
fĕn¹-tz'ü⁴-hsü⁴	分次序	in order, in rotation (lün² liu². [wai⁴).
fĕn⁴-wai⁴	分外	extraordinary; extra (duty, etc.) (o²
fĕn⁴-wei⁴	分位	social standing; condition (ti⁴ wei⁴).
fĕn¹-wĕn²	分文	a fraction, a single cash.
fĕn¹-wĕn²-pu⁴-ch'ü³	分文不取	will not take a cash.
fĕn¹-yang¹	分秧	separate young sprouts of grain.
fĕn¹-yeh⁴	分業	division of labour.
fĕn¹-yu¹	分憂	to share another's sorrows (t'ü³ t'ieh⁴).
fĕn¹-yüan⁴-chin⁴	分遠近	to distinguish near and far.
fĕn¹ 434c	口 吩 <sup>357c129c</sup>	to order (chu² fu⁴).
fĕn¹-fu⁴	吩附	same (ming⁴ ling⁴).
fĕn¹-fu⁴-t'a¹	吩咐他	order him.
fĕn¹ 436a	糸 紛 <sup>358c139b</sup>	perplexed, confused (lün¹).
fĕn¹-fĕn¹	紛紛	numerous, abundant; rejoiced.
fĕn¹-fĕn¹-i⁴-lun⁴	紛紛議論	dissensions in council (fĕn¹ chĕng¹).
fĕn¹-fĕn¹-pu⁴-i¹	紛紛不一	numerous and different.
fĕn¹-luan⁴	紛亂	same.
fĕn¹ 435b	气 氛 <sup>358a129c</sup>	fume, vapour; noxious.
fĕn¹-ch'ĕn²	氛塵	rebels (p'an⁴ lün⁴).

<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup></i>	氛氣	fume, vapour.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup> 436c</i>	艸 廿 芬 <sup>359b129b</sup>	the fragrance of flowers, herbs, etc.
<i>fên<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	芬芳	same (hsiang <sup>1</sup> p'ên <sup>4</sup> p'ên <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>FĒN<sup>2</sup> 437b</b>	土 坎 <sup>359c130b</sup>	a grave (tsang <sup>4</sup> mai <sup>2</sup> , ch'u <sup>1</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup></i>	墳	same (mu <sup>4</sup> , sao <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> , pai <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	墳前燒紙	to burn paper money in front of
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	墳前燒化	same. [tombs.]
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>	墳燭	a great light (kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	墳墓	a grave, a tomb (chin <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	墳山	grave.
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	墳地	a graveyard (mai <sup>2</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	墳塋	a grave, tomb (ying <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	墳院	a graveyard, a cemetery (i <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup> 431a</i>	火 焚 <sup>359b130b</sup>	to burn, to set on fire (shao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	焚紙	to burn paper money.
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	焚香	to burn incense (shao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	焚化	to burn paper money (hsi <sup>2</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	焚毀了	burnt up (jan <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup></i>	焚燒	to burn.
<i>fên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>	焚書坑儒	to burn the books and bury the scholars (as Ch'in shih-huang).
<b>FĒN<sup>3</sup> 435c</b>	米 粉 <sup>358b131a</sup>	meal, flour, powder.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	粉牆	to whitewash a wall.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	粉裝	tricked out.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	粉裝兒	a cosmetic box.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	粉線	a chalk line (used by tailors, etc.).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup></i>	粉花蕩產	ruin one's self over women.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup></i>	粉黃	lemon yellow.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	粉紅	flesh or salmon colour (shui <sup>3</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	粉紅頂戴	salmon color button (official) O.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	粉面	to rouge or powder.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	粉麵子	flour of any kind (mien <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-nên<sup>4</sup></i>	粉嫩	blooming, fair or ruddy.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	粉壁	a whitewashed wall (shua <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup></i>	粉皮	vermicelli (fên <sup>3</sup> t'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup></i>	粉身碎骨	grind him to powder (mo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	粉飾	to decorate, to gloss over (hsiu <sup>1</sup>
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	粉刷洋房	whitewash foreign houses. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	粉絲	vermicelli.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	粉碎	all in pieces, fine as powder.
<i>fên<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	粉袋	tailor's chalk-bag.

- fĕn<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 粉條  
 fĕn<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 粉頭  
 fĕn<sup>3</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup> 粉團  
 fĕn<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>1</sup> 粉刺  
 fĕn<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 粉油
- FĒN<sup>4</sup> 438a** 大 奮<sup>360b132b</sup>  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-chĕn<sup>4</sup> 奮震  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 奮擊  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 奮起  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 奮氣  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup> 奮發  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 奮飛  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 奮興會  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 奮力  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>ch'ĕng<sup>2</sup> 奮力攻城  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 奮力殺賊  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 奮勉  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup> 奮勇
- fĕn<sup>4</sup> 438b** 糞<sup>360c132a</sup>  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup> 糞叉  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 糞蛆  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-k'ĕng<sup>1</sup> 糞坑(池)  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-k'uang<sup>1</sup> 糞筐  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 糞地  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 糞土  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>t'u<sup>3</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 糞土之墻
- fĕn<sup>4</sup> 437c** 心 ↑ 憤<sup>360a131c</sup>  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 憤志  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 憤志讀書  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup> 憤發  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-hĕn<sup>4</sup> 憤恨  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 憤力  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 憤怒
- fĕn<sup>4</sup> 435a** 心 忿<sup>357c131b</sup>  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-hĕn<sup>4</sup> 忿恨  
 fĕn<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 忿怒
- fĕn<sup>4</sup> 434c** 人 份<sup>357c</sup>
- vermicelli (fĕn<sup>3</sup> ssü).  
 a prostitute (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 cakes made of bean or rice flour.  
 a wen, pimple (jou<sup>4</sup> liu<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 whitewash.
- impetuous, to shake.  
 to shake, to quake (chĕn<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to dash against (chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to mount up (t'ĕng<sup>2</sup>).  
 angry (nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to rush or burst forth (ch'uang<sup>3</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>.  
 to fly precipitately (p'ao<sup>3</sup>, pĕn<sup>1</sup>).  
 revival meetings (fu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to exert one's strength (mien<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to attack the city eagerly (kung<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 diligently destroy bandits.  
 energy, vigour (mien<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, lich<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>.  
 to rouse courage (tan<sup>3</sup> yung<sup>3</sup>).  
 excrement, manure (shih<sup>3</sup> niao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a dung fork (lou<sup>1</sup>fĕn<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>, shih<sup>2</sup>fĕn<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>.  
 manure worms or maggots (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>  
 a manure pit. [shan<sup>4</sup>].  
 a manure basket (lou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to manure the ground (chiao<sup>1</sup> fĕn<sup>4</sup>).  
 to manure the ground (ta<sup>4</sup> fĕn<sup>4</sup>).  
 a mud wall (ni<sup>2</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 grief, anger, zeal.  
 zeal, zealous (fa<sup>1</sup> fĕn<sup>4</sup>).  
 zealous in studying (kung<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 zealous, ardent.  
 angry, resentment (nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to exert strength (shih<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 wrathful, indignant (nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 anger, hatred. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>].  
 indignation, resentment (shĕng<sup>1</sup>  
 anger, vexation (nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 portion, lot, share (= 分).  
 [fĕng<sup>1</sup> Rad. 182.  
 the wind, rumour, custom (kua<sup>1</sup>  
 disturbance e.g., in school (an<sup>4</sup>  
 windmill, whirligig. [ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).
- FĒNG<sup>1</sup> 433c** 風 風 風<sup>360c155a</sup>  
 fĕng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 風潮  
 fĕng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ĕi<sup>1</sup> 風車

fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	風車花	the passion flower.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chēng <sup>1</sup>	風箏	a kite (fang <sup>4</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> chēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	風氣	the air; custom, fashion.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	風氣未開	unenlightened (wēn <sup>2</sup> míng <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>	風琴	organ, concertina, etc. (t'an <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	風景	view, prospect. [kang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	風景畫	landscapes.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> [lang <sup>3</sup>	風鏡	wind-goggles.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -	風清月朗	fine breeze and bright moon.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	風情	graceful, bewitching (mei <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	風窗	a window for ventilation.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup>	風吹	a breath of wind; to blow; a hint.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -shai <sup>4</sup>	風吹日晒	constantly exposed to wind and sun.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup>	風吹草動	figurative, e.g., any slight warning.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>	風吹雲散	when the wind blows, clouds dis-
fēng <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>	風寒	a chill, the wind is cold. [perse.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	風息	the wind has ceased.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	風匣	bellows (or 櫃 kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	風箱	same (la <sup>1</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ). [na <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> .
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>2</sup>	風信	the direction of the wind (hsiang <sup>4</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -hsüeh <sup>1</sup> -	風花雪月	the usual themes of poetry.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> [yüeh <sup>4</sup>	風化	to influence by example (kan <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	風火	to blow a fire (shēng <sup>1</sup> huó <sup>3</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	風一陣	a blast of wind.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	風快	as fleet as the wind (chi <sup>2</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	風光	custom, use (fēng <sup>1</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>4</sup>	風浪	wind and waves (k'uang <sup>2</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	風涼	cool, the wind is cool.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	風烈	a strong wind; irascible.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>	風領	a sort of hood or cowl.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	風流	pleasure and gaiety; graceful.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	風流飄飄的	airy, chilly (liang <sup>2</sup> sên <sup>1</sup> sên <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ,
fēng <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	風流才子	stylish young fellows. [han <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	風流子弟	same (kao <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	風爐	a portable fire-place (hsiao <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -lü <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	風呂草	geranium (hsiu <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -lün <sup>2</sup>	風輪	wind-mill.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	風毛	fur border or facing, fringe of hair.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	風帽	a wind cap.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	風冒	a cold in the head (shang <sup>1</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	風門	wind shutters (pai <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	風磨	wind-mill.

fēng <sup>1</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>	風蓬	a sail (fan <sup>1</sup> p'êng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	風波	wind and waves (po <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>	風不順	a contrary wind; unfavourable.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shēng <sup>1</sup>	風聲	rumour, fame (ming <sup>2</sup> shēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	風濕	rheumatism (chin <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>2</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	風霜苦	hardships of the road (hsin <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> [shēng <sup>1</sup>	風水	position, geomancy. [shēng <sup>1</sup> ].
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -	風水先生	a geomancer (êrh <sup>4</sup> chai <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>	風順	the wind favourable (ting <sup>3</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ssū <sup>1</sup>	風絲	a breath of wind.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>	風俗	custom, manners (kuei <sup>1</sup> chū <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup>	風調	the wind moderate.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> shun <sup>4</sup>	風調雨順	prosperous, favourable (hsing <sup>1</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	風蹤迹	the effects of a wind. [wang <sup>4</sup> ].
fēng <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>3</sup>	風土人情	manners and customs.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>1</sup>	風尾松	the poplar, the aspen (yang <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	風聞	hearsay, rumour (êrh <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	風雅	graceful, elegant (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -fēng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	風言風語	floating rumours, hearsay (yao <sup>2</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	風雨	wind and rain (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ). [yen <sup>2</sup> ].
fēng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> tso <sup>1</sup>	風雨交作	wind and rain together.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	風雨表	barometer (han <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	風雨不止	cannot stay for wind or rain, e. g.,
fēng <sup>1</sup> 445b	寸封 <sup>356a157a</sup>	to seal; an envelope S. [couriers.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	封疆	to close a frontier (pien <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup>	封疆大吏	the high provincial officials.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup>	封建制度	fendal system (kung <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>4</sup>	封建時代	fendal age.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	封禁	to seal up (chin <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup>	封禁海口	blockade of ports.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	封船	to impress boats (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	封爵	to confer a title or rank.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	封河	to close a river by frost (tung <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> hou <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup>	封侯拜相	to become a minister (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	封人	a frontier guard (pien <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	封誥	to bestow rank on wives (chui <sup>1</sup>
fēng <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	封口	to close up or seal (yin <sup>4</sup> ). [fēng <sup>1</sup> ].
fēng <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	封口信	a sealed letter (hsin <sup>4</sup> fēng <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	封官	to appoint to office (tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
fēng <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -tsêng <sup>4</sup> -	封官贈職	to bestow office and titles, e. g.,
fēng <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>4</sup> [chih <sup>2</sup>	封蠟	sealing-wax (huo <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> ). (Emperor.
fēng <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	封門	to seal up a door.



fêng <sup>1</sup> -p'í <sup>2</sup>	封批	the writing on government seals.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -p'í <sup>1</sup>	封皮	paper labels for sealing (t'ich <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup>	封喪	a certain attendant at funerals.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> [chiang <sup>4</sup>	封神	to deify, to canonise. Note 25.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>3</sup> -	封神斬將	making gods and beheading generals
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>	封神榜	the list of deified beings. [(fig.).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	封神演義	a famous book on the gods.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> (hsin <sup>4</sup> )	封書 (信)	to seal a letter.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	封鎖	to lock up and seal. (Note order).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	封套	an envelope, a paper bag.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup>	封條	labels for sealing on letters.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tsêng <sup>4</sup>	封贈	to confer office or title on one's
fêng <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	封筒	an envelope. [father, etc.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	封印	to close yamên for the new year.
fêng <sup>1</sup> 445a	豆 豐 <sup>365c157c</sup>	abundant, flourishing (mao <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> )
fêng <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	豐富	rich, affluent (fu <sup>4</sup> ). [S.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	豐阜	abundant (fan <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -hêng <sup>2</sup>	豐亨	same.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	豐厚	thick, substantial, rich.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	豐滿	abundant, plentiful.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	豐年	a good harvest (mien <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	豐盛	full, plentiful, abundant.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	豐收	an abundant harvest (chien <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>	豐熟	an abundant harvest (mien <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>2</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	豐足	ample (man <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> , fêng <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ). [hao <sup>3</sup> .
fêng <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	豐盈	same (ch'ó <sup>4</sup> ch'ó <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	豐裕	abundant. [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
fêng <sup>1</sup> 441b	疒 瘋 <sup>330a156a</sup>	leprosy, insanity, paralysis (ma <sup>3</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	瘋話	ravings, gibberish (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>3</sup>	瘋狗咬	the bite of a mad dog.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	瘋沫子	froth indicating mania.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>3</sup>	瘋跑	to run like mad (pên <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	瘋病	paralysis, palsy (pan <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	瘋癱	same (t'an <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ). [sui <sup>2</sup> ].
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>1</sup>	瘋顛	lunatic, silly (tien <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	瘋子	a madman, a maniac (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> sha <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> 442c	虫 蜂 <sup>364a156c</sup>	a bee or wasp (ma <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> , huang <sup>2</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>1</sup>	蜂螫	the sting of a bee. [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
fêng <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>1</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>3</sup>	蜂螫狗咬	the bee stings, the dog bites.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	蜂針	a bee's sting.
fêng <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	蜂房	a bee-hive (mi <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>4</sup>	蜂蠟	bees' wax.

fêng <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>		蜂蜜
fêng <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>		蜂巢蜜
fêng <sup>1</sup> nu <sup>2</sup>		蜂奴
fêng <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		蜂王
fêng <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>		蜂窩
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>1</sup>	[chih <sup>4</sup>	蜂擁
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		蜂擁而至
fêng <sup>1</sup> 442b		丰 <sup>363c156b</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		丰儀
fêng <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>		丰采
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>4</sup> -		丰姿俊秀
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	[hsiu <sup>4</sup>	丰韻
fêng <sup>1</sup> 443a	金	鋒 <sup>364a157a</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>		鋒刃
fêng <sup>1</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>		鋒快
fêng <sup>1</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup>		鋒鋦
fêng <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>		鋒鏑
fêng <sup>1</sup> 442b	山	峰 <sup>363c156b</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> 442b		峯 <sup>363c156b</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>		峯嶺
fêng <sup>1</sup> 445b	邑 卩	豐 <sup>366a158a</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		豐都城
fêng <sup>1</sup> 442c	火	烽 <sup>363c156c</sup>
fêng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>		烽火四起
fêng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup>		烽火台
fêng <sup>1</sup> 441b	木	楓
fêng <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		楓楊樹

<b>FĒNG<sup>2</sup></b> 443b	辵	逢 <sup>364b158b</sup>
fêng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		逢集
fêng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		逢吉
fêng <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>		逢喜
fêng <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		逢凶化吉
fêng <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>		逢年過節
fêng <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		逢山開路
fêng <sup>2</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>		逢雙
fêng <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		逢單
fêng <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup>		逢五排十
fêng <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>		逢迎
fêng <sup>2</sup> 443c	糸	縫 <sup>364c158c</sup>
fêng <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>		縫幾針
fêng <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		縫窮的

honey (t'ion <sup>2</sup> ).
bees store honey.
the slaves of the bee.
the king bee.
a bee's nest or hive.
to swarm forward. [ti <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
pressed forward in swarms (kai <sup>4</sup>
fine, healthy; pleasing, plump, jolly.
an easy, fine manner.
a pleasant or fine countenance.
pleasant, graceful, elegant.
a mellow pleasing sound.
the point of a weapon; the van
point and edge (chien <sup>1</sup> ). [chün <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> .
sharp as a spear point (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
the point of a weapon. [ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
the point of a weapon; the van.
the peak or point of a hill.
peak of a hill.
mountain ranges.
name.
Hades district Szechuan (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
a beacon fire-place.
beacon-lights appeared on all sides.
a beacon (lang <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> tung <sup>1</sup> ).
maple.
plane tree (pa <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).

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to meet, to occur; to oppose. M.
on the day of the market (kan <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
meet with good luck. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
to meet with good fortune (yün <sup>4</sup>
bad fortune changed to good.
various holidays (chieh <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
to open roads over mountains.
on the even days (mei <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>2</sup> san <sup>1</sup> ).
on the odd days, e. g., markets.
on every 5th and 10th, e. g., markets.
to cringe; to go out to meet (huan <sup>1</sup>
to sew (crack=fêng <sup>4</sup> ). [ying <sup>2</sup> ).
to sew a few stitches. [for a living.
poor women who sew in the streets

fêng <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	縫鞋	to make shoes (na <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	縫線	to sew; sewing thread.
fêng <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup>	縫衣機器	sewing-machine (t'ien <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	縫衣裳	to hem or stitch clothes (chên <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	縫口子	to bribe (officials, etc.) (hui <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> chan <sup>4</sup>	縫縫補綻	to mend and patch (p'o <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	縫密行	to sew with fine stitches (chên <sup>1</sup>
fêng <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	縫補	to mend and patch. [chiao <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ].
fêng <sup>2</sup> 446b	馬馮	S.

FĒNG <sup>3</sup> 441c	言	諷 363a159c
fêng <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>3</sup>	諷經祈禱	
fêng <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	諷畫	
fêng <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	諷詩	
fêng <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	諷誦	
fêng <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	諷刺	

FĒNG <sup>4</sup> 444a	大	奉 365a159a
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	奉茶	to receive; to have the honor to.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	奉承	to hand tea (to guest) (hsien <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	奉教	to flatter (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> , pa <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	奉旨	to receive instruction, join the church
fêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>	奉旨進京	to receive the imperial will (shêng <sup>4</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	奉旨鄉試	to go to Peking by Imp. order. [chih <sup>3</sup> .
fêng <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	奉旨會試	an M.A. exam. by Imp. order O.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	奉求	a doctor's exam. by Imp. order O.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	奉勸	to request (yang <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	奉君	receive exhortations of superior.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	奉候	receive orders of sovereign.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	奉獻	to pay one's respects. [etc.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	奉憲	to offer up, to present to a parent,
fêng <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	奉還	to receive from a superior (mêng <sup>2</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	奉揖	to return with thanks (hsieh <sup>4</sup> ). [en <sup>1</sup> .
fêng <sup>4</sup> -jao <sup>3</sup>	奉擾	to make a bow (tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	奉官	to have the honor to trouble you
fêng <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup>	奉公守法	to be officially licensed. [(lao <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> .
fêng <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	奉祿	I observe this law under orders.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> [chün <sup>1</sup>	奉命	emoluments (yang <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ). [ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ].
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	奉命將軍	receive orders of superior (ch'ai <sup>1</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	奉命出征	a general by Imperial orders.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> [chêng <sup>1</sup>	奉拜	to go and punish by Imperial orders.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -p'an <sup>1</sup>	奉攀	to worship, to pay respects to.
		I venture to drag you (invitation).

fêng <sup>4</sup> -p'ei <sup>2</sup>	奉陪	to bear one company (tso <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	奉上	ordered by the Emperor (ch'in <sup>4</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	奉勢	to flatter the powerful. [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
fêng <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	奉事	to serve or wait on a superior.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	奉送	to have the honor to send or give.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	[yün <sup>4</sup> 奉天	Manchuria (shêng <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ). [of.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	奉天承運	entrusted by Heaven with the care
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	奉天府	Moukden, capital of Manchuria.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	奉天行道	preach by Heaven's command.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'oi <sup>1</sup>	[tao <sup>4</sup> 奉託	to ask one to do something. [yang <sup>3</sup> .
fêng <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	奉養	to support one's parents (kung <sup>1</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> -yii <sup>4</sup>	奉諭	to receive orders from superiors.
fêng <sup>4</sup> 444c	人 俸 <sup>365c150c</sup>	government salaries (hsiu <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	俸餉處	commissariat office.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -kei <sup>3</sup>	俸給	salary (hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ). [ment.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	俸祿	government salaries, official emolu-
fêng <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup>	俸祿鮮薄	a small salary (hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	俸滿	official's time up (jên <sup>4</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	俸米	government allowance of rice.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	俸銀	salary (fa <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>4</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> 441c	鳥 鳳 <sup>363a159b</sup>	the phoenix; the empress. R. 40. S.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup>	鳳棲梧桐	phoenix perches on dryandra.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	鳳仙花	the China balsam (chih <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	鳳凰	the phoenix, felicitous omen.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	鳳凰樓	盛京 Moukden (fêng <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	鳳冠	a bride's coronet (kuan <sup>1</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> , hsin <sup>1</sup>
fêng <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	鳳梨	pineapple (po <sup>4</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ). [niang <sup>1</sup> ].
fêng <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>3</sup>	鳳輦	phoenix cart (of Empress).
fêng <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	鳳頭鞋	ornamented ladies' shoes.
fêng <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>	鳳眼竹	a sort of bamboo.
FO <sup>2</sup> 446c	人 佛 <sup>367b153b</sup>	Buddha (shih <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> ).
fo <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	佛教	Buddhism (shih <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ). [ching <sup>1</sup> ].
fo <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	佛法	Buddhist rules, codes or laws (nien <sup>4</sup>
fo <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	佛像	Buddhist images (pai <sup>4</sup> fo <sup>2</sup> ).
fo <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	佛心	i. e., a pure heart (p'oi <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
fo <sup>2</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup>	佛龕	little shrine of Buddha (miao <sup>4</sup> , ssü <sup>4</sup>
fo <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	佛骨	bone of Buddha-relics. [yüan <sup>4</sup> ].
fo <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	佛郎	a franc.
fo <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> (chia <sup>1</sup> )	佛門 (家)	the religion of Buddha (or 道).
fo <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	佛門弟子	a disciple of Buddha (sha <sup>1</sup> mi <sup>1</sup> ).
fo <sup>2</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	佛表	yellow paper for gods (hsi <sup>2</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	佛手	a kind of citron ( <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>	佛手露	a sort of wine ( <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>3</sup>	佛塔	a Buddhist pagoda ( <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'iu</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsu</i> <sup>3</sup>	佛祖	Buddha ( <i>a</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>mi</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'o</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>jan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yeh</i> <sup>2</sup>	佛爺	same ( <i>mi</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>lê</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fo</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [fo <sup>2</sup> ].

<b>FOU<sup>2</sup></b> ( <i>fu</i> ) <sup>449a</sup> 水 ㄨ	浮 <sup>369b140a</sup>	to float, to swim; buoyant ( <i>p'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ên</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮沉	floating and sinking, unsettled
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ên</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮塵	dust ( <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ên</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [( <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮記賬	daily accounts ( <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮橋	a floating bridge ( <i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮住	to stay temporarily ( <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮囂派	(fig.) wind bags ( <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ma</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>p'ai</i> <sup>4</sup> )
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮華	superficial show. [N.
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮來	to come occasionally. [ <i>chên</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮來暫去	come and go by fits and starts ( <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮梁	a floating bridge ( <i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮面	superficial ( <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>1</sup>	浮標	a buoy.
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>1</sup>	浮薄	levity ( <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pao</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	浮漂漂的	very unsubstantial ( <i>hsü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts-ao</i> <sup>3</sup>	浮萍草	duckweed. [ <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jo</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮生若夢	life passes away like a dream ( <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮石	pumice stone ( <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup>	浮水	to swim (read <i>fu</i> ) ( <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮頭	flotsam.
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮財	uncertain riches ( <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>kuei</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsao</i> <sup>4</sup>	浮躁	volatile. [ <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'un</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮存	to live for a time at a place ( <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮言	rumour, hearsay ( <i>yao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮餘	superfluous, surplus ( <i>shêng</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yün</i> <sup>2</sup>	浮雲	floating clouds, light clouds ( <i>yün</i> <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>FOU<sup>3</sup></b> 448b	口 否 <sup>368c141b</sup>	not, if not, not so ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'üeh</i> <sup>2</sup>	否決	to vote against. N.
<i>fou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup>	否認	veto. N.
<i>fou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup>	否定	to decide in the negative. N.
<i>fou</i> <sup>3</sup> 450a	缶 甌 缶 <sup>370a141a</sup>	a jar, crockery. Rad. 121.

<b>FOU<sup>4</sup></b> ( <i>tzü</i> ) <sup>450b</sup> 土	埠 <sup>370b713a</sup>	a port, an anchorage. Also <i>pu</i> .
<i>fou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup>	埠口	any sea or river port ( <i>hai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	埠頭	same ( <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).

- fou*<sup>4</sup> 450a 阜 mound, abundant. See *fu*<sup>4</sup>. Rad. 170.  
[then, now.]
- FU**<sup>1</sup> 450c 大 夫 370c142a a husband 2nd tone = a particle.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'ang*<sup>4</sup>-*fu*<sup>4</sup>-*sui*<sup>2</sup> 夫唱婦隨 domestic harmony. Note 26.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>1</sup> 夫妻 husband and wife (*kung*<sup>1</sup> *mu*<sup>3</sup> *lia*<sup>3</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>1</sup>-*lia*<sup>3</sup> 夫妻倆 same (*ch'êng*<sup>2</sup> *chia*<sup>1</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*chu*<sup>3</sup> 夫主 my late husband.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*chün*<sup>1</sup> 夫君 a husband (*chang*<sup>4</sup> *fu*<sup>1</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*fu*<sup>4</sup> 夫婦 husband and wife.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*i*<sup>4</sup> 夫役 a porter, a coolie (*t'iao*<sup>1</sup> *fu*<sup>1</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 夫人 a wife, a lady.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*ma*<sup>3</sup> 夫馬 a porter, an express horse.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*t'ou*<sup>2</sup> 夫頭 head coolie.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 夫子 a sage, a teacher; a husband; you-  
*fu*<sup>1</sup> (*tzü*) 452c 夫 夫 372a142o bran (*wei*<sup>4</sup> *shêng*<sup>1</sup> *k'ou*<sup>3</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*liao*<sup>4</sup> 夫料 fodder (*ts'ao*<sup>3</sup> *liao*<sup>4</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*p'i*<sup>2</sup> 夫皮 dandruff.  
*fu*<sup>1</sup> 455a 肉 月 膚 374a143c the skin (*p'i*<sup>2</sup>). [t'i<sup>3</sup>].  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*chi*<sup>1</sup> 膚肌 the skin; the body or flesh (*shên*<sup>1</sup>  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*p'i*<sup>2</sup> 膚皮 the skin. [(k'uai<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>1</sup>-*p'i*<sup>2</sup>-*ts'êng*<sup>4</sup>-*yang*<sup>3</sup> 膚皮蹭癢 scratching the skin—superficial
- FU**<sup>2</sup> 461a 示 福 379b150a happiness, blessings (*wu*<sup>3</sup> *fu*<sup>2</sup>, *hsing*<sup>4</sup>  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*an*<sup>1</sup> 福安 peace and happiness. [(fu<sup>2</sup>)-  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>4</sup> 福氣 happiness, blessings (*huo*<sup>4</sup> *huan*<sup>4</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 福建 the province of Fuchien. W.I. 127.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*chou*<sup>1</sup> 福州 Foochow (*jung*<sup>2</sup> *ch'êng*<sup>2</sup>, *min*<sup>2</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*fên*<sup>4</sup> 福分 fortunate, prosperous (*chi*<sup>2</sup> *hsiang*<sup>2</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 福人 a prosperous man (*fu*<sup>4</sup> *t'ai*<sup>4</sup> *t'ai*<sup>4</sup> *t'i*<sup>1</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*ju*<sup>2</sup>-*tung*<sup>1</sup>-*hai*<sup>3</sup> 福如東海 fig. unbounded happiness (*hsing*<sup>1</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*lu*<sup>4</sup> 福祿 wealth and happiness, prosperity.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*lu*<sup>4</sup>-*shou*<sup>4</sup> 福祿壽 happiness, wealth, and longevity.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*lu*<sup>4</sup>-*wu*<sup>2</sup>-*chiang*<sup>1</sup> 福祿無疆 infinite happiness and wealth.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*ming*<sup>4</sup> 福命 a happy destiny (*ming*<sup>4</sup> *ch'iu*<sup>2</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*shuang*<sup>1</sup>-*chih*<sup>4</sup> 福不雙至 blessings do not come in pairs.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*shan*<sup>4</sup>-*huo*<sup>4</sup>-*yin*<sup>2</sup> 福善禍淫 bless the virtuous and punish etc.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*shou*<sup>4</sup> 福壽 a happy old age (*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> *shou*<sup>4</sup>).  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*shou*<sup>4</sup>-*mien*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'ang*<sup>3</sup> 福壽綿長 happiness and longevity prolonged.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*shou*<sup>4</sup>-*shuang*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'üan*<sup>2</sup> 福壽雙全 happiness and old age together.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*ta*<sup>4</sup>-*liang*<sup>3</sup>-*ta*<sup>4</sup> 福大量大 if your happiness is great, so is  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*tê*<sup>2</sup> 福德 happy and virtuous. [your patience.  
*fu*<sup>2</sup>-*ti*<sup>4</sup> 福地 a prosperous place; Heaven.

<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	福自天來	blessings come from Heaven.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup>	福音	the Gospel ( <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	福音堂	chapel or church ( <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup>	福蔭	blessings through ancestors ( <i>tsu</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>4</sup>	福緣善慶	the good are rewarded ( <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> 459c	人伏	to prostrate; to hide ( <i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ) S.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>	伏查	to humbly examine into.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup>	伏祈	to humbly pray ( <i>k'ên</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ch'iu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	伏氣	to be satisfied, submit ( <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	伏羲氏	an Emperor (2953-2838 B. C.).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>3</sup>	伏想	to humbly think ( <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>la</i> <sup>4</sup>	伏臘	summer and winter ( <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>luan</i> <sup>3</sup>	伏卵	to sit on eggs ( <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>wo</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ping</i> <sup>1</sup>	伏兵	troops lying in ambush ( <i>mai</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup>	伏思	to humbly consider ( <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsiang</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	伏地	to prostrate, an ambush ( <i>mai</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup>	伏天	hot season (July 19—August 18).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup>	伏望	to humbly hope ( <i>yang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wo</i> <sup>1</sup>	伏窩	to sit on eggs ( <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wo</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> 451c	手扶	to assist, to support.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup>	扶乩	to divine by sand. See Note 4.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup>	扶起	to raise up ( <i>ch'an</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	扶起來	same ( <i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup>	扶持	same ( <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	扶助	same.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	扶住	same.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lao</i> <sup>3</sup>	扶老	an old man's staff ( <i>kuai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>luan</i> <sup>2</sup>	扶鸞	to divine by sand, <i>planchette</i> . Note 4.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup>	扶保	to protect, to support ( <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sang</i> <sup>1</sup>	扶桑	country where sun rises.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	扶手	to support by the hand.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> 464c	月般服	to serve, to subdue, clothes ( <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup>	服制	regulations for mourning ( <i>ch'u</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>	服制在身	wearing mourning ( <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	服中生子	to have a son while in mourning.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>4</sup>	[ <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> *] 服衆	conciliate popular feeling.
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup>	服法	to submit to the law ( <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>3</sup>	服管	I submit to his authority ( <i>p'ei</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>man</i> <sup>3</sup>	服滿	expiration of mourning ( <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nei</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>na</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ieh</i> <sup>4</sup> †	服內納妾	to take a concubine when in mourn-
<i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	服侍	to wait upon. [ing for parents.

\*Note 27.

†Note 28.

<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	服侍的	servants (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	服事	to serve, to wait on (shih <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-t'w<sup>3</sup></i>	服水土	to stand the climate (shu <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	服從	to submit and comply (kuei <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	服毒	to take poison purposely (chung <sup>4</sup> social service. [tu <sup>2</sup> ]).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	服務社會	to take medicine (hsia <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	服藥	to take medicine (hsia <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup> (and <sup>4</sup>) 464a 西</i>	覆	on the contrary; to subvert (or to re-examine. [fou <sup>4</sup> ]).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	覆查	to subvert; to repeat.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup></i>	覆反	to subvert; to repeat.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	覆回	to reply (hui <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	覆議	to reconsider. N. [executed.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	覆命	account how orders have been
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	覆盆子	raspberry (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	覆上	to cover over, e.g., gilding (tu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup></i>	覆審	to re-investigate.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	覆試	final or test exam. for M. A. O.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup></i>	覆水難收	you can't gather up spilt water
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	覆載之恩	favor, such as God's. [(tao <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>	覆壓	to overthrow.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup> 458b 竹</i>	符	spells, charms; to agree or tally
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	符節	a tally, a check (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [S.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	符前言	to fulfil promise (ying <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	符咒	spells, charms, incantations (tu <sup>3</sup>
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	符號	sign (hui <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ). [chou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	符合	a contract; a tally; to reconcile.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	符信	seal of office; official credentials.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	符籙	books on magic (hsieh <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	符板	a tally; a check; a warrant. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	符印	seal; official credentials (pu <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>4</sup>
<i>fu<sup>2</sup> 455a 弓</i>	弗	opposed to, no, not (fou, <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> , pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	弗成	not complete (wan <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	弗敬弗愛	neither respect nor love (kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	弗學	not to learn. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	弗能	unable (pu <sup>4</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup> 454a 支 專</i>	敷	ample; to diffuse.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	敷教	to diffuse instruction (pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	敷佈	to extend everywhere, to distribute.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	敷施	same.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	敷藥	to rub on medicine.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	敷衍	superfluous, padding.
<i>fu<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	敷油	to rub oil on.



- fu<sup>2</sup> 452a 艸 苘 芙<sup>371c144c</sup> a kind of mallow.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 芙蓉 hibiscus.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 芙蓉鏡 a looking-glass (fancy name).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 芙蓉花 African marigold, mimosa.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 芙蓉膏 prepared opium (ta<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 452b 虫 蚨<sup>371c144c</sup> the butterfly; copper money.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 蚨虫 butterfly (hu<sup>2</sup> tieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-tieh<sup>2</sup> 蚨蝶 the butterfly (hu<sup>2</sup> tieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 462a 虫 蝠<sup>380a150b</sup> a flying rat or squirrel, a bat  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup> 蝠鼠 same. [(pien<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 453c 糸 縛<sup>373a141a</sup> to tie, to bind fast (k'un<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 縛雞之力 (fig.) very weak (no<sup>4</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 縛住 to tie, to bind fast.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>2</sup> 縛綁 same.  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 464c 鳥 鳧<sup>382a144b</sup> wild ducks (ya<sup>1</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 鳧裘 clothes made of wild ducks' down.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 鳧茨 duckweed (fou<sup>2</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup> ts'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 鳧鴨 wild ducks (ya<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 460a 艸 苻<sup>378b152b</sup> China root.  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 苻苓 same. [wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 462a 車 輻<sup>380a151a</sup> spokes of a wheel (see ch'ê<sup>1</sup>, ch'ê<sup>1</sup>  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 輻條 spokes of a wheel. [fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 460a 衣 袱<sup>378b152c</sup> a cloth for wrapping bundles (pao<sup>1</sup>  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 455b 巾 拂<sup>374b153c</sup> like, seeming as if (fang<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 456b 髻 髻<sup>375a154a</sup> the hair in disorder; like.  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 461a 巾 幅<sup>379a150c</sup> a roll of cloth, silk, etc.; a picture.  
 fu<sup>2</sup> 454c 人 俘<sup>373c143a</sup> to capture in war; (lo<sup>1</sup> lüo<sup>4</sup>).  
 fu<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup> 俘虜 prisoners of war.
- FU<sup>3</sup> 457b 广 府<sup>376a145b</sup> a palace; a store; W. I. 58.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 府案首 first man in prefectural exam. O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 府丞 Vice-Governor of Peking O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 府知事 prefect N.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-chow<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 府州縣 the various grades of cities O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 府學 a prefectural school O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 府縣官 dist. and prefectural mandarins O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup> 府考 prefectural exam. of students O.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 府庫 a treasury, a depôt.  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 府上 your mansion (kuei<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 府上都好 are your family all well? (chu<sup>4</sup>  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 府署 a prefectural yamên O. [chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 fu<sup>3</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup> 府尊 a Prefect; your honor (pên<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>) O.

<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	府衙門	a Prefect's office O. (wang <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	府尹	Governor of Peking (and Mouk-
<i>fu<sup>3</sup> 457c</i>	人頹 俯 <sup>376b146a</sup>	to bend the head. [den] O,
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	俯察	to condescendingly examine.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	俯就	to make the best of (chiang <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup></i>	俯准	condescend to allow.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	俯伏	to fall prostrate (fu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	俯首	to bend the head (ti <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>mo<sup>4</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	俯首默想	to droop the head and think.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	俯思	same (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	俯仰	to bend, and to raise the head (t'ai <sup>2</sup>
<i>fu<sup>3</sup> 458a</i>	肉 腐 <sup>376c146c</sup>	rotten, corruption (tou <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ). [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ],
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup></i>	腐刑	the punishment of castration (yen <sup>1</sup>
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	腐朽	rotten (hsiu <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ). [ko <sup>1</sup> ],
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>	腐儒	a dolt; pedant, superficial.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>3</sup></i>	腐乳	a kind of milk made from beans.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>	腐爛	rotten.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	腐敗	corrupt, effete (fig.). N.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	腐草爲螢	rotten straw makes fire-flies.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup> 466b</i>	手拈 撫 <sup>383b146b</sup>	to soothe, to pacify (an <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	撫掌	to clap the hands (p'ai <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	撫劍	to grasp a sword (pa <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	撫琴	to play the organ (t'an <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	撫卹	to compassionate.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	撫卹金	pension to survivors. [tu <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>	撫孤	to relieve orphans (kuan <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>1</sup>
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>1</sup></i>	撫標	Governor's troops (chih <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ) O.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	撫台	governor of province O. G. 274.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	撫字	to soothe (an <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	撫慰	to soothe, to pacify (huai <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	撫養	to cherish, to foster.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	撫育	same (ai <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	撫院	a vice-governor O.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup> 453a</i>	車 輔 <sup>372b146b</sup>	to help, to assist.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	輔助	same (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	輔相	mutual help; ministers of state
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-jen<sup>2</sup></i>	輔仁	to help virtue. [(tsai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	輔保	mutual guarantee; to assist.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	輔弼	an assistant; ministers of state.
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>3</sup></i>	輔佐	to assist, to second (fu <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 467a</i>	斤 斧 <sup>384a147a</sup>	an axe or hatchet (tsan <sup>4</sup> , pên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	斧斤	same.

<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	斧	削	to correct and revise.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	斧	頭	the head of an axe, an <b>axe</b> .
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsan</i> <sup>4</sup>	斧	鑿	axe (hammer) and chisel.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsao</i> <sup>2</sup> ( <i>tso</i> <sup>1</sup> )	斧	鑿	hammer and chisel.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> 453b	帶	黻	embroidered, figured.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup>		黼	same ( <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsiu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiu</i> <sup>4</sup>	用	繡	finely embroidered, <b>flowered</b> .
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> 452c		甫	great; begin; just now.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	口	到	just arrived.
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> ( <i>pu</i> ) 452c		哺	to feed as a child, with milk, pap,
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ju</i> <sup>3</sup>	肉	乳	to suckle. [etc. ( <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsa</i> <sup>1</sup>		哺	same. [yang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>3</sup>	月	養	to nourish with milk etc. ( <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> 458a		腑	the abdominal viscera ( <i>liu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsang</i> <sup>4</sup>	金	臟	same ( <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tsang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> 467b		釜	a cooking pan ( <i>kuo</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	肉	臺	a chimney, a flue ( <i>tsao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> 453a		脯	dried meat ( <i>hsiu</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>FU</b> <sup>4</sup> 463b	彳	復	to return; again, to reply used for
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup>		正	to straighten again. [覆 <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> .
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup>		舊	as of old ( <i>chao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		讎	to take revenge ( <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup>		初	to begin again ( <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>		會	Reformed Church (America).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chuan</i> <sup>3</sup>		轉	to return ( <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hui</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup>		返	to return, to repeat.
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>		和	reconcile.
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>		新	to renew ( <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tsao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup>		興	to recover prosperity ( <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>		會	revival meetings ( <i>fên</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huan</i> <sup>2</sup>		還	to repay, to return ( <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>huan</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup>		活	to return to life ( <i>su</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup>		節	Easter.
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>		來	to come again ( <i>yu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>		生	to return to life.
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>4</sup>		又	again, reiterated ( <i>fan</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>		元	to get back to health ( <i>ping</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>		原	to begin again ( <i>huan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> 462c	肉	月	the bowels ( <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fn</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup>		腹	a swelling of the stomach, dropsy.
<i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup>		中	in the belly, or heart ( <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>	腹稿	to compose in the mind (as poetry, the stomach full (tu <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ). [etc.].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>	腹滿	sad; uncomfortable (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup></i>	腹悶	feeling hungry (ai <sup>2</sup> o <sup>4</sup> , jên <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	腹內饑餓	pain in the stomach (t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	腹疼	to give or deliver to; to send to.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 456b</i>	人付 <sup>375a147c</sup>	to repay.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	付償	to send to (sung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	付寄	to deliver over to (chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	付交	to hand money to (huan <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	付錢	all paid over (huan <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	付清	to send to.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	付去	to send a letter (shao <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> (shu<sup>1</sup>)</i>	付信 (書)	to give to.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	付給	handed over to (chiao <sup>1</sup> kei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	付到	to commission, to engage.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	付托 (託)	to give to.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	付與	near; a supplement; to join.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 458c</i>	阜 附 <sup>377b147a</sup>	a supplement.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>	附張	near (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> tsou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	附近	the neighbouring residents (lin <sup>2</sup> whispered into his ear. [shê <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	附近居民	to follow slavishly, sycophant.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	附耳而道	to append, to supplement (pu <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	附和	to add to; to echo another's words.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	附續	to ship goods (tsai <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	附會	the seconder (chü <sup>3</sup> , chu <sup>4</sup> ). N.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	附貨	possessed by a devil (chu <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	附議者	by-laws (chang <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	附鬼	a supplement, an appendix (mu <sup>4</sup> same (po <sup>4</sup> ). [lu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	附例	possessed by (devil) (kan <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	附錄	a B. A. (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> , wên <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> )
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	附編	to join hands. [O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	附身	accessories, e.g., of dress.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	附生	by-laws. [ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	附手	to follow, to submit to (ch'ü <sup>1</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>	附屬品	to go to, to hasten to (wang <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	附則	to go towards; arrived (tao <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	附從	to go to a banquet (yen <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 467c</i>	走 赴 <sup>384b149a</sup>	to go to a meeting (chü <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	赴至	to go to one's post (shang <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	赴席	
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	赴會	
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	赴任	

<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	赴告	to go to inform (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	赴鹿鳴宴	to attend M. A. feast (chū <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ) O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup></i>	赴喪	to attend a funeral (sung <sup>4</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup></i>	赴省	to repair to the capital (province).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup></i>	赴體	possessed of a spirit; hysterics (hun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	赴宴	to go to a banquet (yen <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 462b</i>	富	rich, affluent (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ) S.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>3</sup></i>	富家郎	sons and brothers of a wealthy
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	富家子弟	same (kao <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ). [family.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-l'í<sup>3</sup></i>	富而好禮	the rich are fond of rites.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	富而無驕	rich without pride (difficult).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	富厚	very opulent. [(hsiao <sup>3</sup> k'ang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	富戶	a wealthy man, family or house.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	富人家	a wealthy person (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-jun<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	富潤屋	a rich man's house (chai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	富貴	riches and honours (fu <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	富貴花	the peony (mu <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	富貴人	a rich person; a high official (ts'ai <sup>2</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	富貴貧賤	rich and poor. [chu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	富貴在天	riches and honor depend on Heaven.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	[ping <sup>1</sup> ]富國	to enrich a nation. [the army.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	富國強兵	enrich the kingdom and strengthen
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	富國事	political economy (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	富不了他	it will not make him rich (fa <sup>1</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	富態態的	a genteel, well-to-do look. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	富足	ample wealth (k'uan <sup>1</sup> ch'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup></i>	富翁	a wealthy old gentleman.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	富有	rich (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , ts'ai <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	富有四海	boundless wealth.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	富有天下	a millionaire (tzü <sup>1</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	富於	rich in —.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	富裕 (餘)	a surplus of wealth. [(vs. 正 chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 460c</i>	刀 副	to aid, an assistant; deputy or vice
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	副將	a rank similar to adjutant-general.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	副欽差	assistant minister; chargé d'affaires.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	副主考	assistant grand-examiner O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup></i>	副貳	an assistant.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup></i>	副會長	vice-president of society. N.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	副領事官	a vice-consul (ling <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	副目	corporal. [472. O.-
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	副榜	a grad. rather below a chü-jên. G-
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	副使	the second in an embassy.

<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	副手	assistant (pang <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	副署	to countersign (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup></i>	副帥	assistant commander-in-chief(yüan <sup>3</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	副總統	Vice-President of China.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	副都統	a lieutenant-general O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	副都御史	assistant censor O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	副爺	common name for a sergeant. G. 448.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 466c</i>	父 <sup>383c147a</sup>	a father; a title of respect. Rad. 88.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	父債子還	the son must pay his father's debts.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	父親	one's father (chia <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	父傳子	the father hands it down to his son.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	父骨肉	parental contribution to our bodies.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>	父老	elders (chang <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	父命	a father's orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	父母	father and mother (shuang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	父母官	dist. and prefectural magistrates O.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	父母雙全	both parents still living (tieh <sup>1</sup> niang <sup>2</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>[ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	父母在	same. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	父不父	fathers failing in their duties (hsiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>4</sup></i>	父喪	his father is dead (pu <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	父台(臺)	district magistrate O. (fu <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	父作子述	what the father makes, the son
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	父子	father and son. [speaks of.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	父慈	the affection of a father (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	父業子贖	the son inherits his father's pro-
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	父嚴母慈	father strict, mother kind. [perty.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 467c</i>	負 <sup>384c149c</sup>	to bear on back; turn back on (pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	負債	to be in debt (ch'ien <sup>4</sup> chai <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>3</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	負欠	same. [chai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	負情	ungrateful (ku <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> , k'uei <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	負屈	to be oppressed (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	負恩	ungrateful (wang <sup>4</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> , k'o <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	負販	pedlers (huo <sup>4</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	負心	ungrateful (wang <sup>4</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>3</sup></i>	*負心賊	ungrateful thief.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	負義	to abuse kindness.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	負任	a burden; to fail in one's duty.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	負敗	loss, defeat (shêng <sup>4</sup> , ta <sup>3</sup> ying <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	負背	turn back on, carry on back.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	負戴之恩	parent's love.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	負擔	to bear a burden (pei <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).

\*Note 29.

fu <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	負擔力	responsibility (tsé <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	負違	to rebel, to turn from. [duties.
fu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>1</sup>	負憂	sorrowful; to fail in one's mourning
fu <sup>4</sup> 468c	貝 賦 <sup>385a149b</sup>	to diffuse, levy, a sort of poem.
fu <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> (chih <sup>2</sup> ).	賦性(質)	the natural disposition (ping <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	賦歛	to levy taxes (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	賦布	to spread out. [poetry.
fu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	賦詩	poems and odes, two kinds of
fu <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	賦稅	taxes, impost (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	賦予	to give.
fu <sup>4</sup> 469a	女類 婦 <sup>385b149b</sup>	any married woman, womankind.
fu <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	婦節	a wife's fidelity (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	婦人	a wife, woman generally (ch'ü <sup>1</sup>
fu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	婦容	feminine deportment. [ch'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	婦懷胎	a pregnant woman (chên <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	婦懷孕	same.
fu <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	婦工	the work or duties of a woman.
fu <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	婦貌	feminine appearance or behaviour.
fu <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	婦女	women (niang <sup>2</sup> 'rh mên <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup>	婦女爭競	suffragette struggle N.
fu <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup>	婦女青年會	Y. W. C. A. [fu <sup>4</sup> sui <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup> [hui <sup>2</sup>	婦順	the obedience of a wife (fu <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>4</sup>
fu <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	婦道	women, wives (self styled) (nü <sup>3</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	婦道人家	same.
fu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	婦德	the virtues of a wife. [tê <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	婦從	wife's obedience (san <sup>1</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup>
fu <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	婦子	wife and children (hai <sup>2</sup> t'ü <sup>2</sup> ). [wife.
fu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	婦言	the mode of speech becoming to a
fu <sup>4</sup> 455c	手才 拂 <sup>374c154c</sup>	to brush, to oppose, perverse.
fu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	拂塵	to brush away tears (ts'a <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>3</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chik <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	拂人之性	to thwart a person's disposition.
fu <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>2</sup>	拂戾	perverse, obdurate.
fu <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	拂淚	to wipe away tears (ts'a <sup>1</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -lü <sup>1</sup>	拂慮	to drive away care (hsiao <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	拂拭	to dust off, to wipe away.
fu <sup>4</sup> 453b	人 傅 <sup>373a147b</sup>	a tutor, to lay on S. (shih <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>	傅粉	to apply rouge (ts'a <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>3</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	傅會	to bring together, to make to agree.
fu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	傅顏色	to lay on colours (shua <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	傅油	to apply oil, to anoint (see fu <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
fu <sup>4</sup> 450a	阜 阜 <sup>370a141c</sup>	a mound of earth. Rad. 170.
fu <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	阜盛	full, complete.

<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		阜財	to make wealth (fa <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 463a</i>	衣	複 <sup>381a152a</sup>	lined or double clothes (chia <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>		複姓	double surname (shuang <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>		複選	election of M.P's. N.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>		複雜	miscellaneous, complicated.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 463b</i>	香	馥 <sup>381a151c</sup>	fragrant; fragrance.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		馥香	same (p'ên <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 456b</i>	口	附 <sup>376b147c</sup>	to order, to enjoin (fên <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>		附囑	same (chu <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ). [etc.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 467b</i>	言 *	訃 <sup>384b149a</sup>	announcement of death to friends,
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		訃聞	to hear of a death by letter (pao <sup>4</sup>
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		訃文	death notice. [sang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 457a</i>	馬	駙 <sup>376a147a</sup>	an extra horse harnessed alongside.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		駙馬	an Imperial son-in-law (nü <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> (p'u) 467b</i>	人	仆 <sup>384b184c</sup>	to fall prostrate (fu <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		仆倒在地	to fall prostrate on the ground.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup> 460a</i>	水	洑 <sup>378b152b</sup>	a race, an eddy.
<i>fu<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		洑水	to swim (also fou <sup>2</sup> 浮 shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>HA<sup>1</sup> 469a</b>	口	哈 <sup>386a218a</sup>	to laugh loudly (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		哈哈大笑	to laugh loudly.
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		哈哈的笑	to laugh heartily.
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		哈息	to gasp, to yawn (ta <sup>3</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>		哈喇呢	heavy flannel (to <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>		哈喇吧	shoulder-blades (chien <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		哈喇布	broad-cloth (k'a <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>		哈吧狗	pugnosed Peking dog.
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>3</sup></i>		哈閃	to yawn (ta <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ha<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		哈達門	a gate of Peking (pei <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>HA<sup>2</sup> 521a</b>	虫	蝦 <sup>429a182c</sup>	a frog. Sæ <i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> .
<i>ha<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>		蝦蟆	a frog, a toad (t'ien <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>HAI<sup>1</sup> (k'o) 762b</b>	口	咳 <sup>626b160a</sup>	an exclamation.
<i>hai<sup>1</sup>-sou<sup>4</sup></i>		咳嗽	a cough; to cough (k'o <sup>2</sup> sou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		咳聲	the exclamation <i>hai</i> <sup>1</sup> . [t'an <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>		咳痰	to cough up phlegm; phlegm (t'u <sup>2</sup>
<b>HAI<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 470a</b>	子	孩 <sup>386b160a</sup>	[nien <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		孩氣	a child, children generally (yu <sup>4</sup>
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup></i>		孩赤	childish; inexperienced (wu <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>
			an infant, a child (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> -



<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	孩兒茶	Terra Japonica; Mimosa Catechu.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	孩兒見識	no more experience than a child.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	孩兒花	Terra Japonica; Catechu.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	孩兒似的	like a child.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	孩提	children (tzü <sup>3</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	孩童	a child, a baby (ying <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> , wa <sup>2</sup>
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>	孩子哭	the child cries. [wa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>1</sup></i>	孩子撒潑	child makes a disturbance (lúan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	孩子淘氣	the child is naughty.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-tiek<sup>1</sup></i>	孩子爹	my husband (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup></i>	孩娃	a baby.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup> 627c</i>	是 还	still, even, now, yet, also See huan <sup>2</sup> .
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup></i>	還欠多少	how much still owing? (k'uei <sup>1</sup>
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	還沒吃飯	not yet taken our meal. [ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup>ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	還沒想起	did not think of it (hsiang <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	還沒來	not come yet (wei <sup>4</sup> ts'eng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	還沒完事	not yet finished (wan <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>jên<sup>4</sup></i>	還不承認	still refuses to confess (k'ou <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	還不知足	still unsatisfied?
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup></i>	還不穀	still not enough (pu <sup>4</sup> tsü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	還不怕	still fears not (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	還有	there is still, still have.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	還有一個	there is one yet.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	還有多少	how many more are there.
<i>hai<sup>2</sup> 547a</i>	骨 骸	skeleton (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ) also hsieh <sup>2</sup> [and kai <sup>1</sup> .
<b>HAI<sup>3</sup> 470c</b>	水 彡	the sea (kuo <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	海潮	the tide (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	海角天涯	the horizon (t'ien <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	海僑	emigrants beyond seas (hua <sup>2</sup>
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	海禁大開	the "open door" (political) N.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	海鯨魚	whales.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	海船	sea-going vessels (hang <sup>2</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	海權	sea power or rights N.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	海軍	navy.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	海軍部	Admiralty.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	海軍旗	the navy flag.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	海防	coast-guard or defence.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	海風	a sea-breeze.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	海鹹河淡	the sea is briny, rivers are fresh.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	海絨	sponge.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	海狗	"the sea-dog," the seal.

hai <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	海口	a sea-port (ma <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	海寇	pirates (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	海股	a gulf.
hai <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	海關	the Customs; Super. of Customs (shui <sup>4</sup>
hai <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	海關道	the Customs' Taotai. [kuan <sup>1</sup> ].
hai <sup>3</sup> k'uo <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup>	海闊天空	vast abilities.
hai <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	海來着	as much as one likes.
hai <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	海狸	beaver.
hai <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	海量	broad-minded; self-control.
hai <sup>3</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	海螺	a sea-shell.
hai <sup>3</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	海騾	the beaver (or hai <sup>3</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	海龍	the sea-otter (or hai <sup>3</sup> t'a <sup>3</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	海龍王	Chinese Neptune.
hai <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	海馬	the sea-horse.
hai <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	海馬牙	sea-horse teeth. [chieh <sup>1</sup> ].
hai <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>4</sup>	海罵	to abuse indiscriminately (ma <sup>4</sup>
hai <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	海綿	sponge (hai <sup>3</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	海面上	on the sea.
hai <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	海邊	the sea-coast.
hai <sup>3</sup> -pin <sup>1</sup>	海濱	same.
hai <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	海上	on the sea.
hai <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	海上方	a foreign prescription (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> )-
hai <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	海參	bêche de mer, sea-slugs.
hai <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	海參酒席	a feast of which sea-slugs is the
hai <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	海市	a mirage; groundless. [central dish.
hai <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> mêng <sup>2</sup>	海誓山盟	an everlasting covenant.
hai <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	海水浴	sea-bathing (mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>3</sup>	海獺	the sea-otter.
hai <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	海帶	sea-weed.
hai <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	海塘	bund, river-front (t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	海棠花	name of flower.
hai <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	海棠菓	a kind of cherry-apple.
hai <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	海島	an island.
hai <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	海盜	pirates (hai <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	海隄	breakwater.
hai <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	海底電線	submarine cable.
hai <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	海菜	agar-agar, sea-weed.
hai <sup>3</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	海賊	pirates (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
hai <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	海子	a park in Peking (pei <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> )-
hai <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	海外奇談	strange sea tales.
hai <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup>	海灣	a bay (ao <sup>4</sup> ).

\* Note 31.

<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	海味	a delicacy of the sea (shan <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup>
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	海無邊	the boundless sea. [hai <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>ya<sup>2</sup>ho<sup>3</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup>hui<sup>4</sup></i>	海牙和平會	Hague Conference.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	海洋	seas and oceans.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	海腰	a strait.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	海沿	the sea-coast.

<b>HAI<sup>4</sup> 471c</b>	害 <sup>387c161b</sup>	to hurt, to injure (sun <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	害己	to injure one's self.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	害處	injuries.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup></i>	害羣	harmful to society.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	害衆	to injure the public (ta <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	害蟲	destructive insects (k'un <sup>1</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	害相思	to be love-sick (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>ping<sup>4</sup></i>	害相思病	same.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	害性命	to kill (sha <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>	害羞	shame, to feel ashamed (t'ao <sup>3</sup> k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	害熱	to suffer from heat (chung <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	害人	to injure a person (sun <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	害人利己	injure others and benefit one's self.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup></i>	害冷	to suffer from cold (chung <sup>4</sup> han <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	害民	to injure the people (ts'an <sup>2</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	害命	to kill a person.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	害怕	afraid, to feel afraid (chü <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	害病	to become sick (huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-sao<sup>4</sup></i>	害臊	shame, to be ashamed (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	害傷	to wound.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	害死人	to injure a person so as to cause
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	害他的怕	to be afraid of him. [death.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup> 469c</i>	亥 <sup>386a161a</sup>	horary character; 9 to 11 o'clock
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	亥刻	9 to 11 o'clock P. M. [P. M.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	亥月	the tenth moon. Note 32.
<i>hai<sup>4</sup> 470b</i>	心 恹 <sup>386b161c</sup>	sorrowful, anxious. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	恹眼	to suffer with one's eyes (yen <sup>3</sup>
<i>hai<sup>4</sup> 472a</i>	口 嗒 <sup>388a161c</sup>	alack, hai ya! (ai <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	嗒可惜	alack!
<i>hai<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>	嗒呀	same.

<b>HAN<sup>1</sup> 474c</b>	心 憨 <sup>390b162a</sup>	simple, silly, daft (yü <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>han<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	憨厚	simple, honest (lao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>han<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	憨包	a blockhead, a ninny (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>han<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	憨脖	goitre (hou <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).

han <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	慈生	silly.
han <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	慈蛋	fool, stupid, idiot (pan <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	慈頭郎	a blockhead, an unsophisticated
han <sup>1</sup> 472b	酉 酣 <sup>388b162a</sup>	half-intoxicated, elevated. [person.
han <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	酣睡	to sleep heavily through drink.
han <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	酣醉	half-drunk, hilarious (ho <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>	酣飲	to drink till half-intoxicated.
han <sup>1</sup> 473c	真 預 <sup>389b162b</sup>	slow, tardy, dawdling.
han <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>	預慢	same (man <sup>1</sup> han <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	預大面	a broad face; impudent, shameless.
han <sup>1</sup> 473c	鼻 鼾 <sup>389c162b</sup>	to snore (ta <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>HAN<sup>2</sup> 475c</b>	口 含 <sup>391a162b</sup>	to hold in the mouth; to restrain.
han <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>3</sup>	含 慘	disgraceful (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	含 恨	to cherish resentment (huai <sup>2</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	含 笑	to repress a laugh (hsiao <sup>4</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	含笑花	the magnolia (mu <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>	含 羞	to feel ashamed, to blush (hai <sup>4</sup> sao <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup>	含 糊	to mutter; careless, scamped.
han <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>3</sup>	含 忍	to bear, to put up with.
han <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	含 入	to enter; to put in.
han <sup>2</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	含 容	to endure, to put up with (pao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	含 口	to hold in the mouth (hsien <sup>2</sup> ). [lei <sup>4</sup> ].
han <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	含 淚	to refrain from shedding tears (liu <sup>2</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup>	含 斂	to prepare corpse for burial (ch'êng <sup>2</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	含 露	to refrain from disclosing. [lien <sup>4</sup> ].
han <sup>2</sup> -nu <sup>4</sup>	含 怒	to refrain one's anger; cherish anger.
han <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	含 筆	put point of pencil in mouth.
han <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	含 吐	to spit out, to blurt out (t'u <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup>	含 冤	to bear injustice, etc. (cf. han <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> 476b	山 寒 <sup>391c163b</sup>	cold; poor (lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	寒 顫	to tremble with cold (tung <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	寒 疾	a sort of ague, a cold (yao <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	寒 氣	cold air.
han <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	寒 家	a poor family (p'in <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	寒 窗	a poor student (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	寒 風	a cold wind (liang <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	寒 心	fearful; disheartened at ingratitude.
han <sup>2</sup> -hsüan <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	寒 喧的話	formal enquiries in a letter (t'ao <sup>4</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	寒 衣	winter clothing. [hua <sup>4</sup> ].
han <sup>2</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	寒 熱	cold and hot, fever (jê <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	寒 熱往來	intermittent fever; a year (nien <sup>2</sup> ).

han <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>	寒儒	a poor scholar (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	寒苦	poor, poverty (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	寒官	a poor post (official) (jên <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	寒來	the approach of cold weather.
han <sup>2</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	寒冷	cold; winter (tung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	寒涼	cold, cool; autumn. [Note 21.
han <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	寒露	"cold dew," the ninth month. See
han <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	寒毛	the down on a woman's face.
han <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup>	寒舍	my poor abode. [festival]. Note 21.
han <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	寒食	a term (day before the ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup>	寒士出身	famous as a poor student (p'in <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	寒暑	cold and heat.
han <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	寒暑表	a thermometer (fêng <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>4</sup>	寒縮	retiring, bashful (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	寒帶	arctic circle.
han <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	寒天	cold weather (lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	寒往暑來	cold passes and heat comes.
han <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	寒鴉	crows (white breasted) (wu <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>	寒窑	a disused kiln (shao <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> 475a	水 涵	涵 <sup>390b163a</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	涵量	to soak; to bear; to treat leniently.
han <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	涵包	to treat leniently (k'uan <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	涵養	to be lenient (pao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> -yung <sup>2</sup>	涵容	to cherish; liberal, self-control.
han <sup>2</sup> 474c	函 函 函	函 <sup>390b163a</sup>
han <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	函件	lenient, forgiving.
han <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	函信	a letter, an envelope; to infold.
han <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> [hsiao <sup>4</sup>	函谷關	a letter.
han <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -	函授學校	a letter (hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	函授課程	pass to Shansi.
han <sup>2</sup> 477a	韋 韓	correspondence school. N.
		correspondence course. N.
		Korea (old name). S.
<b>HAN<sup>3</sup> 473b</b>	罕	
han <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	罕見	rare, scarce, (hsi <sup>1</sup> han <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	罕到	rarely seen (shao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	罕聞	rarely come to hand.
han <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	罕言	rarely heard of.
han <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	罕有	reticent, of few words.
han <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	罕有的事	there is rarely, seldom have.
han <sup>3</sup>	口 喊	a rare thing (pai <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	喊叫	to vociferate, to call.
han <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	喊救命	same (hu <sup>1</sup> han <sup>3</sup> ).
		shouting "murder!"

- han<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喊醒了 called awake.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 喊呼 to shout.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup> 喊乾了嗓 shouted his throat dry.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 喊不回來 cannot be called back.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 喊他來 call him.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 喊堂 to announce closing time.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ch'á<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 喊的岔聲 called till my voice cracks.  
 han<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup> 喊冤 to cry for justice in yamên (su<sup>4</sup> [yüan<sup>1</sup>]).
- HAN<sup>4</sup> 478a** 水 彳 漢<sup>393a164b</sup>  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 漢丈 a stature (shên<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>). [Chinese.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 漢朝 the Han dynasty (B: C. 206—A.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 漢氣 bold, manly, defiant. [D. 220).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 漢江 the river Han. [hsi<sup>4</sup>].  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 漢奸 a Chinese spy (tao<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>, chien<sup>1</sup>  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 漢妝 Chinese style of female dress.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 漢裝打扮 Chinese style of dress.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> [pan<sup>4</sup> 漢軍 the Chinese Bannermen (ch'ü<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 漢軍旗人 Chinese Bannermen.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 漢種 the race of Han (Chinese).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 漢人 a Chinese (one of the people).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 漢口 Hankow.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 漢兵 Chinese troops (ping<sup>4</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 漢室 Han dynasty (man<sup>3</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup> 漢壽亭侯 i. e., Kuan<sup>1</sup> Ti<sup>4</sup>, God of War.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [hou<sup>2</sup> 漢子 a Chinese; a man; a husband.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 漢文 Chinese literature (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>).  
**HAN<sup>4</sup> 472a** 水 彳 汗<sup>388c165b</sup>  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 汗巾 perspiration, sweat (ch'ü<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 汗巾的 a sash, a girdle (yao<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 汗流滿面 perspiring freely.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 汗露露的 sweat pouring down one's face.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 汗毛 perspiring freely, quite moist.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 汗斑 the short hair on cuticle.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 汗衫 prickly heat (fei<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 汗透了 a sweat shirt.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 汗透子 sweat has soaked through. [sao<sup>4</sup>].  
 han<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 汗顏 shame, a feeling of shame (hai<sup>4</sup>  
**HAN<sup>4</sup> 474a** 日 旱<sup>389c164c</sup>  
 han<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 旱金蓮 drought, dryland (t'ien<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 han<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 旱船 the nasturtium.  
 han<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 旱蝗 boat-shaped pavilion.  
 drought and locusts (ma<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>3</sup>).

han <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup>		旱澇	drought and inundation (lao <sup>4</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		旱路	road (shui <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>2</sup>		旱魃	demon of drought.
han <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>		旱傘	sun umbrella (yü <sup>3</sup> san <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		旱稻粳米	dry land paddy.
han <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		旱天	drought, dry season.
han <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>		旱災	visitation of drought (chien <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		旱烟	tobacco smoked dry <i>vs.</i> water-pipe.
han <sup>4</sup> 477c	才手	撼 <sup>393a166c</sup>	to move, to shake, excite.
han <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		撼動	same (tao <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>		撼搖	same.
han <sup>4</sup> 477a	羽	翰 <sup>392b166b</sup>	a pencil; a letter (wên <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		翰林	a <i>Han-lin</i> graduate (tien <sup>3</sup> han <sup>4</sup> lin <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>		翰林院	the <i>Han-lin</i> college at Peking.
han <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		翰墨	pencil and ink; literature (pi <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup>		翰苑之才	the talents of a (future) Hanlin.
han <sup>4</sup> 493b	口味	和 <sup>406a254c</sup>	with, together with, to join with.
han <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		和別人	with another person. [See ho <sup>2</sup> .
han <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		和他	with him.
han <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>		和我	with me (kên <sup>1</sup> wo <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> 474b	心小	悍 <sup>390a165a</sup>	cruel (ts'an <sup>2</sup> nio <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		悍婦	a virago (p'o <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> , tiao <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>3</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> 477c	心	憾 <sup>392c166c</sup>	resentful, vexed at (fên <sup>4</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>2</sup>		憾恨	resentful hate.
han <sup>4</sup> 473b	石	砢 <sup>389a165a</sup>	sort of stone.
han <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		砢白玉	white marble.
han <sup>4</sup> 473c	金錁	針 <sup>390a165a</sup>	to solder (hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
han <sup>4</sup> 474b	才	捍	to guard, fend off.
han <sup>4</sup> 478c		厂	cliff. Rad. 29.

**HANG<sup>1</sup> 479a** 石 礮<sup>393c168a</sup> to ram ground down for building.  
 hang<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 礮號 the beater's song (signal given for  
 hang<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 礮歌 same (ta<sup>3</sup> hang<sup>1</sup>). [blow].

**HANG<sup>2</sup> 579c** 行 行<sup>476a207b</sup> a class, series; a row, a firm.  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup> 行秤 steelyard with standard weight.  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 行幾 which brother are you? [hang<sup>2</sup>].  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 行家 class, profession, trade, etc. (tsai<sup>4</sup>  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 行情 custom of the trade (chia<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 行販 to buy and sell (mai<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>, mao<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 行貨 inferior or second hand goods (êrh<sup>4</sup>  
 hang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 行衣服 to stitch clothes (fêng<sup>2</sup>). [wu<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>.]

<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>	行款	column in a book.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>	行規	hong regulations; brokerage ( <i>chang</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	行列	all in a row. [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	行商	a merchant ( <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	行市	market price.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	行當	occupation ( <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	行頭	head of a firm ( <i>tung</i> <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	行子	a tribe, a set, a fellow (contempt).
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	行伍	rank and file ( <i>tui</i> <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> 479c	木 杭 <sup>394b168a</sup>	boat, pontoon S.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	杭州	Hangchow, capital of Chekiang. W.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> 479b	舟 航	a large vessel ( <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>2</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ). [I.117.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	航海家	navigators.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	航空學校	aviation school. N.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> [ <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup>	航路圖	nautical chart.
<i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	航業	art of navigation.

HANG<sup>4</sup> 536a 已 巷<sup>441b190c</sup>

sidestreet, lane. See *hsiang*<sup>4</sup> (*chieh*<sup>1</sup>).

HAO<sup>1</sup> 480b 艸 蒿<sup>21c409c</sup>

asparagus; tansy; worthless.-

*hao*<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>

蒿草

jungle.

*hao*<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>

蒿子

artemisia, burnt to expel mosquitoes

HAO<sup>2</sup> 480b 毛 毫<sup>395a170a</sup>

a small hair; fine, a weight (*ssü*<sup>1</sup>hao<sup>2</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>

毫髮無憾

am extremely willing (*ch'ing*<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>4</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>

毫髮無疑

not the slightest doubt (*ti*<sup>1</sup> ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>

毫厘

a small degree, the least.

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>3</sup>

毫釐不爽

exact to a hair (*pu*<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>1</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>

毫末

petty, trifling (*hsiao*<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>

毫不忍

not bear the slightest.

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>

毫不容

not allow the least.

*hao*<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>kan<sup>1</sup>

毫無相干

not the least connection with.

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>

毫無干涉

same. [ch'u<sup>3</sup>].

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>

毫無可取

not a single good point (*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup>

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>

毫無過犯

blameless (*ch'un*<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>4</sup>chuang<sup>4</sup>

毫無善狀

entirely devoid of a virtuous appear-

*hao*<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>ying<sup>3</sup>hsiang<sup>4</sup>

毫無影像

without the least shadow. [anc.

*hao*<sup>2</sup> 480c 豕 豪<sup>395b171a</sup>

豪

brave, martial, talented.

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>

豪氣

a brave disposition (*ta*<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>3</sup>, yung<sup>3</sup>

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>

豪強

heroic, brave; hero. [kan<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>].

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>

豪傑

a hero (*ying*<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>).

*hao*<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>

豪富

well off (*fu*<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup>).



<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-hêng<sup>4</sup></i>	豪橫		unreasonable dependence on power, Quixotic; a hero. [etc.]
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	豪俠		a ditch, a moat (kou <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>2</sup> 481a</i>	土壕	395b171a	city moat (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ). [huang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	壕坑		trench, moat (chan <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>2</sup> , ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ;
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup></i>	壕溝		defences (moats, trenches).
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>	壕壘		to compare, to estimate; to pull out.
<i>hao<sup>2</sup> 431a</i>	手才 (攤) 攤	395c171c	to pull out the hair.
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	攤髮		a bright summer sky, Heaven.
<i>hao<sup>2</sup> 482c</i>	日昊	397a172a	summer; Heaven (huang <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	昊天		Heaven; God (shang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> , shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	昊天上帝		a kind of crane. R. 52 (hsien <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>2</sup> (ho) 483a</i>	鳥鶴	397b219c	

<b>HAO<sup>3</sup> 483b</b>	女好	397c171c	good; very; to like, <sup>4</sup> (shan <sup>4</sup> ) M. exceedingly good. [173, M. 176.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	好極了		a good many times.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-tz'u<sup>4</sup></i>	好幾次		curiosity.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	好奇心		(abusive) a fine thing!
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	好傢伙		lazy glutton (ch'an <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	好吃懶做		a pleasant prospect; a good time.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-k'uang<sup>4</sup></i>	好景况		a long while (p'o <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	好久		addicted to drink (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	好酒		addicted to profligacy (fang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	好酒色		the Fortunate Union, a novel.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>	好速傳		fond of putting yourself forward.
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	好出頭		advantage, benefit (i <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	好處		fond of dressing (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup>hao<sup>4</sup>tai<sup>4</sup></i>	好穿好戴		a good vacancy (fan <sup>2</sup> ch'üeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>	好缺		fault-finder (shuo <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	好非人者		a good custom. [grave etc.
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	好風俗		a good position, e.g., for a house,
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	好風水		a fine fellow, a stout Chinese (chuang <sup>4</sup> ;
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	好漢子		quietly, with deliberation. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	好漢兒的		quietly, peacefully (an <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	好好的		to like, to be addicted to (p'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	好喜		just like, as if (p'i <sup>4</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	好像		good to learn; devoted to learning <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	好學		very laughable (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	好笑		a good many; a little better (i <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup>
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	好些		a good many. [hsieh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	好些個		lazy, to lounge, to loaf.
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	好閒		fond of sauntering (yu <sup>2</sup> kuang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	好閒遊		

hao <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	好心	kind, good hearted (jên <sup>2</sup> tz'ũ <sup>2</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	好心好意	with the best intentions. [p'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> .
hao <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	好性情	a good natural disposition (hao <sup>3</sup>
hao <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	好花錢	to spend too much money or to like <sup>4</sup>
hao <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	好話	sensible talk. [to, etc. (lang <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	好穢氣	very bad stench (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -hun <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	好混賬人	a fine rascal! (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	好貨不賤	good articles are not cheap (kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	好意	good or kind intention.
hao <sup>3</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	好熱	very hot (jê <sup>4</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	好熱鬧	a great bustle, fête, etc.; to like <sup>4</sup>
hao <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	好人	a good man (shan <sup>4</sup> ). [gaiety, etc.
hao <sup>3</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	好日	a birthday, a holiday, a good day.
hao <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	好如	very like; as good as (hao <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	好容易	precious easy (ironical).
hao <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	好看	good-looking; to like looking at
hao <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	好口角	quarrelsome. [(4) (mei <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	好冷	very cold (han <sup>2</sup> lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
hao <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	好利	covetous, good profit (3) (t'an <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -hiao <sup>3</sup>	好了	finished, ready.
hao <sup>3</sup> -hiao <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	好了沒有	are you better? is it finished?
hao <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	好妙	excellent, admirable.
hao <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	好妙算	most excellent stratagem (chi <sup>1</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	好名	a good name; a lover <sup>4</sup> of fame.
hao <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	好命	a good destiny (ming <sup>4</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	好念經	fond of reading prayers (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	好比	for instance (pi <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	好脾氣	good tempered.
hao <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>2</sup>	好嫖	addicted to profligacy (hao <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	好不好	is it good? will it do?
hao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	好不榮耀	glorious! (ironical).
hao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -nai <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	好不耐煩	without any patience.
hao <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	好色	addicted to debauchery (fang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	好殺	the very best (ting <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
hao <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	好善惡	to love good and hate evil.
hao <sup>3</sup> -shao <sup>1</sup>	好燒	to burn well; to draw, as a stove.
hao <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	好慎	carefully (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	好生	same (chin <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>4</sup> ). [Heaven.
hao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	好生之德	virtue of loving production, e. g.,
hao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	好勝思想	ambition (ching <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>	好使	usable, handy for use (shih <sup>3</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
hao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	好事	meritorious act (kung <sup>1</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).

hao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 好事  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 好是好  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 好手藝  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 好爽快  
 hao<sup>4</sup>shui<sup>4</sup>tsao<sup>3</sup>chiao<sup>4</sup> 好睡早覺  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 好說  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 好說話  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 好似  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 好雖是好  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 好打  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 好大  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 好大架子  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup> 好歹  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 好歹不等  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup> 好得狠  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 好得利害  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-t'î<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 好體面  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 好天  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 好天氣  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 好多  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 好多的  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 好彩氣  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 好造化  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 好嘴  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 好端端的  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup> 好哇  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 好武藝  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 好言好語  
 hao<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 好用  
 hao<sup>3</sup> (hê) 497b 邑 郝

HAO<sup>4</sup> 481c 虍 號 396b173b

hao<sup>4</sup>-ch'î<sup>2</sup> 號旗  
 hao<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 號泣  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 號軍  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 號房  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup> 號佛  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 號衣  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 號令  
 hai<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 號嗎  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 號脉  
 hao<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup> 號砲

fond of affairs (to<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>). [good.  
 it is no doubt good, *but*—; really  
 a good handicraftsman (shou<sup>3</sup>tuan<sup>4</sup>.  
 very well in health; jolly (k'ang<sup>1</sup>  
 fond of going early to bed. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 thank you for compliment.  
 fond of talking (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 very like (lei<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>, hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 although it is good, *yet*—.  
 a good thrashing (ta<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>4</sup>, ai<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>.  
 very large, pompous (mu<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 loud and pretentious (ta<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>  
 good and bad (shan<sup>4</sup> o<sup>4</sup>). [yang<sup>4</sup>).  
 various qualities.  
 exceedingly good.  
 same.  
 very fine.  
 fine weather, a fine day.  
 fine weather (fêng<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>3</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>).  
 a good many, very many (hao<sup>3</sup>  
 same. [hsieh<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
 good fortune (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'î<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'î<sup>4</sup>). [yên<sup>2</sup>).  
 fluency of speech, loquacity (to<sup>1</sup>  
 rightly, properly.  
 how do you do?  
 fond of martial pursuits; good  
 excellent words. [military capacity.  
 feasible, good to employ.  
 S.

a sign, a name; stable (call<sup>2</sup>).  
 a signal flag (piao<sup>1</sup> ch'î<sup>2</sup>).  
 to weep (k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 an orderly, attendants at exam.  
 registry office of a yamên (kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to call on Buddha (shih<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 soldiers' uniform (chün<sup>1</sup> chuaug<sup>1</sup>).  
 an order; word of command (ming<sup>4</sup>.  
 the items of a bill; marks on a box,  
 to feel the pulse (p'ing<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>). [etc.  
 a signal gun (fang<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>).

<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		號簿
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>		號咷大哭
<i>hao<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		號天
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		號頭
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>		號筒
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>		號外
<i>hao<sup>4</sup> 485a</i>	水 ㄩ	浩 <sup>399a1720</sup>
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ei<sup>4</sup></i>		浩氣
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>		浩然之氣
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		浩大
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>		浩蕩
<i>hao<sup>4</sup> 485a</i>	白	皓 <sup>399a172b</sup>
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>		皓白
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		皓首
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		皓月
<i>hao<sup>4</sup> 481b</i>	耒 秝	耗 <sup>396a173a</sup>
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>		耗減
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>		耗費
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		耗乾了
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup></i>		耗的淨光
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		耗子
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>		耗子窟窿
<i>hao<sup>4</sup> 485b</i>	水	涸
<i>hao<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		涸乾了

## HÊ

See Ho.

<i>hei<sup>1</sup> 485c</i>	黑	黑 <sup>399a218c</sup>
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>		黑暗
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		黑暗暗的
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		黑暗世界
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>		黑茶
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		黑差役
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>liao<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup></i>		黑漆燎光
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		黑黧
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		黑鉛
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>		黑芝麻
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		黑風
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		黑下
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		黑心
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		黑話
<i>hei<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		黑貨

a register of names. [lien<sup>2</sup>, liu<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>].  
loud lamentations (t'i<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>  
to call to Heaven for aid. [carter.  
numbers or marks; a trumpet; a  
a trumpet (pieh<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, la<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).  
supplement (fu<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>1</sup>).  
a broad expanse of water; broad.  
magnanimous (passion-nature, Men-  
passion-nature (Mencius). [cius).  
great, broad, extensive (kuang<sup>3</sup>).  
same.  
light, bright, white.  
white (chiao<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>)  
aged, venerable (nien<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>3</sup>).  
bright moonlight (yüeh<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
to lessen, to spoil.  
to diminish (chien<sup>3</sup> shao<sup>3</sup>).  
to waste (k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
squandered completely (t'i<sup>4</sup> têng<sup>4</sup>).  
he has spent all his money.  
a rat (lao<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>3</sup>).  
a rat-hole.  
dry up.  
dried up.

black, dark, sombre; night.  
dark (wu<sup>1</sup>).  
dark, darkly.  
the Dark ages.  
black tea (hung<sup>2</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
a certain class of police (tsao<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>).  
brilliant polish.  
black spots on face.  
lead.  
Indian sesame.  
a dark dust storm (ch'en<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
night time (yeh<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
black at heart, evil (o<sup>4</sup>).  
secret dialect, e.g., of thieves.  
opium; smuggled goods (ssü<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).

hei <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	黑人	guilty official who hides identity.
hei <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	黑乾枯瘦	sallow, shrivelled (huang <sup>2</sup> p'ei <sup>2</sup> kua <sup>1</sup>
hei <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	黑絡星	a blemish, a fleck (hsia <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> . [shou <sup>4</sup> .
hei <sup>1</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup>	黑狗	black dog (which causes eclipse).
hei <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	黑姑冬	just before daybreak; dark (tung <sup>1</sup>
hei <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	黑藍頂戴	dark blue button. [fang <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	黑綠	bottle green.
hei <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	黑碌碌的	quite dark, discolored (ch'i <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	黑龍江	the Amoor (hei <sup>4</sup> here).
hei <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	黑麵	dark flour (mai <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	黑墨	black ink (yen <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	黑墨糊眼	blotted, defaced (t'u <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>3</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	黑墨烏嘴	same.
hei <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	黑幕	ways that are dark.
hei <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	黑白	black and white; good and bad.
hei <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	黑白不分	fig. stupid (hu <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	黑色	black colour.
hei <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	黑牲口	euphemism for pig among Moslems
hei <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	黑死病	the Black Death. [(chu <sup>1</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	黑糖	dark sugar (hung <sup>2</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	黑道日	an unpropitious day (huang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>
hei <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	黑豆	black beans (pien <sup>3</sup> tou <sup>4</sup> ). [jih <sup>4</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup>	黑棗	black dates.
hei <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	黑土	opium (ta <sup>4</sup> yan <sup>1</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	黑子	a mole.
hei <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	黑烏烏的	jet black (ch'i <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	黑夜	night (hsiao <sup>1</sup> ). [p'ien <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
hei <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	黑烟	"black smoke," opium (ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> , ya <sup>1</sup>

HÊN<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 486c<sup>+</sup> 痕<sup>400c167a</sup>  
hên<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 痕跡

HÊN<sup>3</sup> 486b 彳 很<sup>400a167b</sup>  
hên<sup>3</sup> 犬 狠<sup>400b167b</sup>  
hên<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 狠見長進  
hên<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> [chin<sup>4</sup> 狠好  
hên<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 狠小  
hên<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 狠心  
hên<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-j<sup>3</sup> 狠可以  
hên<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 狠苦  
hên<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 狠難  
hên<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 狠巴巴的

a scar, a mark, ripples, wrinkles.  
scars of wounds, traces of, (tsung<sup>4</sup>  
[chi<sup>4</sup>]).  
very, extremely. M. 37. (ting<sup>3</sup>).

same.  
shews great progress (chin<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).

very good (hao<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> hên<sup>3</sup>).

very small (hsi<sup>4</sup> wei<sup>1</sup>).

harsh, mind unalterably fixed.

will do very well. [k'u<sup>3</sup> la<sup>4</sup> la<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).

extremely bitter; very miserable

very difficult (chien<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>).

very severe, malicious.

hên<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 狠不好  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup> 狠少  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 狠是  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 狠大  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 狠多  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 狠足不了  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 狠毒  
 hên<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 狠土氣

**HĒN<sup>4</sup> 486b** 心 ↑ 恨<sup>400b167c</sup>  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 恨己無能  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup> 恨富笑貧  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 恨富來遲  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 恨怒  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 恨不能  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 恨不得  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 恨視  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 恨是  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>3</sup> 恨到骨髓  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 恨天怨地  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 恨惡  
 hên<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 恨怨

very bad (o<sup>4</sup>).  
 very few (pu<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
 it is very true (shih<sup>2</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
 very large.  
 very much (pu<sup>4</sup> shao<sup>3</sup>). [kou<sup>4</sup>].  
 can't be a great sufficiency (pu<sup>4</sup>  
 cruel, savage, hot (of the sun)  
 very coarse (ts'u<sup>1</sup>). [(ts'an<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 [wu<sup>4</sup>, yen<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>].  
 dislike, hatred; to hate (hsien<sup>2</sup>  
 sorry I have no ability (pu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 i. e., a mean man (hsiao<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 angry because not rich (fa<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 angry, animosity (pao<sup>4</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 vexed at not being able to, would  
 same. [that.  
 to look at with anger.  
 the misfortune is (pu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 fig. deep hate.  
 hating heaven and earth.  
 to hate, to abhor (tsêng<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 animosity.

**HĒNG<sup>1</sup> 487a** 口 哼<sup>400c169a</sup>  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 哼呵哼的  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 哼唧唧的  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup> 哼哈  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 哼哈二將  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>1</sup> 哼咳  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup> [hsiao<sup>4</sup> 哼哼  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>- 哼哼冷笑  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup> 哼哼哈哈  
 hêng<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 哼的甚麼  
 木

a nasal sound; to moan.  
 humming and hawing.  
 humming, groaning (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>,  
 to hum and to haw. [shên<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup>).  
 two ferocious gods on temple gates.  
 to groan, to moan (ai<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to reply; to moan.  
 derisive laughter.  
 to hum or groan.  
 what are you groaning about?

**HĒNG<sup>2</sup> (hung) 488a** 橫<sup>401c236c</sup>  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 橫政  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup> 橫桌  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 橫斜  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 橫行  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 橫行霸道  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 橫虎虎的  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 橫骨

horizontal, perverse, (2 and 4).  
 a lawless government (wu<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a long side table (t'iao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 criss-cross.  
 wicked conduct (o<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to act outrageously.  
 reckless, overbearing (pao<sup>4</sup> nio<sup>4</sup>).  
 the share-bone.

hêng<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 橫骨頭  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 橫弓  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 橫梁  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup> 橫逆  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 橫霸霸的  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup> 橫鼻  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 橫三豎四  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 橫事  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 橫豎  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 橫說豎說  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 橫死  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup> 橫輪豎臥  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 橫釘架  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-tiu<sup>1</sup>-tiu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 橫丟丟的  
 hêng<sup>2</sup> 489a 心 忼 恒 402b169c  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup> 恒產  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 恒常  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 恒勁  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 恒情  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 恒久  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 恒河  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 恒相  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 恒心  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 恒星  
 hêng<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup> 恒忍久耐  
 hêng<sup>2</sup> 487b 行 衡 衡 401c169b  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 衡平  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 衡山  
 hêng<sup>2</sup> 487a 亾 亨 400c169c  
 hêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 亨通

HÊNG<sup>4</sup> 489b 音 諱 402c170c

HO<sup>1</sup> (hê) 489c 口 喝 403a216b  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 喝茶  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 喝酒  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-feng<sup>1</sup> 喝風  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 喝水  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 喝大聲  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup> 喝湯  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 喝道  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 喝道子

perverse, unreasonable (tiao<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>,  
 cross-bow. [t'ai<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>4</sup>].  
 crossbeams (lin<sup>2</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>). [hêng<sup>4</sup>].  
 perverse, unreasonable (hsiang<sup>1</sup>  
 reckless, domineering.  
 to turn up the nose in contempt.  
 this way and that way.  
 misfortune (tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>). [account.  
 horizontal and perpendicular, on no  
 inconsistent talk (hu<sup>2</sup>shuo<sup>1</sup>pa<sup>4</sup>t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an untimely death (yao<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lollop, to lounge.  
 cheval-de-frise.  
 reckless, violent (mao<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 constant, continual.  
 patrimony; property.  
 constant.  
 perseverance. [sity.  
 one's general disposition; propen-  
 enduring for a long time (hsü<sup>3</sup>  
 Ganges. [chiu<sup>3</sup>].  
 constant intercourse (lai<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 perseverance, constancy (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 fixed stars (hsing<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>). [chiu<sup>3</sup>].  
 everlasting patience. [to weigh-  
 crosswise; the beam of balance,  
 a pair of scales (t'ien<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 a famous mountain in Hunan.  
 successful; persevering; extensive.  
 persevering; going through.  
 [hêng<sup>4</sup> hêng<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 to look at angrily; to berate (ch'i<sup>4</sup>

a shout, an angry exclamation; to  
 drink tea (p'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>). [drink.  
 to drink wine (yin<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 drink wind, e. g., vanity.  
 drink water (t'ien<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 to shout loudly, to bawl (han<sup>3</sup>chiao<sup>4</sup>.  
 to drink soup.  
 shouting said (hsüan<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>.  
 men who precede officials.

ho<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup> 喝采  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喝足了  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 喝醉  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>3</sup> 喝啞吧酒  
 ho<sup>1</sup> 490b 口 呵<sup>403c215a</sup>  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 呵欠  
 ho<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 呵奉  
 ho<sup>1</sup> 491b 廿 苛

HO<sup>2</sup> 494c 口 合<sup>407a217b</sup>  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 合掌  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 合轍  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 合盞  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 合局  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 合羣  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 合衆國  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 合而爲一  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 合法  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 合縫  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 合好  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 合心  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 合乎理  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 合乎此  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> \* 合會  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 合夥  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 合一打算  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 合宜  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 合意  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup> 合該  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 合格  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 合格的  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 合口  
 ho<sup>2</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup> 合口同聲  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>1</sup> 合股經商  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 合規矩  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup> 合共  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 合理  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 合例  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 合攏起來  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 合美  
 ho<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 合門

to applaud, to encore (ku<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
 have drunk enough (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>3</sup> la).  
 to get drunk (t'ung<sup>4</sup> yin<sup>3</sup>).  
 to sit silent drinking wine.  
 to expel the breath (ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a gape, a yawn (ha<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to act the sycophant (ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>).  
 petty, annoy (also k'o<sup>3</sup>, Gi<sup>1</sup>).

to close, to join, to pair.  
 to close or clasp the hand.  
 (cart wheels) fit the ruts (ch'é<sup>1</sup>lün<sup>2</sup>).  
 bridal cup.  
 partnership in trade; completion.  
 social, gregarious, unanimous.  
 United States of America (mei<sup>3</sup>kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 to bring into one (t'ung<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>i<sup>4</sup>).  
 according to law, legal. [ther.  
 the edges of the crack fitted toge-  
 friendly, agreeable (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 of one mind (tui<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 right (li<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 agreeing with this.  
 to assemble together (chü<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to become partners (ta<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to estimate, to plan.  
 fit, proper (hsiang<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to suit one's views.  
 it is destiny (ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 required qualifications (ch'êng<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 eligible. N. [(in speech).  
 to shut the mouth; of one opinion  
 with one voice (i<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).  
 stock company (kung<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>). N.  
 according to custom, or usage.  
 to make up the sum total; all united.  
 reasonable, right (li<sup>3</sup> so<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a precedent.  
 to unite many together.  
 cordial, friendly (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to shut the door; a family (kuan<sup>1</sup>).



ho <sup>2</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	合謀	to conspire (t'ung <sup>2</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	合目	to close the eyes (pi <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -ou <sup>3</sup>	合偶	to pair, to unite in pairs (chia <sup>1</sup> ou <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	合抱	take and encircle with arms.
ho <sup>2</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	合本	to unite capital (pên <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	合璧	side by side (ai <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	合併	to unite, amalgamate.
ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	合式	to fit, to suit; proper.
ho <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	合手	equals in ability, to close the hand.
ho <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	合算	to add together.
ho <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	合當	ought, should, proper to.
ho <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	合道理	reasonable, right.
ho <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	合點	molecule (yüan <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	合訂	agree to invite.
ho <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	合在一塊	to join together (chieh <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tsang <sup>4</sup>	合葬	to be buried together (pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	合同	a contract; an agreement (yo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	合圍	to enclose on all sides (wei <sup>2</sup> jao <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	合我的式	it suits me (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yek <sup>4</sup>	合頁	hinges.
ho <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	合眼	to close the eyes (pi <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	合用	to answer the purpose intended.
ho <sup>2</sup> 491c	人何	who? what? which? how? why?
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	何嘗	why? when? (wei <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	何至如此	why carry it to this extent?
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	何出此言	why do you utter such words?
ho <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	何妨	what objection? (fang <sup>1</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	何姓何名	what is your name and surname?
ho <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	何以	how shall we? etc. [chü <sup>4</sup> ].
ho <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup>	何人見証	whose evidence is this? (p'ing <sup>2</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>	何如	how? in what manner (tsên <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	何干	what concern? what business with?
ho <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	何敢	how dare? (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup>	何堪	how can I? how worthy to?
ho <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	何故	why? on what account?
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	何苦	why? what occasion?
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	*何苦來	why take the trouble?
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>4</sup>	何況	how much more also?
ho <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	何能	how able to? (tsên <sup>3</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	何必	what need or necessity? who must?
ho <sup>2</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	何品級	what rank or degree? (kuan <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).

ho <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	何不	to be sure, why shouldn't?
ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	何時	at what time? (chi <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> , to <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	何事	what affair? (shih <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	何德何能	what virtue, what ability? (pên <sup>3</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup>	何等	what sort? (how)? [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
ho <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	何在	at what place? where (tsai <sup>4</sup> na <sup>3</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -ts'êng <sup>2</sup>	何會	how can? how able to? [li <sup>3</sup> ].
ho <sup>2</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	何足	what need? why? (wei <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	何足掛齒	don't mention it (polite) (t'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	何往	where are you going? [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
ho <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	何爲	why? wherefore? what are you doing?
ho <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	何物	what or which thing? (tung <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	何用	of what use?
ho <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	何緣故	why?
ho <sup>2</sup> 490c	水 ㄩ	河 403c215b
ho <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	河岸	a river (chiang <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	河漲了	the bank of a river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>3</sup>	河淺	the river has risen.
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup>	河出槽	the river is shallow (t'iao <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup>	河海	the river overflows its banks.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	河下人	rivers and seas.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	河心	boat people.
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	河開口	the bottom or channel of the river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>	河溝	there is a breach in the river banks.
ho <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	河口	dry bed of a torrent, gulch, brook.
ho <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	河落了	the mouth of a river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	河裏無魚	river has fallen.
ho <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	河流	there is no fish in the river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	河路	current of river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	河南	river travel (han <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , shui <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	河壩	the province of Honan. W. L. 97.
ho <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	河邊	a dike, break-water.
ho <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	河深	the river side.
ho <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	河身	the river is deep (ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	河水	body, or "volume" of a river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	河灘	river water (ching <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	河燈	shallows, rapids in river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	河堤	banks or bed of a river, waterways.
ho <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	河堤	river-lamps (15th of 7th moon.)
ho <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup>	河槽	dyke on river bank (pa <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	河凍了	the trough of a river.
ho <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup>	河灣	river is frozen.
		bend in the river.

ho <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		河沿	the bank of a river. [(lien <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> 492c	艸 廿	荷 <sup>405b216a</sup>	the lotus or water-lily; to bear <sup>4</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		荷池	a water-lily pond (t'ang <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>		荷芙蕖	marsh-mallows.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		荷花	the lotus blossom.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>		荷華	same.
ho <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		荷蘭氣水	soda water.
ho <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		荷蘭國	Holland. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> 'rh).
ho <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>		荷蘭薯	the European potato (shan <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		荷蘭水	soda-water (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		荷蓮	lotus.
ho <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>		荷包	a purse, a small bag (tai <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		荷葉	leaves of the lotus.
ho <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		荷月	the 6th month, See Note 32.
ho <sup>2</sup> 493b	口 蘇 味	和 <sup>406a254c</sup>	harmony, mix See han <sup>2</sup> .
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		和氣	friendly feeling, goodwill. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup>		和氣致祥	goodwill is best goodluck (yün <sup>4</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -érh <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>		和而流	following the current, pliable (shun <sup>4</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		和風甘雨	seasonable winds and rains. [liu <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		和好	to reconcile, to agree (fu <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		和合	to agree; harmonious union.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		和息	to make up a quarrel.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -chéng <sup>2</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> *		和息呈子	statement handed in to end case.
ho <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>		和諧	harmony, connubial harmony (yü <sup>3</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>		和美	peaceable, harmonious. [shun <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>		和睦	friendly. [neighbors.
ho <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		和睦鄉里	on friendly terms with your
ho <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		和泥	to mix earth with water (ch'an <sup>1</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -nuan <sup>3</sup>		和煖	warm. [ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	[chüeh <sup>2</sup>	和平	even tempered.
ho <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup> -		和平解決	to settle amicably.
ho <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		和平會	Peace Association. [tao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		和尚	a Buddhist priest (sêng <sup>1</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ,
ho <sup>2</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>		和順	agreeable, complaisant.
ho <sup>2</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		和他	with him (hsiang <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		和顏悅色	a pleasant, smiling countenance.
ho <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		和悅	delighted, happy, pleased (huan <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> (yo <sup>4</sup> )		和約	a treaty (t'iao <sup>2</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>		和勻	to mix properly or equally (ts'an <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		和爲貴	harmony is of chief importance.
ho <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>		和我一同	together with me.

\* 詞 may be used also.

ho <sup>2</sup> 496c	門	闔	408c218b	a door, to shut, to cover; all.
ho <sup>2</sup> -chai <sup>2</sup>		闔	宅	a whole family (chū <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ). [t'ing <sup>2</sup> .
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>		闔	朝	all the officers of the court (ch'ao <sup>2</sup>
ho <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		闔	家	a whole family (t'uan <sup>2</sup> yuan <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>1</sup>		闔	家歡樂	the whole family enjoying them-
ho <sup>2</sup> (hu) 499a	木	核	409a234a	a kernel; to examine. [selves.
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		核	查	to thoroughly examine.
ho <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		核	疫	bubonic plague.
ho <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		核	仁	the kernel of nuts.
ho <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>		核	算	to calculate (ta <sup>3</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>		核	桃	the walnut (hu <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>2</sup>		核	奪	to ascertain the facts (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>		核	子病	bubonic plague (fei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> 493a	禾	禾	405c254a	crops in general (liu <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ) S. Rad.
ho <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		禾	稼	same (chuang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ). [115.
ho <sup>2</sup> -miao <sup>2</sup>		禾	苗	the young blade of corn, young
ho <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		禾	不實	grain not filled. [paddy (tao <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>2</sup>		禾	熟	the corn is ripe.
ho <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>		禾	黍	millet (hsiao <sup>3</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>		禾	穗	an ear of corn (mai <sup>4</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>		禾	田	corn field (shou <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> 490a	衣	褐	403b217a	coarse woollen cloth.
ho <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		褐	夫	a poor person (p'in <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>		褐	衫	a coarse shirt (ts'u <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> (tzū) 496a	皿	盒	408a218a	a small box with a cover (hsia <sup>2</sup> ,
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		盒	錢	cumshaw, tip. [hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>		盒	蓋	lid of a box.
ho <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>		盒	子鎗	magazine or quick-firing gun.
ho <sup>2</sup> 497b	問	覈	409a220c	to examine, to verify.
ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		覈	查	same.
ho <sup>2</sup> 489b	曰	曷	403a216a	why? why not?
ho <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>2</sup>		曷	勝欣慰	I am highly delighted (lê <sup>4</sup> ).
HO <sup>4</sup> 497c	赤	赫	409b219a	bright, fiery; a great reputation.
ho <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup>		赫	赫	great reputation (ming <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		赫	赫赫有名	same.
ho <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>3</sup>		赫	顯	brilliantly displayed.
ho <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		赫	明	to burn brightly or clearly.
ho <sup>4</sup> -nu <sup>4</sup>		赫	怒	very angry (nu <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> 499a	貝	賀	410c216c	to congratulate S.
ho <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>4</sup>		賀	慶	same (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		賀	房	the office of congrat. in yamêns.

ho <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>		賀號	to give extra name in compliment.
ho <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>		賀喜	to congratulate (kung <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		賀新年	new year's congratulations (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup>		賀人陞官	congratulate on official promotion.
ho <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -tzŭ <sup>3</sup>		賀人生子	congratulate on birth of a son.
ho <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>		賀勞	to reward merit (k'ao <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		賀吏	clerks of the office of congrats.
ho <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>		賀壽	birthday congrats. (shêng <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> 496b	土	壑 <sup>408b219b</sup>	bed of torrent; a ditch, a pit.
ho <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>		壑溝	a ditch (kou <sup>1</sup> , ch'ih <sup>2</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
ho <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>		壑底	the bed of a ditch, etc.
ho <sup>4</sup> (hao) 485b	水	涸 <sup>399b220a</sup>	water dried up; exhausted (k'u <sup>2</sup>
ho <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>		涸轍	same. [kan <sup>1</sup> ].
ho <sup>4</sup> 497c	口	嚇	frighten. Also hsia <sup>4</sup> .
ho <sup>4</sup> -cha <sup>4</sup>		嚇詐	extort (o <sup>2</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>HOU<sup>1</sup> 499b</b>	鼻	齁 <sup>411a174a</sup>	to snore; very, extremely.
hou <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		齁氣息	stiflingly rank (shan <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>4</sup>		齁臭	stinking (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>		齁肝	to snore (ta <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>3</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>		齁鹹	extremely salt, briny salt (yen <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>		齁腥	stiflingly rank (o <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>		齁苦	dreadfully bitter (k'u <sup>3</sup> la <sup>4</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>		齁病	asthma (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -sao <sup>1</sup>		齁臊	very rancid (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>1</sup> -suan <sup>1</sup>		齁酸	very sour (suan <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>HOU<sup>2</sup> 499c</b>	人	侯 <sup>411b174a</sup>	the 2nd rank of nobility, a marquis
hou <sup>2</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		侯爵	same (chu <sup>1</sup> hou <sup>2</sup> , tzŭ <sup>3</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ). [S.
hou <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>		侯伯	2nd and 3rd rank of noblemen.
hou <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		侯位	the rank of a marquis (kung <sup>1</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>		侯爺	a marquis. [hou <sup>2</sup> ].
hou <sup>2</sup> 500c	犬	猴 <sup>412a174b</sup>	the monkey (hsing <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> , yüan <sup>2</sup>
hou <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		猴精	clever, sharp, shrewd.
hou <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		猴兒	the monkey (sun <sup>1</sup> hou <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		猴兒似的	like a monkey (sun <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		猴像	resembling a monkey.
hou <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		猴形	the figure of a monkey.
hou <sup>2</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>		猴快	quick, agile, sharp (min <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		猴三兒	a monkey.
hou <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>		猴頭猴腦	as ugly as a monkey.
hou <sup>2</sup> -tzŭ <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		猴子戲	monkey tricks.

- hou<sup>2</sup> 500a 口 喉<sup>411b174c</sup> the windpipe, the throat.  
 hou<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup> 喉重症 goitre.  
 hou<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 喉嚨 same (sang<sup>3</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
 hou<sup>2</sup> (tzú) 500e 疔 瘰<sup>412a174c</sup> a spot, a pimple, a wart (ko<sup>1</sup>).
- HOU<sup>3</sup> 501c** 口 吼<sup>413a175a</sup> the lowing of oxen; asthmatic.  
 hou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 吼叫 to bawl out (ho<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>, han<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 吼的一聲 roared out (hu<sup>1</sup> han<sup>3</sup>).
- HOU<sup>4</sup> 501c** 厂 厚<sup>413a176b</sup> thick; weighty; liberal (ta<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 厚誠 honest, sincere, true (p'u<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>,  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 厚酒 generous wine. [chung<sup>1</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 厚重 thick and heavy; liberal and steady.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 厚恩 great kindness (jên<sup>2</sup>). [(lang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 厚費 to lavish, to go to extra expense  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 厚禮 a liberal present (li<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 厚臉 brazen-faced (ssü<sup>3</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 厚祿 liberal salary (hsin<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup> 厚薄 thick, thin; liberal, stingy. [chuang<sup>1</sup>.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>4</sup> 厚聘 a liberal marriage portion (chia<sup>4</sup>  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup> 厚勝 a great victory, a great advantage.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 厚待 to treat a person liberally.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 厚道 liberal (k'uan<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>, k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 厚德載福 the virtuous have felicity.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 厚敦敦的 quite thick, generous.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 厚此薄彼 to show partiality.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 厚味 savoury (k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>, tzü<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 厚顏 brazen-faced; good-looking.  
 hou<sup>4</sup> 502b 后 後<sup>413b175c</sup> after (in time or place); posterity  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 後場 a greenroom (hsi<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>). [S.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 後繼 descendants (miao<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 後街 the street on the north side vs, the  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 後件 consequent (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>) [south.  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup> 後兒 day after to-morrow (ining<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 後漢 dynasty of the After Han (221—  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 後心 the back (pei<sup>4</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>). [264 A. D.).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 後續 descendants; supplementary. [hui<sup>3</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup> 後悔 to regret, to repent (hui<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>3</sup>, ao<sup>4</sup>  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 後悔遲 repentance is too late (kai<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 後悔不及 same. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 後會可期 we shall meet again (kai<sup>3</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup> 後婚 a wife remarrying (hsü<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup>).

hou <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	後裔	posterity (tzü <sup>3</sup> sun <sup>1</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -jén <sup>2</sup>	後人	same (miao <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	後日	the day after to-morrow. [hou <sup>4</sup> ].
hou <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	後來	afterwards, hereafter (i <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> , jan <sup>3</sup>
hou <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>	後老婆	a second marriage (hou <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	後路	way of retreat.
hou <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>	後媽	a step-mother (chi <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	後門	a back-door, breech of a gun.
hou <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	後面	behind (tsai <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	後末尾	the hindmost (tsui <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	後母	a step-mother (hou <sup>4</sup> niang <sup>3</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	後半天	afternoon.
hou <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	後輩	after generations.
hou <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	後備軍	reserves (of soldiers).
hou <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	後邊	behind.
hou <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup>	後晌	afternoon; evening (wan <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	後生	children, young folks (hai <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup>	後生可畏	the young are to be revered
hou <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	後時	the past. [(kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	後世	after generations; after life.
hou <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	後手	afterwards.
hou <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	後嗣	an heir (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -sun <sup>1</sup>	後嗣子孫	descendants (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	後代	after generations.
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	後臺	a greenroom (hsi <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	後轎車	special cart used by high officials
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>	後堂鎗	breech loaders. [in Peking.
hou <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	後到的	came afterwards.
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	後天	the day after to-morrow.
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	後天不足	his body is weak (shên <sup>1</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> , juan <sup>3</sup>
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	後庭	the anus; a back hall. [jo <sup>4</sup> ].
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	後頭	behind, after.
hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>	後頭有轍	the cart leaves a rut as a warning.
hou <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>1</sup>	後隊	the rear-guard.
hou <sup>4</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	後盾	reinforcements, backing (fig.)
hou <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	後援	backing. N.
hou <sup>4</sup> 501a	人候 <sup>4</sup> 12b176a	time; to wait; to expect (têng <sup>3</sup>
hou <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	候佳音	I await your answer. [hou <sup>4</sup> ].
hou <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	候著	waiting.
hou <sup>4</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>1</sup>	候缺	to wait for a vacancy (pu <sup>3</sup> ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ).
hou <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>4</sup>	候駕	I await your coming (in invitations).
hou <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	候許久	to wait a long time (jih <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).

hou<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup> 候選  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 候選知縣  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> [hsien<sup>4</sup>] 候人  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 候光  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 候脉  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 候你吃飯  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 候補  
 hou<sup>4</sup> 503b 口 后<sup>114b175b</sup>  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 后妃  
 hou<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 后土

to await selection (of officials).  
 expectant dist. magistrate O.  
 an usher, a person in waiting.  
 I await your company (invitations).  
 to feel the pulse (hao<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>, p'ing<sup>2</sup>)  
 I will pay for your dinner. [mo<sup>4</sup>].  
 to wait to fill a vacancy, expectant.  
 a queen, a prince, a governor.  
 queens, and royal concubines (pin<sup>1</sup>  
 Imperial Earth. [fei<sup>1</sup>].

**HSI<sup>1</sup> 503c** 西 西<sup>114c788a</sup>  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 西家  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 西川  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 西裝  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 西法  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 西方  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 西席  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 西湖  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 西湖景  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 西葫蘆  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 西紅柿子  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 西人  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup> 西瓜  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup> 西瓜皮  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 西國  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 西歷  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 西陵  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 西南  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup> 西北  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 西皮二簧  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 西邊  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 西便門  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup> 西賓  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 西式便帽  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 西司  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 西天  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>1</sup> 西崽  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup> 西藏  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 西藏喇嘛  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 西洋  
 hsi<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 西洋景

the west; foreign Rad. 146.  
 servants (tung<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>). [palace.  
 a name of Jehol (熱河) summer  
 foreign dress (yang<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 European method (ou<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).  
 the west (t'ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 a teacher, cr. tung<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>.  
 the western lakes (in Chekiang).  
 peep-shows (la<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a kind of pumpkin or gourd.  
 the tomato (fan<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 Europeans; natives of Shansi.  
 the water-melon (huang<sup>2</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>).  
 melon-rind; a cap.  
 western countries, Europe.  
 foreign calendar (yang<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 western imperial tombs (huang<sup>2</sup>  
 south-west. [ling<sup>2</sup>].  
 north-west.  
 Anhui music (pang<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
 on the west side, westward (tung<sup>1</sup>  
 west small gate (Peking). [pien<sup>1</sup>].  
 a teacher in a family of tung<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>  
 foreign cap. [(his patron).  
 Provincial Judge (nieh<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>) O.  
 Paradise of the Buddhists.  
 a servant, a "boy" Gi 細 (pai<sup>3</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>  
 Thibet. W. I. 237. [ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 Thibetan lamas (sêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 the western ocean; Portugal.  
 peep shows (la<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).



<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	西藥	asafoetida (a <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).	[M. 230:
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	西遊記	Travels in the West (popular novel).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	西域	western regions, Europe, Moslem	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	西域回回	Mohammedans of the West. [states,	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 505c</i>	巾 希 <sup>41</sup> 6b276a	few, rare, to hope. M. 410.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>3</sup></i>	希矮	very low (ti <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>3</sup></i>	希窄	excessively narrow (chai <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>i<sup>2</sup></i>	希奇	wonderful (ch <sup>4</sup> u <sup>1</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>3</sup></i>	希罕	rare (fei <sup>1</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> ang <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	希希罕兒	a great curiosity.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	希滑	slippery (hua <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-juan<sup>2</sup></i>	希軟	very soft, limber (jou <sup>2</sup> juan <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	希客	a rare guest (k'o <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>4</sup></i>	希臘	Greece.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	希臘教	Greek Church.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	希冷清	very cool, lonesome (ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>	希利尼	Grecian.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-nên<sup>4</sup></i>	希嫩	exceedingly tender (ying <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup></i>	希伯來	Hebrew (yu <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	希破	all in tatters (p'o <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	希少	few.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	希壽	an old man (70 years of age).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	希碎	in bits; all in flinders (ling <sup>2</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	希圖	to scheme; to hope for.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	希鈍	miserably dull (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	希望	to hope for (chih <sup>3</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> , p'an <sup>4</sup>	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	希望心	hope. [wang <sup>4</sup> ].	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 506c</i>	禾 稀 <sup>417</sup> a177a	thin, apart; few.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>i<sup>2</sup></i>	稀奇	wonderful, strange (ch <sup>4</sup> u <sup>1</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	稀稠	thickness, viscosity.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	稀飯	congee-porridge (chou <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>3</sup></i>	稀罕	rare (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	稀拉拉的	few and far between.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>	稀爛	cooked very soft (chu <sup>3</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	稀溜溜的	quite thin, flowing.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	稀密	sparse and dense, open and close.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	稀薄	thin, watery.	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	稀少	scarce, few (hsien <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	稀瘦	very poor (p'in <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	[ch'ang <sup>2</sup> 稀疏	open, apart. [chin <sup>3</sup> ].	
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-</i>	稀鬆平常	insignificant, immaterial (pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup>	

hsi <sup>1</sup> 508c	口	嘻 <sup>418c178a</sup>	to laugh, to giggle, to titter (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -ha <sup>1</sup> -ha <sup>1</sup>		嘻嘻哈哈	giggling and laughing (ha <sup>1</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> same.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -ka <sup>1</sup> -ka <sup>1</sup>		嘻嘻嘎嘎	[hsiao <sup>4</sup> ].
hsi <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		嘻笑	same.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 509a	女	嬉 <sup>418c178a</sup>	to play, to ramble; handsome.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		嬉戲	childish play, romping.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		嬉笑	to make fun, to giggle. [shua <sup>4</sup> ].
hsi <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>		嬉玩	to frolic, to play pranks (wan <sup>2</sup>
hsi <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>		嬉遊	a pleasure excursion (hsiao <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> 513b	口	吸 <sup>422c203c</sup>	to inspire, to draw in; to drink.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		吸氣	to draw in the breath (hu <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>		吸氣筒	an air-pump.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		吸一口煙	to take a smoke (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		吸力	power of attraction, gravitation.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		吸大烟	smoke opium.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		吸鐵石	loadstone (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		吸鴉片烟	to smoke opium (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		吸烟	to smoke tobacco or opium (ch'ou <sup>1</sup>
hsi <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>		吸飲	to sip. [yen <sup>1</sup> , ch'ih <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ].
hsi <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>		吸引	to draw or attract.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 512c	火	熙 <sup>422a177c</sup>	flourishing, prosperous (k'ang <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		熙和	same.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>		熙光	splendour. [angles. Rad. 36.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 512b	夕	夕 <sup>421c804a</sup>	the evening; inclined, at right
hsi <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>		夕日	the last day of the year; the setting.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		夕室	a house not at right angles. [sun.
hsi <sup>1</sup> (ch'i <sup>1</sup> )116a	木	棲 <sup>415b788c</sup>	a perch; to rest, to desist.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		栖止	to stop, to cease.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 505c	日	晰 <sup>416a802c</sup>	clear, bright; to explain clearly.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		晰明	clear, bright, explicit.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 510b	羊	羲 <sup>420a177b</sup>	founder of the Chinese monarchy.
hsi <sup>1</sup> nung <sup>2</sup> huang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> *		羲農皇帝	Hsi-Nung (first Chinese monarch
hsi <sup>1</sup> 510b	牛	犧 <sup>420a177b</sup>	victims for sacrifice. [B.C. 2737.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	[ming <sup>4</sup>	犧牲	victims of patriotism (ai <sup>4</sup> kuô <sup>4</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>		犧牲性命	to sacrifice life (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>3</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>		犧牲所	place of Sacrifice.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup>		犧牲資財	to sacrifice money.
hsi <sup>1</sup> 514a	巾	席 <sup>423a804b</sup>	a mat; a repast S.
hsi <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> man <sup>2</sup>		席上客滿	a feast with many guests (yen <sup>3</sup>
hsi <sup>1</sup> 513c	牛	犀 <sup>423a789a</sup>	the rhinoceros, tapir. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
hsi <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		犀角	rhinoceros horn (a medicine).

hsi <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>		犀牛	
hsi <sup>1</sup> 507b	大	奚	417c178b
hsi <sup>1</sup> 118b	水	溪	96b341a
hsi <sup>1</sup> 509a	火	熹	419a178b
hsi <sup>1</sup> 509b		兮	419b179a
hsi <sup>1</sup> 507a		邨	

a rhinoceros.  
 how? why? a servant, an attendant.  
 a mountain stream, also ch'í.  
 hot, burning, to roast, to boil.  
 a tone of inter. or admiration  
 anc. name of a city—S. [(poetry).

<b>HSI<sup>2</sup> 509c</b>	羽	習	419b805a
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>		習氣	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		習重	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		習而不察	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>		習學	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>		習藝所	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		習染成性	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	[hsing <sup>4</sup>	習慣	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup>		習鍊	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>		習熟	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>		習俗	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		習字	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		習業	
hsi <sup>2</sup> 512a	心	惜	421b802b
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>		惜愛	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		惜錢	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		惜畜會	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		惜福	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		惜光陰	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -p'in <sup>2</sup>		惜老憐貧	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>		惜念	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		惜皮愛肉	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>		惜身	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		惜字紙	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		惜字會館	
hsi <sup>2</sup> 504b	心	息	415b803c
hsi <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		息戰	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>		息摺	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup>		息爭罷訟	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		息錢	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		息止	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>		息干戈	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		息利	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -nu <sup>1</sup>		息怒	
hsi <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>1</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>		息兵安民	

to practise, to repeat S.  
 habit.  
 to reiterate, to repeat.  
 to adopt without investigation.  
 to learn and practice what one  
 work house, penitentiary. [learns.  
 habits become disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 accustomed to, versed in.  
 to practise (lien<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 perfect, versed in. [kuei<sup>1</sup>).  
 custom, accustomed to (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 to learn or practise characters (shih<sup>4</sup>  
 practising a profession. [tzü<sup>4</sup>).  
 pity, regard, sparing.  
 to pity, to compassionate (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to spare or save money. [Animals.  
 Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to  
 to make sparing use of prosperity.  
 to be sparing of time (kung<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to pity the old and poor (lien<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to pity, to compassionate (lien<sup>2</sup>  
 self-indulgent (jên<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [min<sup>2</sup>).  
 to take care of one's self (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to spare written paper (ching<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 a guild for collecting written paper.  
 to breathe, to desist; interest.  
 to stop war.  
 dividend warrant (ku<sup>3</sup> fen<sup>4</sup>).  
 cease fighting and lawsuits.  
 interest money.  
 to stop, to cease (chih<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>, ho<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 a truce.  
 interest (li<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to appease anger (hsiao<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cease war and pacify the people.

<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup></i>	息兵端	to prevent war.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	息事	to bring a matter to a conclusion.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	息銀	interest money.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>- 515c</i>	衣襲 <sup>424b805b</sup>	in succession; to inherit.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	*襲取	to do unknown to one; to lift up.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	襲爵	hereditary rank (shih <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	襲恩	to receive favour (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	襲封	hereditary title, etc. (shih <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	襲官	hereditary office.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	襲受	to receive (as favour, etc).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	襲蔭	to inherit a title (chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 517c</i>	金錫 <sup>426a803b</sup>	to confer, to bestow; tin (han <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	錫器	tin ware (pai <sup>2</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ). [chiang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	錫匠	a tinker, a plumber (hsiao <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	錫恩	to bestow grace (shih <sup>1</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	錫壺	a pewter pot.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	錫鑲頂子	pewter knob on sedan chair (i <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>4</sup></i>	錫箔	tin foil. [ting <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 511c</i>	日昔 <sup>421a802a</sup>	formerly, a long time ago (or 4).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	昔非今是	formerly not so, but now it is so.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	昔日	on a former day (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>	昔年	in former years (wang <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 505a</i>	火熄 <sup>415c804a</sup>	to extinguish fire, etc. (mieh <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>	熄滅	same.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 505a</i>	女媳 <sup>415c804a</sup>	a wife of a son, grandson or nephew.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	媳婦	same (êrh <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 515b</i>	心悉 <sup>424a804c</sup>	to investigate thoroughly; entirely.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	悉知	to know fully.
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> 515b</i>	肉月膝 <sup>424b804c</sup>	knees (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> , kwei <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	膝下	children. (êrh <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 514c 卅</i>	蓆 <sup>423b804c</sup>	a mat. See hsi <sup>1</sup> .
<b>HSI<sup>3</sup> 508a</b>	口喜 <sup>418b180a</sup>	joy, gladness (lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	喜愛	to delight in (huan <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	喜兆	joyful omen (chi <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , hsiung <sup>1</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	喜氣盈門	may joy fill your doors!
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	喜轎	the bridal chair (hua <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	喜鵲	the magpie (ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	喜酒	wine drunk in congratulation.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	喜出望外	joy beyond all expectation.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	喜好	to delight in. (k'uai <sup>4</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).

\*Note 44.

<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	喜笑	to smile with pleasure. [yueh <sup>4</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	喜笑顏開	face expansive with smiles (ho <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	喜欣	pleased, delighted (huan <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	喜新厭故	too fond of novelty (hao <sup>4</sup> ). [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	喜信	joyful news (chia <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>1</sup></i>	喜歡	to feel pleasure in (huan <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	喜容	a pleased countenance (hsing <sup>2</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>	喜樂	joy, delight (k'uai <sup>4</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup></i>	喜夢	a pleasant dream (nan <sup>2</sup> k'o <sup>1</sup> mêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup></i>	喜怒	joy and anger.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	喜報三元	news of a triple first at exam. O.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	喜病	sickness of pregnancy (huai <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	喜色	a joyful face (ho <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	喜事	a joyful event, wedding.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	喜戴高帽	fond of praise (k'ua <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	喜的沒法	beside one's self with joy (see above).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	*喜子	a sort of spider (chih <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	喜孜孜的	covered with smiles.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	喜自天來	joy coming from heaven.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	喜悅	gratified, pleased (hsing <sup>4</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup> 516c</i>	水 洗	to wash, to cleanse (cho <sup>2</sup> , t'sa <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	洗塵	to wash away the filth—of the world.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	洗城	to raze a city (kung <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	洗去罪惡	to wash away his sins (shê <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup></i>	洗却	cleanse.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	洗心	to cleanse the heart (kai <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	洗心革面	to reform.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup></i>	洗一個澡	to have a bath (mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	洗衣裳	to wash clothes (ts'o <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	洗乾淨他	to wash it clean (chieh <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	洗禮	rite of baptism (chin <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> , chan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	洗禮派	Baptists.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	洗臉	to wash the face (fei <sup>2</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	洗臉盆	a wash-hand basin.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	洗米	wash rice (t'ao <sup>2</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	洗面	fig. reform (ko <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	洗把	to wash (kan <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>1</sup></i>	洗剝	to strip (t'o <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	洗不清	cannot be washed clean.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	洗不掉	can't wash out, e.g., a stain. [child.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-san<sup>4</sup></i>	洗三	washing on 3rd day of new-born

\*Note 45.

<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	洗身	to wash the person.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	洗手	to wash the hands, to reform.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup></i>	洗刷	to wash and scrub (lin <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	洗掉	to wash away.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	洗頭	to wash the head.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	洗澡	to have a bath (mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	洗澡塘	a public bath.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	洗浴	to bath (hai <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup></i>	洗冤	to wash away injuries; redress.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup> 509a</i>	示 禧 <sup>119a178b</sup>	auspicious, good luck.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup></i>	禧慶	felicitous (chi <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [ho <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup></i>	禧賀	to felicitate; auspicious (ch'ing <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	禧年	New Year's joy (hsin <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	禧事	an auspicious event (chi <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup> (ch'ü<sup>4</sup>) 517a</i>	迨 迨 <sup>425c204c</sup>	to reach to, to, till; finally. See
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	迨今	till now. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	迨竟	finally, at last (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup> 513a</i>	彳 徙 <sup>422b789b</sup>	to change, to remove.
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	徙遷	to shift one's place of abode (pan <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	徙移	a shift, to remove. [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>3</sup> 516b</i>	玉璽 璽 <sup>425a790a</sup>	imperial or national seal (yin <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>HSI<sup>4</sup> 518c</b>	糸 細 <sup>427a790b</sup>	fine, petty, trifling, delicate.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	細察	to examine minutely (hsiang <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup></i>	細講	to go into detail (ti <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	細緻	fine, beautiful (ching <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	細緻手	a hand delicately shaped.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup></i>	細究	to carefully investigate (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>4</sup></i>	細嚼爛咽	to slowly masticate (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	細吹細打	low gentle music (yo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	細細	carefully, minutely (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	細小	petty, trifling (hsieh <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	細心	attentive (lin <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> , chuan <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ch'uai<sup>3</sup> mo<sup>1</sup></i>	細心揣摸	to carefully reflect upon (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	細行	trifling conduct; very attentive.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup></i>	細軟	fine and soft.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	細看	to look carefully or closely.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	細高駝	slender and tall (shên <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	細狗	a greyhound (lieh <sup>4</sup> kou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	細故	a trifle (hsiao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	細密	small, delicate (ching <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	細麵	fine flour (mai <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup></i>	細膩	(skin) fine.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	細胞	cells (shêng <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	細皮白肉	youthful beauty's complexion.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	細布	fine cloth.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>liu<sup>2</sup></i>	細水長流	economical (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	細說	to explain or tell in detail (hsiang <sup>2</sup> sycee, pieces of silver. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	細絲銀	very sweet (kan <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	細甜	a "boy," house servant (some=西).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup></i>	細崽	a spy (chien <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> , tso <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	細作	fine and coarse. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup></i>	細粗	small, minute; particular (ching <sup>1</sup> a slender waist. [mêng <sup>1</sup> sung <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	細微	fine gentle rain (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	細腰	theatricals; to play, to sport.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	細雨	a theatre (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup> 510c</i>	戈戲 <sup>420b180c</sup>	theatricals. [fa <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	戲場	sleight-of-hand, juggling (wan <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> (chü)</i>	戲劇	to laugh, to have fun (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	戲法	trunks containing actors' dresses.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	戲戲	to ridicule, to laugh at (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	戲箱	theatrical clothes.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	戲笑	one theatrical play.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	戲衣	a theatre (wu <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup></i>	戲一齣	to mock, to trifle (wu <sup>3</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup></i>	戲樓	ridicule, jest (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-lung<sup>4</sup></i>	戲弄	a theatrical troupe (hsieh <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-nüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	戲謔	a theatrical announcement (placard).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	戲班	theatrical books (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	戲報	an actress.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	戲本	to play, to trifle (wan <sup>2</sup> shua <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	戲婆子	theatrical stage. [hsü <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-shua<sup>3</sup></i>	戲耍	programme of performance (chih <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	戲臺	personator of female parts (ch'ang <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	戲單	to jest, to joke. [tan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	戲旦	to play games of chance (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	戲談	an actor (li <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	戲賭	theatricals are useless.
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	戲子	a jest; to jest. [t'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	戲無益	a theatre within an enclosure (wu <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	戲言	related to, consequences (kuan <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	戲園	related to, connected. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup> 507b</i>	人係 <sup>417b181b</sup>	
<i>hsi<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	係親	

<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>		係故	to be an old friend ( <i>chiu<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>		係累	to bind, bound ( <i>lien<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-lüan<sup>2</sup> (lien<sup>4</sup>)</i>		係戀	ardent attachment ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup> ai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		係世	relating to the age ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>		係屬	connected with, related to.
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		係友	friendly relations ( <i>p'eng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 511b</i>	糸	繫 <sup>421a181a</sup>	to connect, to let down. Also <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		繫船	to moor a vessel ( <i>k'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		繫兒	a hooped handle ( <i>t'i<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		繫下去	to let down, as by a rope ( <i>chui<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>		繫續	connected. [ <i>hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>		繫聯	to follow; to depend on circum-
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		繫馬	to tie up a horse. [ <i>stances</i> ].
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		繫念	longing thoughts ( <i>lien<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		繫上帶子	to tie a girdle, or garter.
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 515b</i>	虫	蟋 <sup>424a304c</sup>	the fighting cricket ( <i>tsao<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-shuai<sup>3</sup></i>		蟋蟀	same ( <i>ch'ü<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 507a</i>	糸	系 <sup>417b181a</sup>	to connect, relation to; in succes-
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		系繼	to be connected. [ <i>sion</i> ].
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		系繫	to tie together.
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>		系統	synthesis ( <i>fên<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup></i> ). N.
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> (ch'ü<sup>4</sup>) 134a 卑</i>	𠂔	隙 <sup>109c396b</sup>	crack, quarrel.
<i>hsi<sup>1</sup> 513a</i>	才	携	lead by hand. See <i>hsieh<sup>2</sup></i> .
<b>HSIA<sup>1</sup> 521c</b>	目	瞎 <sup>429c185b</sup>	blind, ignorance ( <i>mang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-chua<sup>1</sup></i>		瞎抓	to blindly clutch; to do anything
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>		瞎撞	blindly beating. [ <i>for a living</i> ].
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>3</sup></i>		瞎闖	blindly run against. [ <i>t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup></i>		瞎充	muddle, blundering ( <i>hun<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>, hu<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>		瞎漢	a blind or ignorant person (Chinese).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup></i>		瞎胡鬧	to make a disturbance ( <i>nao<sup>4</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		瞎話	lies, falsehood ( <i>ch'ê<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>, huang<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		瞎一眼	blind of one eye. [ <i>t'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		瞎姑兒	blindsinging-women ( <i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>		瞎賴	to accuse, to lay the blame on
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>1</sup></i>		瞎咧咧	talk full of lies. [ <i>(k'ung<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>)</i> ].
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>		瞎蟲 <sup>967c</sup>	a horse-fly, gadfly ( <i>niu<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		瞎子	a blind person ( <i>ku<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		瞎眼	blind ( <i>shih<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>(p'ang<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup>)</i> ].
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup> 521b</i>	魚	蝦 <sup>429b182c</sup>	crabs, prawns, shrimps, lobsters
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup> 521a</i>	虫	蝦 <sup>429a182c</sup>	same. See <i>ha<sup>2</sup> (lung<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>1</sup>)</i> .
<i>hsia<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>		蝦醬	shrimp sauce ( <i>p'ang<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).



<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	蝦蟹	shrimps and crabs, crabs.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsü</i> <sup>1</sup>	蝦鬚	the feelers of shrimps.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>	蝦仁	shelled lobsters, shrimps.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ang</i> <sup>1</sup>	蝦糠	shrimp's husks.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mi</i> <sup>3</sup>	蝦米	dried prawns or shrimps (without
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	蝦皮子	shrimp's husks. [husks].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>	蝦油	shrimp oil.
<b>HSIA</b> <sup>2</sup> 522b	車 轄 <sup>430a185c</sup>	linch pin, to regulate, to govern
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup>	轄制	to rule over to, coerce. [(kuan <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup>	轄境	diocese (Episcopal).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	轄罕木	a sort of <i>cheval-de-frise</i> at yamens.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>3</sup>	轄管	to regulate, to govern (kuan <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 523a	大 狹 <sup>430c186a</sup>	compressed, narrow (chai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	狹隘	narrow (k'uan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chai</i> <sup>3</sup>	狹窄	same (chai <sup>3</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	狹小	same.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	狹義	restricted meaning (kuang <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	狹道	a narrow road (lu <sup>4</sup> ). [chieh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 175b	人 俠 <sup>144b356b</sup>	chivalric, disinterested (also chia <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	俠氣	a generous disposition (hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	俠義	chivalric, brave (hao <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	俠烈	same (ying <sup>1</sup> hsiung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 521a	雨 霞 <sup>429c182a</sup>	a halo, vapour; red sky.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	霞光	a halo (yün <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wan</i> <sup>4</sup>	霞光萬道	glowing rays <i>e.g.</i> , at sunset. [kua <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'ei</i> <sup>4</sup>	[ <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> ] 霞帔	a cloak, a sleeveless mantle (ma <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>3</sup>	霞彩	variegated clouds (yün <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 520c	玉 瑕 <sup>428c183a</sup>	fractured, split.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	瑕裂	a split or rent (fêng <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> .
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>1</sup>	瑕疵	a weak point, a blemish (mao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 520b	日 暇 <sup>428c184b</sup>	leisure, unoccupied (k'ung <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup>	暇日	a day of leisure (t'o <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ). [k'ung <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	暇時	leisure time (hsien <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> , ch'ou <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 522b	匱 匣 <sup>430b185a</sup>	a small case; a quiver (ho <sup>2</sup> , hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup>	匣中	in the box.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 522c	大 狎 <sup>430b185a</sup>	to caress, toy with.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup>	狎妓飲酒	debauchery and drunkenness (ch'ih <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 521b	迤 遐 <sup>428b182c</sup>	remote (yao <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>3</sup> ). [ho <sup>1</sup> p'iao <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 522b	金 鑊 <sup>430b182c</sup>	linch pin of cart (ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> 520b	又 段	S.

HSIA <sup>4</sup> 524a	一 下 <sup>431c183b</sup>	below ; inferior ; the next. M. 72.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	下岸	to embark.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	下戰書	to offer battle.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	下場	to go up for exam.; to quit work.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chai <sup>4</sup>	下寨	to go into camp, etc. (cha <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ei <sup>1</sup>	下車	to get out of a carriage (shêng <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	下陣	a rear rank (tui <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	下棋	to play chess (liu <sup>4</sup> po <sup>2</sup> , tui <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	下氣	a meek temper, appease; (jou <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> jou <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>	下氣柔聲	meek conduct (jên <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	下家	drawer of a cheque.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	下轎	to get out of a sedan-chair (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> to descend (lo <sup>4</sup> ). [chiao <sup>4</sup> ].
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	下降	to come into the world.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	下界	mean, vile (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	下賤	menials, etc. (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>1</sup>	下賤人	diligent; (rain) is falling heavily
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	下緊	lodgings (chu <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ). [(yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	下處	go down!
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	下去罷	the second section of book.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	下卷	to disembark, or go aboard.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	下船	to get up (or from off) a bed. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>2</sup>	下牀	a clerk who pockets money (mei <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>2</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	下二櫃	incarnation (chiang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , lin <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	下凡	at night, at dark (yeh <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup>	下黑	to bathe in a river (mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup>	下河洗澡	to go into a river to feel for fish.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	下河摸魚	the week after next. [(lü <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	下下禮拜	to go into the country (vs. town).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	下鄉	to quit going to school.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	下學	to snow (o <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> hsüeh <sup>3</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>3</sup>	下雪	the last decade of each month.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup>	下旬	to settle in a place (lo <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	下戶	the next time (see below).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	下回	servants, menials (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> , p'u <sup>2</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	下役人	Lower House. [pi <sup>1</sup> ].
hsia <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	下議院	servants.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	下人	to bite (e.g., a dog) (yao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	下口	I (an official) (tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	下官	to come down (chiang <sup>4</sup> ). [k'u <sup>1</sup> ].
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	下來	to weep, to shed tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> , t'i <sup>2</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	下淚	to work energetically (ch'u <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	下力	

hsia <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	下了架子	come to end of his tether (fig.).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	下路	what follows is omitted.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	下聯	the 2nd in order of a pair of scrolls.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	下流	down the river, abandoned, de-
hsia <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	下流社會	lower classes (shang <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ). [praved.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup>	下落	a residence, a lodging (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	下樓	to come down stairs (lou <sup>2</sup> t'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	下露	the dew falls. [hsia <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ].
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	下馬	to dismount from a horse (shuai <sup>3</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	下馬牌	notice of arrival (of Lit. Chancellor).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	下馬威風	suddenly frighten a man (hsia <sup>4</sup> ). [O.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	下錨	to drop anchor (wan <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	下民	the people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>4</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	下巴	the chin (or 頰). [hsing <sup>4</sup> ]-
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	下巴頰兒	same (ti <sup>4</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	下班	to come off duty.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>2</sup>	下半旗	flag at half-mast. N.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	下半年	the afternoon (hou <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	下雹子	a fall of hail, to hail.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	下筆	to begin to write (hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	下邊	below, the bottom (ti <sup>3</sup> ). [male]-
hsia <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>4</sup>	下聘	to send marriage presents (of the
hsia <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	下聘禮	same (chia <sup>4</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> , sung <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	下平	the lower even tone (2nd). [book]-
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	下部	lower extremities, last section (as of
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	下不去	can't go down, will not answer.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	下不下	can't descend.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	下不來	can't come down; it will not do.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	下山	to descend from a mountain (lo <sup>4</sup>
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	下扇磨	the nether millstone. [shan <sup>1</sup> ]-
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	下身	the lower parts of the body.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	下世	to come into the world; to die.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	下手	to put one's hand to (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	下首	to bend the head; the lower place.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	下屬	subordinates (shu <sup>3</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>	下霜	a frost (tung <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	下水	to go into the water.
hsia <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	下水船	a down-stream boat (ni <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	下榻	to go to bed (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	下胎	an abortion (chui <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	下蛋	to lay an egg (pao <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsia <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>4</sup>	下次	the next time.

<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>té</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	下得下來	it can be taken down.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>1</sup>	下地方	to become a prostitute (ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup>	下地作活	to go to the fields and work.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup>	下地獄	to go to prison or hell (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ieh</i> <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup>	下帖請客	to send out invitations (fu <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>1</sup>	下點工夫	to spend a little time. [hsiu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup>	下店	to take up quarters in an inn (chu <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>	下透了	rain enough to soak the ground
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tsang</i> <sup>4</sup>	下葬	to bury (mai <sup>2</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ). [(chin <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup>	下作	low, immoral (pei <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> );
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>3</sup>	下作人等	immoral people (hsia <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	下毒手	lawlessness, violence (t'u <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	下次	the next time (hsia <sup>4</sup> t'ang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wan</i> <sup>3</sup>	下晚	evening (wan <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup>	下問	to ask of inferiors.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup>	下午	the afternoon (hsia <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>	下霧	mist, the mist falls (wu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>na</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsei</i> <sup>2</sup>	下夜拿賊	to take thieves at night (pu <sup>3</sup> tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	下餘的	the remainder (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup>	下雨	to rain (lo <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>	下月	next month.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup> ( <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup> )	下藥	to give medicine (fu <sup>2</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> 523b	夏 <sup>431b183c</sup>	summer S. [B. C. 1818].
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ao</i> <sup>2</sup>	夏朝	the <i>Hsia</i> dynasty (B. C. 2205—
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup>	夏至	the summer solstee (a term). See
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup>	夏日	a summer's day (fu <sup>2</sup> ). [Note 21.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup>	夏日可畏	summer sun is to be feared (tu <sup>2</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'u</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ts'ao</i> <sup>3</sup>	*夏枯草	name of a grass.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ling</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>	夏令會	summer-conference N.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ling</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> -	夏令學校	summer-school N.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> [hsiao <sup>4</sup>	夏布	grass-cloth (ko <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup>	夏天	summer time (tung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>	夏月	the summer months. [(yün <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yün</i> <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup>	夏雲奇峯	summer clouds are like peaks
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> 497c	口嚇猴	to intimidate, to startle.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>	口嚇 <sup>409c219b</sup>	same (ching <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup>	嚇喝	to order (in a domineering tone).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>'rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	嚇喝雀兒	to frighten birds; a scare-crow.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hu</i> <sup>1</sup>	嚇呼	to threaten (ching <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>	嚇跑了	frightened into flight.
<i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'o</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>2</sup>	嚇破膽子	frightened to death (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).

\*Note 46.

hsia<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 嚇傻了  
 hsia<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 嚇死人  
 hsia<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup> 嚇我一跳  
 hsia<sup>4</sup> 526b 言 諄<sup>433c184c</sup>  
 hsia<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 諄話  
 hsia<sup>4</sup> 524a 厦<sup>431c184a</sup>  
 hsia<sup>4</sup> 525c 洽<sup>433a186b</sup>

**HSIANG<sup>1</sup> 526c 木 相<sup>434a790a</sup>**

hsia<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 相愛  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 相安  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>4</sup> 相稱  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 相爭  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 相成  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 相繼  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 相契  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 相交  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 相較  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 相接  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> [wan<sup>3</sup>] 相見  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 相見恨晚  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 相近  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup> 相親相愛  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup> 相敬相信  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 相求  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 相助  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 相處  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 相傳  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 相撞  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup> 相反  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup> 相做  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 相逢  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 相符  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 相扶  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 相扶持  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 相好  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 相好朋友  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> [yu<sup>3</sup>] 相合  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 相厚  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 相媳婦  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 相向  
 hsia<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 相信

to frighten the wits out of one.  
 to scare to death (ching<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 made me jump with fright.  
 lies (sa<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (ch'ê<sup>3</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 see sha<sup>4</sup>.  
 blend, harmonize, also ch'ia<sup>4</sup>.

[look at<sup>4</sup> M. 153.]

to correlate; mutual; to blend, to  
 to love one another.  
 mutually at peace.  
 in harmony with one another.  
 to compete, to fight (ta<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 complementary. [lien<sup>2</sup>].  
 consecutively, in succession (hsia<sup>1</sup>  
 mutual friendship (chiao<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to associate; friendship, to exchange.  
 to compare.  
 to mutually receive, consecutive.  
 an interview (hui<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 sorry we did not meet earlier  
 near (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>). [(chiu<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to love one another (pi<sup>3</sup> tz'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to mutually respect and trust.  
 to beg, to entreat (ch'i<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to help (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make acquaintance (shu<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to transmit, to hand down.  
 to collide.  
 contrary, vice-versa (ni<sup>4</sup>, pei<sup>4</sup>, wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 alike.  
 to meet after a time, to meet.  
 to correspond (tui<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to support, to assist.  
 mutually support each other.  
 an acquaintance (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>, hsia<sup>1</sup>  
 same (chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>). [yi<sup>3</sup>].  
 to join together, to correspond.  
 familiar, friendly (ch'in<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be particular about one's daugh-  
 fronting each other. [ter-in-law.  
 to believe (hsin<sup>4</sup> k'ao<sup>4</sup>).

hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	相形	the external figure; to compare.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	相叙	to chat together (hsü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	相會	to meet (yo <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	相一相	to look (k'an <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	相宜	to look (k'an <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	相干	befitting, right.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	相隔	involved in, to have to do with.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	相關	separated (li <sup>2</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	相公	mutual connection.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	相國	a minister of state; a lad; actors.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	相連	to act as prime minister (tsai <sup>3</sup>
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	相連字	to join, to connect. [hsiang <sup>4</sup> ].
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	相矛盾	connected characters, words.
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	相面的	mutually contradictory.
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	相貌	a physiognomist (k'an <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	相女婿	likeness in general (jung <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup> [chu <sup>4</sup>	相幫	to be particular about one's son-in-
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>	相幫相助	to help, to assist (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ). [law.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	相報	same.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>1</sup>	相拋	to recompense, to repay (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -p'ei <sup>2</sup>	相陪	to abandon (p'ieh <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ). [huan <sup>2</sup> ].
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	相別	to bear one company (p'ei <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	相並	to separate, to depart (li <sup>2</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	相商	to join, to correspond. [cho <sup>2</sup> ].
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	相聲	to deliberate, to consult (chên <sup>2</sup>
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	相識	to mimic, mimicry (hsiao <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	相手	mutually acquainted (shu <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	相似	palmists.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	相打	the same, like (lei <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	相待	to combat (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	相談	to treat or behave to.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	相當	to confer with (shang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup>	相當對待	proportionate; to suit, good.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	相得	proper attitude.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ts'an <sup>1</sup>	相參	pleased, suited (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	相對	several persons consulting (hui <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	相同	opposite, agreeing together, relative
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	相次	similar like (ssü <sup>4</sup> ). [(chüeh <sup>2</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	相爺	in order; one after the other.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup>	相應	a prime minister (tsai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	相迎	to correspond.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	相與	to meet, to welcome (huan <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>2</sup> ).
		mutual, a friend, associated with.

hsiang <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup> -	相與朋友	a friend, friends (chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	[yü <sup>3</sup> 相遇	to meet (ying <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> 529b	香 香 <sup>436a188a</sup>	fragrant; incense. Rad. 186 (fang <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	香案	an incense table. See Note 47.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	香樟	camphor tree (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> nao <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	香几	a small incense table (shao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	香氣	aromatic.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>1</sup>	香氣撲鼻	fragrant.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>	香港	Hongkong (lit. fragrant lagoon).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	香蕉	banana.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	香錢	present to priest (shan <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> , shih <sup>1</sup> epidendrum. [chu <sup>3</sup> ].
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup>	香芝蘭	a scent-bag (ho <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	香球	good and bad smell, fragrance and
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>4</sup>	香臭	fragrant beads. [stench.
hsiang <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	香珠	a string of fragrant beads.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	香串珠	the sweet smelling ch'un tree
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>1</sup>	香椿	scented purses. [(ch'ou <sup>4</sup> ch'un <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	香荷包	incense and paper money (chih <sup>3</sup>
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	香火	a stick of incense. [k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	香一炷	ladies' apartments (kuei <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	香閣	pilgrims, worshippers (pai <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	香客	the melon (hsi <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>	香瓜	ladies' apartments (maidens) (k'un <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	香閨	perfumery (shê <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	香料	an incense pot or vase, a censer.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	香爐	scented ink.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	香墨	fragrant wood (t'an <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	香木	a scent bag (see above).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -nang <sup>2</sup>	香囊	Russia leather (o <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	香牛皮	high flavoured.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>2</sup>	香濃	the cypress (pien <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>	香柏	deliciously fragrant (p'ên <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -p'ên <sup>4</sup> -p'ên <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	香噴噴的	a highly-scented tea, from Anhui.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -	香片茶葉	musk deer (lu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	[yeh <sup>4</sup> 香麝	liquid scents (wên <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	香水	coriander, caraway.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	香葵	a sort of rice.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	香稻米	the lemon.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	香桃	sweet to the taste; sweet (sleep).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	香甜	a sort of vegetable.
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	香菜	fragrant plants (fang <sup>1</sup> t'sao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	香草	

<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	香味	fragrant flavour ( <i>wei<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	香煙	cigarettes ( <i>chih<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>1</sup></i> ). [same].
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	香油	sweet or scented oil (made of se-
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	香圓	the lemon (樟 <i>yüan</i> also used).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> 530b</i> 邑 卮	鄉 <sup>437a189a</sup>	a village, the country, 12,500 fami-
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	鄉長	a village elder ( <i>shê<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>3</sup></i> ). [lies.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	鄉親	residents of same neighborhood
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉下	in the country. [( <i>lin<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉學	a village school ( <i>chiao<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉宦	a country gentleman ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉誼	fellow-townsmen.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	鄉里	a village ( <i>chuang<sup>1</sup> ts'un<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉裡人	villagers ( <i>chuang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉立學校	district school ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉民	villagers.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	鄉紳	a country gentleman ( <i>shên<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉試	prov. exam. for the degree of <i>chü-</i>
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉談	a local dialect ( <i>fang<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>jên</i> O.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	鄉黨	a village clan.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉導	a guide (or 嚮).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup></i>	鄉村	a village ( <i>ts'un<sup>1</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉村投遞	rural postal delivery.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	鄉團	local military ( <i>t'uan<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup></i>	鄉約	a village constable. See note 48 ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	鄉愿	an imposter ( <i>chia<sup>3</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>pao<sup>3</sup></i> .
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	鄉勇	village braves ( <i>i<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> 528b</i> 廂 <sup>435b791a</sup>	廂	side apartment, suburbs ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	廂房	a side room ( <i>êrh<sup>3</sup> fang<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	廂黃旗	the yellow banner ( <i>ch'i<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ) O.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	廂紅旗	the red banner. G. 379 O.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	廂藍旗	the blue banner. G. 379 O.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	廂白旗	the white banner. G. 379 O.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 529a</i> 竹 <sup>435c791a</sup>	旗	a box or trunk ( <i>ho<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	箱房	a granary ( <i>ao<sup>2</sup>, ts'ang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup></i>	箱蓋	a box lid ( <i>ho<sup>2</sup> kai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	箱櫃	boxes and cupboards.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> 532a</i> 金	鑲 <sup>438b791c</sup>	a border; to border; to inlay.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	鑲嵌	same.
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	鑲鞋	to bind or border shoes ( <i>na<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	鑲邊	a border; to border. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	鑲牙	to put in false teeth ( <i>ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	鑲沿	a border; to border.



*hsiang*<sup>1</sup>-*yün*<sup>2</sup>-*chien*<sup>1</sup> 鑲雲肩  
*hsiang*<sup>1</sup> 529a 水 湘<sup>435c791b</sup>

ornamental collar (woman's) (*ling*<sup>3</sup>-*River* in Hunan; Hunan.

**HSIANG**<sup>2</sup> 532c 言 詳<sup>438c792a</sup>  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'*<sup>2</sup>*a*<sup>2</sup> 詳察  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*hsi*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 詳細  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 詳認  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*ko*<sup>2</sup> 詳革  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*ming*<sup>2</sup> 詳明  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*pao*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 詳報  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*ping*<sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup> 詳稟  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*ts'an*<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> 詳參  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*wên*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 詳問  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup> 532b 广 庠<sup>438c792b</sup>  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*hsü*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 庠序  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*shêng*<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> 庠生  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup> 152a 阜 降<sup>124c364c</sup>  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*fu*<sup>2</sup> 降服  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*fu*<sup>2</sup> 降伏  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*yao*<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> 降妖  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup> 532b 示 祥<sup>438c792a</sup>  
*ksiang*<sup>2</sup>-*juí*<sup>2</sup><sup>4</sup> 祥瑞  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup>-*yün*<sup>2</sup> 祥雲  
*hsiang*<sup>2</sup> 532c 羽 翔

explicitness, clearness; to report.  
to examine minutely (*ch'*<sup>2</sup> *k'ao*<sup>3</sup>).  
minutely, in detail; details (*ti*<sup>3</sup> *hsi*<sup>4</sup>).  
to know minutely.  
to degrade; to impeach (*ts'an*<sup>2</sup> *ko*<sup>2</sup>).  
explicit, clear; to explain.  
to report to a superior (*ping*<sup>3</sup> *pao*<sup>4</sup>).  
same (*wên*<sup>2</sup> *shu*<sup>1</sup>).  
to reflect, to denounce (*k'ung*<sup>4</sup> *kao*<sup>4</sup>).  
to enquire into all the particulars.  
a school, an almshouse.  
a school or college (*hsiao*<sup>2</sup> *t'ang*<sup>2</sup>).  
a graduated *hsiu-ts'ai* (*wên*<sup>2</sup> *shêng*<sup>1</sup>).  
to cause to submit; See *chiang*<sup>4</sup>.  
same (*t'ou*<sup>2</sup> *hsiang*<sup>2</sup>).  
same.  
to capture a devil (*yao*<sup>1</sup> *mo*<sup>2</sup>).  
an auspicious omen (*chi*<sup>2</sup> *li*<sup>4</sup>).  
prosperous condition of a state, etc.).  
good-omened clouds.  
to soar (*t'êng*<sup>2</sup>).

**HSIANG**<sup>3</sup> 528b 心 想<sup>435b792b</sup>  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'*<sup>3</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup> 想起  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'*<sup>3</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 想起來  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*chia*<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup> 想家  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'ing*<sup>2</sup>-*to*<sup>4</sup>*li*<sup>3</sup> 想情度理  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'u*<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup> 想出  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*fa*<sup>2</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 想法子  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>4</sup> 想像  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*hsü*<sup>3</sup> 想許  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*i*<sup>1</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>3</sup> 想一想  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>3</sup> 想來想去  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*mai*<sup>2</sup> [*ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>] 想理  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*nien*<sup>4</sup> 想念  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*pi*<sup>4</sup> 想必  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'*<sup>3</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup> 想不起  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'*<sup>3</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 想不起來  
*hsiang*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*tao*<sup>4</sup> 想不到

to think, to consider; a thought.  
to call to mind, to advert to.  
same (*chui*<sup>1</sup> *hsiang*<sup>3</sup>).  
to be home-sick (*ssü*<sup>1</sup> *chia*<sup>1</sup>). [*ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>.  
much reflection (*ssü*<sup>1</sup> *lai*<sup>2</sup> *hsiang*<sup>3</sup>  
to think out a case. [difficulty.  
to devise a plan, e. g., out of a  
an idea, imagination (*i*<sup>4</sup> *ssü*<sup>1</sup>).  
I presume, it may be (*pi*<sup>4</sup> *hsü*<sup>1</sup>,  
consider, give a thought. [*liang*<sup>4</sup> *pi*<sup>4</sup>).  
consider, think over (*nien*<sup>4</sup> *t'ou*<sup>2</sup>).  
to consider, to think over.  
to reflect, to consider (*chên*<sup>1</sup> *cho*<sup>2</sup>).  
I suppose, I presume (*liang*<sup>4</sup> *pi*<sup>4</sup>).  
unable to call to mind.  
same (*liao*<sup>4</sup> *pu*<sup>4</sup> *tao*<sup>4</sup>). [*i*<sup>4</sup> *wai*<sup>4</sup>).  
unanticipated (*pu*<sup>4</sup> *liao*<sup>4</sup>, *ch'u*<sup>1</sup> *jên*<sup>2</sup>

- hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 想思  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 想思病  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 想死  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 想到  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 想頭  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>ta<sup>4</sup> 想頭太大  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 想望  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup> 想我  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 534b 亠 享<sup>440a189b</sup>  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 享祭  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 享福  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 享國  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 享受  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 享壽  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 享用  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 口 响<sup>437b189c</sup>  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 531a 音 響  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [t'ien<sup>1</sup> 響器  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>- 響晴的天  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 響鐘  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 響號  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 響乾  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 響亮  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 響馬  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 響明  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 響蛋  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup> 響脆  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 響動  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 響銅  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 響音  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 響應  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 531c 口 嚮<sup>438a190c</sup>  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 嚮先  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 嚮背  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 531b 食 饗<sup>437c189c</sup>  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 饗祭  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 饗飯  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 饗供  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup> 534a 食 餉<sup>440a190a</sup>  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 餉鞘  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 餉項  
 hsiang<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 餉銀  
 to think of, to love.  
 love-sick (ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to die of love (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to think of, anticipate (yü<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 an inventive faculty, thought, ex-  
 notions too grand. [pectation.  
 to expect (p'an<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to miss me, to long for me (k'o<sup>1</sup>  
 present offerings, to enjoy. [hsiang<sup>2</sup>.  
 to accept offerings, as the gods.  
 to enjoy happiness (na<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to reign, to enjoy the throne.  
 to enjoy; to receive. [shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to enjoy old age; longevity (kao<sup>1</sup>  
 to enjoy the use of.  
 sound, noise, a signal, a call.  
 same (ch'ui<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 musical instruments (yo<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a clear bright day.  
 alarm-clock (nao<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a signal, a call. [pa<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 snapping dry, as tinder (kan<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>  
 bright, clear (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 highway robbers (mounted) (ch'  
 bright, clear. [iang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a child's rattle. [k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 prompt, decided (for ts'ui, also 快  
 noise, sound (shêng<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).  
 sounding-brass (for gongs &c.)  
 noise, sound.  
 to be influenced by (ying<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lead to; towards (used for 向).  
 towards the front (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 towards the back (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sacrifice; to sacrifice.  
 same (hsien<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 sacrificial rice, etc.  
 a sacrifice (chi<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 soldier's pay, taxes (ping<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 wooden cases (logs) for carrying  
 soldier's pay (chün<sup>1</sup> k'uan<sup>3</sup> [treasure-  
 same.

<b>HSIANG<sup>4</sup> 533b</b> 口	向 <sup>439b190b</sup>	towards, facing S.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	向前	to advance forward (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	向前去	same (wang <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	向著	facing (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> , tui <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	向後	in future, henceforth (wang <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	向先	before, recently (hsien <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	向活的	to favor the living (as official in
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	向日	on a former day. [murder case].
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup></i>	向日葵	the sunflower (chao <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	向來	heretofore, a while past (ts'ung <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	向那方	in what direction? [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	向那方	in that direction (wang <sup>3</sup> na <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	向南	facing the south (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	向年	former years (hsin <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	向背	front and rear.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup> kao<sup>4</sup> su<sup>4</sup></i>	向誰告訴	whom will I tell?
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	向他	to be partial to him (p'ien <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	向他說	said to him (ho <sup>2</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> 535b</i> 人	像 <sup>440c793b</sup>	like, statue. M. 269.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	像形	hieroglyphics (hsing <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	像貌	likeness in general (jung <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	像不像	is it like? does it resemble?
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	像甚麼	what is it like? (fang <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	像生	life-like (huo <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	像是	it seems (ssü <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> , hao <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	像似	like, similar to (i <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	像樣	like the pattern; good.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> 534c</i> 象	象 <sup>440b792c</sup>	the elephant; heavenly bodies.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	象棋	chess with 32 pieces (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup></i>	象奴	a mahout or keeper.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	象皮	rubber (shu <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	象牙	elephant's tusks, ivory.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	象牙器	ivory ware.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	象牙球	ivory balls.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	象牙床	ivory bed (i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ch'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>2</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	象牙筷子	ivory chopsticks. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> 535c</i> 頁	項 <sup>441a191b</sup>	the neck; sort; income (po <sup>2</sup> kêng <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	項巾	tippet, scarf.
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup></i>	項頸	the neck (kêng <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	項領	the lower part of the neck: [fang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 536a</i> 己	巷 <sup>441b190c</sup>	a lane or side street (also <i>hang</i> ) li <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>hsiang<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	巷口	the entrance to a lane (hu <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).

hsiang<sup>4</sup>(tzū) 535c 木 橡<sup>441a793c</sup> chestnut oak.

**HSIAO<sup>1</sup> 538a** 水 彳 消<sup>442c793a</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>

消場

to melt, to digest, to dissipate.  
a mart, a market (shih<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>). N.  
negative, minimum (chi<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>

消極

to abate one's anger (nu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>

消氣

to diminish, to lessen. [mên<sup>4</sup>].

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>

消滅

to dissipate ennui and grief (san<sup>4</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-

消愁解悶

to abolish, to delete (fei<sup>4</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup> [mên<sup>4</sup>

消除

to diminish a swelling.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup>

消腫

to waste, wasteful.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>

消費

to appease enmity (hsieh<sup>2</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>

消恨

news, tidings (hsin<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>

消息

to cool off anger (hsiao<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-

消消性兒

to saunter about (yu<sup>2</sup> kuang<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> [êrh<sup>2</sup>

消閑

to dissolve, to digest (k'o<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>

消化

indigestion (wei<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>

消化不動

to lose one's wits (tiao<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>

消魂

the sale or disposal of goods (k'ai<sup>1</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>

消貨

to fall away in flesh (shou<sup>4</sup>). [hsiao<sup>4</sup>.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>

消肉

to dissipate melancholy.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup>

消悶

to extinguish (mieh<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup>

消滅

to disperse by medicine. [tung<sup>4</sup>].

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>

消散

to digest one's food (k'o<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>

消食

to promote digestion and clear the

hsiao<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>

消食化痰

the sale of goods. [phlegm].

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>

消售

to wait a little (shao<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>

消停

to take away sin or guilt (mien<sup>3</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>

消罪

disinfectant (chieh<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>2</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>

消毒藥

to cut, to spare, to scrape (shan<sup>4</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>(hsüeh) 539b 刀

削<sup>444a8108</sup>

to degrade in rank (ko<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>. [hsiao<sup>1</sup>.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>

削職

to subtract, to deduct (chien<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>

削去

to shave the head (t'i<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>). [shang<sup>4</sup>.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>

削髮

to shave and become a priest (ho<sup>2</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>sêng<sup>1</sup>

削髮爲僧

to deprive of the button (ko<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>tai<sup>4</sup>

削了頂戴

to sharpen a pencil. [ting<sup>3</sup>].

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>

削筆

to scrape off the skin.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>

削皮

thin.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>

削薄

to engrave characters (k'o<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>4</sup>

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>

削字

saltpetre, nitre. [chiang<sup>4</sup>].

hsiao<sup>1</sup> 538c 石

硝<sup>443b793c</sup>

saltpetre works.

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup>

硝廠

nitric acid (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).

hsiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>

硝礮水

<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>huang</i> <sup>2</sup>	硝磺	saltpetre, nitre ( <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>huang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'</i> <sup>i2</sup>	硝皮	to tan hides ( <i>p'</i> <sup>i2</sup> <i>chiang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'</i> <sup>i2</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	硝皮場	a tan-yard.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	硝石	a stony kind of nitre.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 539b	雨 霄 <sup>443c794b</sup>	vapor, sheet; a halo; sky.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>4</sup>	霄漢	Milky Way ( <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsüeh</i> <sup>2</sup>	霄雪	sleet and snow ( <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsüeh</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yün</i> <sup>2</sup>	霄雲	clouds, vapour ( <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 540b	馬 驍 <sup>444c191c</sup>	bold, enterprising. [major O.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup>	驍騎校	a military rank equivalent to
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>3</sup>	驍勇	bold, enterprising ( <i>yung</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mêng</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 538c	走 逍 <sup>443b794b</sup>	to stroll for pleasure ( <i>kuang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>3</sup>	逍遣	same ( <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>2</sup>	逍遙	same ( <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>kuang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup>	逍遙自在	state of bliss.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 539a	金 銷 <sup>443c793b</sup>	to expend; to dissipate, to cancel.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	銷差	finished the public business ( <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	銷脚的	a chiropodist. [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	銷錢	to expend money ( <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup>	銷金大字	large letters washed with gold.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	銷寒花	the acacia.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hun</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>2</sup>	銷魂橋	the Lose-wits Bridge of Hades.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>	銷路	market for goods, demand.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>4</sup>	銷售	place on sale ( <i>mai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mai</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 541c	木 梟 <sup>445c192a</sup>	an owl, head of criminal ( <i>chan</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsiung</i> <sup>2</sup>	梟雄	brave, savage. [shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>niao</i> <sup>3</sup>	梟鳥	owls in general.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> [chung <sup>4</sup>	梟首	the head of an offender hung on a
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> -	梟首示衆	to expose a head <i>in terrorem</i> . [pole.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 541b	木 朽 <sup>445b192a</sup>	hollow, thin ( <i>pao</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>2</sup>	朽薄	thin.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 537c	宵 <sup>442c784a</sup>	night ( <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup>	宵行	to travel by night; the glow-worm.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 541a	艸 廿 蕭 <sup>445a794c</sup>	Southern-wood S.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'iao</i> <sup>2</sup>	蕭條	lonely, desolate.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 540c	竹 筳 簫 <sup>445a794c</sup>	a kind of flageolet.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> 541c	口 哮 <sup>446a192b</sup>	to howl or roar ( <i>p'ao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>3</sup>	哮喘	to pant, asthma.

**HSIAO**<sup>2</sup>600c 季子 學<sup>493a209a</sup>

*hsiao*<sup>2</sup>-*chang*<sup>3</sup> 學長

*hsiao*<sup>2</sup>-*chêng*<sup>4</sup> 學政

to learn, to practise, to study. See dean of department. [*hsueh*<sup>2</sup>]. provincial examiner. G. 323 O.

<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	學成了	to have learnt ( <i>hsi<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>2</sup>, yen<sup>3</sup>hsi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	學期	school-term.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	學界	the educational world.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	學制	school system.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	學經	to study the Classics ( <i>tu<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	學究	a man of letters ( <i>ssü<sup>1</sup>wên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	學究派	scholastics.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	學法	to study methods, etc.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	學費	school fees.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	學好	to learn good ( <i>tao<sup>4</sup>tê<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	學習	to learn and practise, to exercise.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>shên<sup>3</sup></i> ]	學校	college ( <i>chiao<sup>4</sup>yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	學校精神	college spirit. N.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	學寫	to learn write ( <i>lin<sup>2</sup>t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	學虛才淺	poor talents (self-depreciatory) ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i> ]	學話	to learn a language. [ <i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	學畫	to learn to paint ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup>hua<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>	學壞	to learn evil ( <i>o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	學會	to succeed in learning to do.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	學科	department or course.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	學官	a district examiner O.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	學官話	to learn the Mandarin language.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	學規	rules of the school, graduation fee.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	學禮	to learn manners.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	學理	canon, scientific principle.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	學力	scholarship.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	學齡期	school age.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	學買賣	to learn a business ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup>i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	學年	school-year.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	學派	school of thought.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	學部	Board of Education.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	學不來	unable to learn ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	學舌	tattling ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup>fei<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	學生	a student.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	學舍	school-house.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	學生意	to learn a business.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	學士	B. A.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	學士位	degree of B. A.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	學識	knowledge derived from study.
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	學手藝	to learn a profession ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup>yeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	學書	to study, to write ( <i>hsieh<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	學說	to learn to speak, theory ( <i>shuo<sup>1</sup>lua<sup>4</sup></i> ).

<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>suan</i> <sup>4</sup>	學算	to learn to reckon.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	學臺	a prov. examiner O. G. 323.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'an</i> <sup>2</sup>	學彈	to learn a stringed instrument.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	學道	to study reason ( <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>3</sup>	學得來	able to learn.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup>	學徒	an apprentice ( <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup>	學字	to learn characters ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup>	學位	literary degree.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>2</sup>	學文	learning.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup>	學問	learning, knowledge.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>	學問的人	a learned man ( <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup>	學業	scholarship, proficiency.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>3</sup>	學友	catechumen.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup>	學語	technical terms.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	學員	scholars, students. [O. 323.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>4</sup>	學院	a provincial examiner, a judge. G.

<b>HSIAO</b> <sup>3</sup> 536b	小	小 <sup>441b795a</sup>	small, mean, younger; I, me. Rad.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'é</i> <sup>1</sup>	小	小鞍子車	a common or private cart. [42.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'an</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小產	premature birth ( <i>chui</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小場	exam. for the 1st degree ( <i>hsiu</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chao</i> <sup>4</sup>	小	小照	photograph ( <i>chao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ao</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小潮	neap tide.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'é</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小車子	a wheel-barrow ( <i>êrh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小鷄兒	a chicken ( <i>ch'u</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> ). [ <i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	小	小器	a narrow-minded person ( <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	小	小氣	mean-spirited ( <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小脚	bound feet of women ( <i>ch'an</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tsu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chich</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小姐	Miss, a young lady ( <i>ku</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>niang</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小錢	illicit cash; cash, one of which
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小指	the little finger. [counts as two.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小金蓮	small feet of Chinese women.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小九九	multiplication table ( <i>ch'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小舅子	a wife's younger brother.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小丑兒	low comedy man ( <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>1</sup>	小	小猪	a sucking pig, a small pig.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	小	小註	a note, explanation ( <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>4</sup>	小	小處	smallness, inferiority.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	小	小畜生	you young brute!
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>	小	小曲兒	comic songs. [your son.
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'üan</i> <sup>3</sup>	小	小犬	small dog—demeaning term for
<i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chün</i> <sup>1</sup>	小	小軍	common soldiers ( <i>ping</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	小種	soochong tea (ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	小兒	I, or me (used by a son), infant.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	小腹	the lower part of the belly (hsiao <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小孩子	a child (hai <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ). [tu <sup>4</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	小寒	one of the terms. See <i>Note</i> 21.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小漢子	a young man; small of stature.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	小像	photograph.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	小小的	very small (wei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	小寫	small text.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	小嫌	a petty dislike. [shên <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	小心	take care! mean-spirited (hao <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	小性兒	a petty nature (k'o <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup></i>	小雪	"small snow," a term. See <i>Note</i> 21.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	小戶	a poor person; the vagina.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup></i>	小火輪	steam-launch.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小夥子	a youth, a stripling.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	小遺	urine, to pass urine (niao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	小意思	a slight token of regard.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小姨子	a wife's younger sister.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	小人	a mean man: cr. 君子 chün <sup>1</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> .
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	小絨	flannel (ni <sup>1</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	小看人	to despise another (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	小康	well-to-do (fu <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	小可的	a neat fit, close fitting (k'o <sup>3</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	小狗	a puppy; you whelp!
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	小口	young in age (of animals) (k'ou <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>3</sup></i>	小姑娘	a little girl. [hsiao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	小工	unskilled laborer, e. g., mason's
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	小過	small fault. [hod-carrier.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	小綰兒	pick pockets (pa <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	小爐匠	a travelling tinker (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	小路貨	stolen goods (tsang <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-lüeh<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	小掠兒	a pickpocket (p'a <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ). [tzũ <sup>3</sup> .
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小蘿子	cummin, a pock-marked boy (ma <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	小馬兒	coolies, lictors, runners (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	小買賣	a petty retail business (ling <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	小麥	wheat (ta <sup>4</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> , barley). [tsa <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>	小滿	"small full," one of the terms. See
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>	小妹妹	my youngest sister. [Note 21.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	小米粥	millet soup.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	小米子	millet (or without 子).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	小民	the common people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).



<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	小名	name given a child when a month
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	小摸手	a petty thief (p'a <sup>3</sup> ér <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ). [old.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-ér<sup>2</sup></i>	小拿兒	bearers of objects in funeral proces-
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	小呢	cloth, cassimeres. [sions.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小娘子	one's wife, my wife (young) (ch'í <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	小女人	a concubine (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	小白臉	a young catamite.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小板子	a small bamboo for punishment.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	小票	platform ticket (yüeh <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ). N.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	小偏	a concubine (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	小便	urine (niao <sup>4</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	小便不通	stoppage of urine.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	小婆	a concubine (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	小不言的	an affair of no consequence (hsiao <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	小衫	a short shirt or shift. [mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	小生	abortion; role of "young gentle-
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	小生理	petty retail trade. [man."]
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ér<sup>2</sup></i>	小聲兒	low tones, whispers (tu <sup>1</sup> nung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	小時	an hour (chü <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	小事	a trifling affair.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	小事情	same (or 事體).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup></i>	小手	close-fisted (k'o <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> , lin <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小叔子	a husband's younger brother.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	小暑	one of the terms. See Note 21.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>	小水鴨	teal.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	小說	small talk, novels (pai <sup>4</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	小說家	novelists.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	小說的書	novels, light reading.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	小厮	a servant boy, my servant.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>	小膽	cowardly (hsia <sup>4</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	小旦	a boy who personates females.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	小刀	knife.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	小盜	a petty pilferer (tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	小的	a servant; I.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup></i>	小第	I (wo <sup>3</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	小題大作	much ado about nothing.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	小點點的	quite small, tiny.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小崽子	you young animal! etc. (abusive).
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	小冊	a pamphlet.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	小賊	a petty thief, a pilferer.
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小肚子	the lower part of the belly (hsiao <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	小隊子	a mandarin's body-guard. [fu <sup>2</sup> ).

hsiao<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 小腿  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 小子  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 小押  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 小羽綾  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 小月  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup> 540a 日 曉<sup>444b193a</sup>  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>- 曉行夜宿  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> [hsiu<sup>1</sup>] 曉日  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 曉明  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 曉不得  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 曉事  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 曉得  
 hsiao<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 曉諭

**HSIAO<sup>4</sup> 542a** 子 孝<sup>446a193b</sup>  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 孝親  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 孝經  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 孝敬  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 孝敬不到  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>- 孝敬上司  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> [ssü<sup>1</sup>] 孝服  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> 孝父母  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 孝心  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 孝行  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 孝衣  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> [chêng<sup>4</sup>] 孝廉  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>- 孝廉方正  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup> 孝順  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 孝道  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup> 孝悌  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 孝子  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup> 孝養  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 孝友  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup> 543b 竹 笑<sup>447a759b</sup>  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup> 笑哈哈  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 笑嘻嘻  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 笑話  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 笑話人  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 笑人  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 笑容  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>2</sup> 笑容可掬  
 hsiao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>1</sup> 笑裏藏刀

the lower part of the leg.  
 children ; a son.  
 imitation orleans, lastings.  
 small pawnshops (tang<sup>4</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 premature birth (hsiao<sup>3</sup> ch'an<sup>3</sup>).  
 light ; to know, to understand.  
 to start at dawn and stop at night.  
 the morning (tsao<sup>3</sup> ch'en<sup>2</sup>).  
 to understand clearly ; day-break.  
 cannot know, do not know (pu<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>  
 able, clear-headed (t'ung<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>). [tê<sup>2</sup>.  
 to comprehend, to understand (chih<sup>4</sup>  
 a clear proclamation (or 示). [tao<sup>4</sup>.

filial, mourning.  
 obedience to parents (fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
 Book of Filial Piety.  
 dutiful and respectful. [superiors.  
 to fail in duty to parents or  
 to give a superior a present of  
 mourning clothes. [money.  
 dutiful to parents (shuang<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 a dutiful mind.  
 dutiful conduct.  
 mourning clothes.  
 degree M. A. G. 472 (chü<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 worthies of literature, a grade. G.  
 dutiful and submissive. [478.  
 path of filial duty.  
 duty to parents and superiors.  
 a filial son (wu<sup>3</sup> ni<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to dutifully nourish parents (kung<sup>1</sup>  
 respectful to friends. [yang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to smile, to laugh, to ridicule.  
 to laugh heartily (k'o<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to smile, to titter, to giggle (hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 to ridicule, jests. [hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to ridicule a person (kai<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (ch'ih<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>). [mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a laughing countenance (yung<sup>2</sup>  
 of very pleasing face (huan<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a dagger hidden under a smiling face.

<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.liao<sup>3</sup>.i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	笑了一笑	laughed, gave a laugh.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.lien<sup>3</sup></i>	笑臉	a smiling face (yüeh <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.lin<sup>2</sup></i>	笑林	funny col. of paper (hua <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.ma<sup>4</sup>.p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	笑罵派	adverse critics, satirists.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.mi<sup>3</sup>.mi<sup>3</sup>.ti<sup>1</sup></i>	笑眯眯的	a pleasant smile, a broad grin.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.mien<sup>4</sup></i>	笑面	a smiling face.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.mien<sup>4</sup>.hu<sup>3</sup></i>	笑面虎	a treacherous person (chien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.p'o<sup>4</sup>.ch'un<sup>2</sup></i>	笑破唇	to crack one's lips with laughing
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	笑說	laughing said. [(tsui <sup>3</sup> ch'un <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	笑談	laughing and chatting.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.tê<sup>2</sup>.huang<sup>1</sup></i>	笑得慌	sore with laughing.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.t'ou<sup>2</sup>.êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	笑頭兒	laughable (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.tuan<sup>4</sup>.tu<sup>4</sup>.ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	笑斷肚腸	to split one's sides with laughing.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 544a</i>	力 効	to exert one's self; effects (chieh <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.kung<sup>1</sup></i>	効功	meritorious results. [kuo <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.lao<sup>2</sup></i>	効勞	to take pains; to drudge, to oblige.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.li<sup>4</sup></i>	効力	to exert one's strength. [conduct.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.li<sup>4</sup>.shu<sup>2</sup>.tsui<sup>2</sup></i>	効力贖罪	to redeem yourself by future good-
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.yung<sup>4</sup></i>	効用	to labor for, to serve.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 544b</i>	支 效	like; to imitate; efficacious.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.fa<sup>2</sup></i>	效法	to imitate a pattern (yang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	效果	results.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.li<sup>4</sup></i>	效力	to take effect, results. [hsiao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.yen<sup>4</sup></i>	效驗	verification; result (ling <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>4</sup> , kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 540b</i>	口 歎 嘯	to hiss, to whistle, to roar (shao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	嘯兒	a puppet-show (Punch and Judy)
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.ming<sup>2</sup></i>	嘯鳴	to roar (p'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ). [(k'uei <sup>3</sup> lei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 158b</i>	木 校	school house. See <i>chiao<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.chang<sup>3</sup></i>	校長	rector, chancellor, or president. N.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.wai<sup>4</sup>.k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	校外科	correspondence course. N.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.wei<sup>4</sup></i>	校衛	imperial cavalcade.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.yü<sup>4</sup></i>	校禦	a standard-bearer.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 537c</i>	肉 肖	to imitate (see above).
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	肖像	likeness.
<i>hsiao<sup>4</sup>.tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	肖子	an obedient child (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).

**HSIEH<sup>1</sup> 545a** 欠 歇

<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>.ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	歇氣	to desist, to rest, to leave off.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>.chih<sup>3</sup></i>	歇止	same (hsi <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>.chu<sup>4</sup></i>	歇住	same (t'ing <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>.chu<sup>4</sup>.k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	歇住口	to remain, to stop. [speaking].
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>.fu<sup>2</sup></i>	歇伏	to stop one's mouth (eating or
		to rest during hot season (pi <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	歇息	to cease, to stop, to rest (chu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	歇宿	to stop and rest (or hsiü).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	歇一歇	rest a while, stop a bit.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	歇一宿	to rest a night (chu <sup>1</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	歇工	to stop work (pa <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> , t'ing <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	歇過乏來	to have or feel rested. [kung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	歇涼	to rest and cool off.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup></i>	歇晌	to stop for noon-rest (ta <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	歇生意	bankrupt.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	歇手	to desist from an undertaking
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	歇店	an inn (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ). [(hsiu <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	歇頂	bald-headed (t'u <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). [tongue]
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	歇嘴	to stop the mouth; hold your
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	歇業	to stop business, to fail (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup> (tzü)<sup>545b</sup> 虫 蠍</i>	蝎 <sup>448c195b</sup>	the scorpion.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup></i>	蝎螫	the sting of a scorpion.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	蝎虎子	house lizard (shou <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	蝎毒	the venom of a scorpion.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	蝎子勾子	a scorpion's sting.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	蝎刺	same.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup> 545b 二</i>	些 <sup>449a796a</sup>	few, some, slightly. M. 2 (i <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> [ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	些好意	a little good will. [hsieh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	些小事情	a small, unimportant affair.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	些小事體	a trifling matter.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	些閒話	a little chat (t'an <sup>2</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	些須	a little time; a small portion.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	些須禮物	a trifling present.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> hsiao<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	些來小去	a very little, the least bit.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	些事	a little business (shao <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	些微	a trifle, slightly. M. 535.
<i>hsieh<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 545c 木</i>	楔 <sup>449a798c</sup>	a wooden peg (chuang <sup>1</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).

**HSIEH<sup>2</sup> 546b 斗 斜**<sup>449c796b</sup>

<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	斜街	sloping, aslant (chêng <sup>4</sup> , wai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	斜風	a side street (tao <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-hêng<sup>4</sup></i>	斜橫	a side wind. [tal].
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	斜西	slanting, oblique (from the horizon-
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup></i>	斜稜	slanting west (sun).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	斜對	aslant (tsê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>1</sup></i>	斜歪	not quite opposite.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	斜紋布	sloping, aslant.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	斜眼	drills, jeans, twills.

squint-eyed.

<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup> 546c</i>	革鞣鞋	鞋 <sup>450a187a</sup>	shoes, slippers (hsüeh <sup>1</sup> , ni <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋掌	鞋掌	leather strap for beating criminals.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>	鞋後根	鞋後根	the heel of a shoe (t'o <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	鞋一隻	鞋一隻	one shoe (fêng <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>	鞋一雙	鞋一雙	one pair of shoes (p'i <sup>2</sup> hsüeh <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup>-wa<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋啃襪子	鞋啃襪子	the shoe rubs a hole in the sock.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋臉	鞋臉	the seam in front of shoe.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋綳	鞋綳	the uppers of a shoe.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	鞋師	鞋師	shoe-maker.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋刷子	鞋刷子	a shoe-brush.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-tî<sup>3</sup></i>	鞋底	鞋底	the sole of a shoe (na <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	鞋坐條	鞋坐條	a leather-edging to the sole.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>4</sup></i>	鞋襪	鞋襪	shoes and stockings.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup></i>	鞋葉拔	鞋葉拔	a shoe-loop, to pull it on by.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	鞋油	鞋油	shoe-blackening.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup> 547b</i>	十叶	協 <sup>450c195b</sup>	harmony, cordiality; help.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	協鎮	協鎮	commandant of a garrison, town-
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	協助	協助	unison, united action. [major.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	協和	協和	harmonious, to unite in harmony.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	協恭	協恭	mutual respect (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	協力	協力	united strength (t'ung <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	協辦	協辦	an assistant, to assist (tso <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	協保	協保	to co-operate with the local con-
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	協商	協商	to consult together. [stable (ti <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	協商國	協商國	allied powers.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	協同	協同	unison, united action.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	協約	協約	alliance, international agreement.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	協台	協台	a colonel. G. 442 (chên <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ) O.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup> 548b</i>	邑 𠃉	邪 <sup>451b796b</sup>	deflected, bad, vicious.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	邪正	邪正	• false and true, good and bad, etc.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup></i>	* 邪氣	* 邪氣	possessed of a spirit, mad (kuei <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	邪教	邪教	heretical teaching. [cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	邪法	邪法	conjuring tricks, sorcery (wan <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	邪心	邪心	a depraved mind (kuai <sup>1</sup> p'î <sup>4</sup> ). [hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	邪了	邪了	haunted (of a house).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	邪魔外道	邪魔外道	heretical and diabolical doctrines.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup></i>	邪念	邪念	evil thoughts (nien <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-p'î<sup>4</sup></i>	邪僻	邪僻	lewd, licentious (hsieh <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> , wu <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	邪病	邪病	epilepsy (yang <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	邪不侵正	邪不侵正	the evil cannot injure the good.
<i>hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	[chêng <sup>4</sup> 邪神	[chêng <sup>4</sup> 邪神	false gods (chia <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).

\*Note 51.

hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	邪事	vices (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> p'iao <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	邪手	a profligate; onanism.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	邪術	magical arts (fa <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	邪說	corrupt speaking.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	邪道	heretical doctrines (i <sup>1</sup> tuan <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	邪地方	a haunted place; a brothel.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	邪味	a stench (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> , hui <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	邪物	ghosts, etc.; anything bad. [yin <sup>2</sup> ].
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	邪淫	obscene, impure (chien <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup>
hsieh <sup>2</sup> 513b 手携携	携 <sup>122a179c</sup>	to take by the hand (also hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	携眷	to bring one's family along (chia <sup>1</sup>
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>	携領	to lead (yin <sup>3</sup> ling <sup>3</sup> ). [chüan <sup>4</sup> ].
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> [hsing <sup>2</sup>	携手	to take by the hand, to lead.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -	携手同行	to walk hand in hand.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> 手才	携帶	to bring along with one.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> (chia <sup>1</sup> ) 135c	挾 <sup>111a356b</sup>	to clasp under the arm; to cherish.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	挾制	to oppress (chê <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	挾仇	to have a grudge at (chieh <sup>2</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	挾嫌	estrangle, to have a spite at (chieh <sup>2</sup>
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	挾告	to accuse at law, maliciously. [yüan <sup>1</sup> -
hsieh <sup>2</sup> 548a 肉脅	脇 <sup>451a195o</sup>	ribs (lei <sup>4</sup> p'ang <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	脇骨	same.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>2</sup>	脇膀	same.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> 549a 言諧	諧 <sup>452a187a</sup>	to be in accord (t'ung <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	諧和	in accord.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	諧聲	phonetic characters (shêng <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ) 174c 人	偕 <sup>143c358a</sup>	together with.
hsieh <sup>2</sup> (hai) 547a 馬	駭 <sup>450a187o</sup>	alarmed, startled (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>2</sup> (hai <sup>2</sup> ) 547a 骨	骸	bones of body (also kai <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>HSIEH<sup>3</sup> 549b</b> 寫	寫 <sup>452b796o</sup>	[hsieh <sup>3</sup> ]. to write, to sketch, to paint (ch'ao <sup>3</sup>
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -	寫張房契	to draw up a lease (hung <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> [ch'í <sup>4</sup>	寫賬	to keep accounts (chi <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	寫真	to paint a person's likeness, photo-
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	寫真版	film, negative. [graph (mao <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	寫真術	art of painting (hua <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup>	寫呈狀	to write out an accusation (ta <sup>3</sup> k.s.).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	寫法	penmanship (pi <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	寫本子	to write copies. [(hsi <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	寫戲	to invite or hire a theatrical troupe
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	寫心	to disburden the heart (fang <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	寫信	to write a letter (k'ai <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).

hsieh<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup> 寫信給  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 寫一封信用  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 寫意  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 寫不得字  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 寫扇子  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 寫書  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 寫得好  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup> 寫禿  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 寫對聯  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 寫字  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 寫字房  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup> 602c 血 血<sup>494c230a</sup>  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 血戰  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [kang<sup>1</sup> 血氣  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>- 血氣方剛  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 血氣未定  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 血竭  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 血汗  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 血心  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>1</sup> 血染的  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 血熱度  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 血肉  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 血管  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 血癆  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 血料  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-lín<sup>2</sup>-lín<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>1</sup> 血淋淋的  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-lín<sup>2</sup> 血流  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 血漏  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 血脈  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup> \* 血盆  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-pêng<sup>1</sup> 血山崩  
 hsieh<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 血水

HSIEH<sup>4</sup> 551b 言 謝<sup>454a797a</sup>

hsieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 謝去  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 謝絕  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 謝恩  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 謝謝  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 謝醫  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 謝儀  
 hsieh<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 謝客

\*Note 52.

to write to (hsin<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to write a letter (hsin<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>). [ing].  
 to have or give an idea (as in paint-  
 unable to write (through illness,  
 to write on fans. [etc.].  
 to write a letter (tso<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 well written.  
 written bald—a pen blunted (pi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to write antithetical couplets (hsia<sup>4</sup>  
 to write. [lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 an office.  
 blood. See *hsueh*<sup>4</sup> (pu<sup>3</sup> hsüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 bloody battle. [Rad. 143.  
 the constitution. [ling<sup>2</sup>).  
 prime of youthful strength (miao<sup>4</sup>  
 before the constitution is fixed.  
 dragon's blood; a kind of resinous  
 labours, (k'u<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>). [substance.  
 affection, sympathy.  
 bloodstained.  
 blood heat.  
 flesh and blood, man.  
 a blood-vessel (ching<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>4</sup>).  
 spitting of blood (t'u<sup>3</sup>). [blood, etc.  
 to make water-proof, by using pig's  
 dripping blood, a solemn oath  
 blood flows. [(mêng<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 an issue of blood. [tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the arteries, consanguinity (ch'in<sup>1</sup>  
 a vessel used by Chinese women at  
 an excess of menses. [childbirth.  
 blood and water; the blood watery.  
 [hsieh<sup>4</sup>) S.  
 to thank, to decline; to die (kan<sup>3</sup>  
 to leave, to take leave (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cut off intercourse (chüeh<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>.  
 to be thankful for favours (pao<sup>4</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>.  
 thanks, thank you (to<sup>1</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a doctor's fee (ma<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>). [li<sup>3</sup>).  
 return presents, thank-offering (hui<sup>2</sup>  
 to decline a visit (on plea of being  
 engaged, etc.) (tang<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).

hsieh <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	謝過	to confess a fault (jên <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	謝別	to take leave (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup>	謝賞	to thank one for a gift.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	謝神	to thank the gods.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	謝世	to die (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	謝帖	card of thanks; notice of reward.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	謝雨	to thank (the gods) for rain (ch'i <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 552c	卸 卸 <sup>155a797b</sup>	to unload, to lay down. [(t'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	卸車	to unload, to unharness a horse, etc.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	卸脚	to unload goods carried for others.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	卸去武裝	to disarm.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	卸裝	unload a boat.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	卸狀	<i>en déshabillé.</i> [(tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	卸禍	to rid one's self of a calamity
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	卸貨	to discharge cargo (chuang <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -jen <sup>4</sup>	卸任	to give up office (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ). [k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	卸牲口	to unhitch the animal (t'ao <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	卸事	to desist from an affair (liao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	卸任	to resign an office (hsieh <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup>	卸擔	to lay down a burden (tan <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	卸載	to unload or discharge cargo.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 550a	水 瀉 瀉 <sup>452c797c</sup>	to resign the seal, to resign office.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	瀉	purging, dysentery; to drain.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	瀉肚	a dysentery (li <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> , p'ao <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	瀉吐	purging and vomiting (huo <sup>4</sup> lüan <sup>4</sup>
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 691c	水 泄 泄 <sup>568b282b</sup>	a purgative (ta <sup>3</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ). [ping <sup>4</sup> ].
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>	泄瀉	to ooze, to drip, bowel complaint.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	泄痢	to leak out (lou <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	泄露	a laxation of the bowels (p'ao <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 547b	水 洩 洩 <sup>450b798b</sup>	to reveal, to disclose (lou <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup>
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	洩氣	to leak, to ooze out. [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	洩漏	to be satisfied, to be appeased.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup>	洩漏天機	to disclose; to ooze out (hsien <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	洩底	to disclose secrets of Heaven.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 552a	衣 褻 褻 <sup>454c798c</sup>	to leak out, to betray one's ante-
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	褻服	ragged; to defile (wu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [cedents.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	褻衣	ragged, dirty clothes; mourning
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>	褻慢	inner clothing (li <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ). [clothes.
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	褻瀆	to treat with contumely (tai <sup>4</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> 551a	虫 蟹 蟹 <sup>453c187b</sup>	to blaspheme (chien <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
hsieh <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	蟹黃	the crab (p'ang <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
		the spawn of crabs.



<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	蟹肉	the flesh of crabs.
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-k'eng<sup>1</sup></i>	蟹羹	crab soup. [water.
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	蟹眼	"crab's eyes," bubbles on boiling
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> 550c</i>	心 懈	idle, lazy, negligent (tai <sup>4</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup></i>	懈鬆	loose, lax (sung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	懈怠	indolent, lazy (lan <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> 183c</i>	角 解	unloose, fall off. See <i>chieh<sup>3</sup></i> .
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-h'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	解不開	cannot explain it (chiang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> 552b</i>	木 械	general name for weapons.
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup></i>	械鬪	to fight with weapons (ch'eng <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> 547b</i>	糸 綯	rope (lei <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>HSIEN<sup>1</sup> 553a</b>	几 先	[place. before, past; to begin; in the first
<i>hsien<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	先兆	a presage, an omen (yü <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	先見	a prognostic, a sign; to foresee.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	先見之明	the intelligence of a seer.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup></i>	先前	formerly (t'sung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	先知	foreknowledge, prior knowledge.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	先知	a prophet (sh'eng <sup>4</sup> hsin). [(yü <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	先進	preceding (hsin <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup></i>	先覺	a prophet.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>4</sup> t'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	先決問題	fixed conditions.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	先君	my late father; the late sovereign.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	先鋒	vanguard.
<i>hsien<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	先父	my deceased father (hsien <sup>1</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	先後	before and after; about.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	先賢	former worthies.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	先行官	forerunner of a high mandarin.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	先人	a person deceased, ancestors.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>	先儒	the scholars of past ages (ju <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	先考	a deceased father (hsien <sup>1</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>	先攔着罷	let it be for a bit! (ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	先古	the ancients; in ancient times (ku <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	先令	shilling. [shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	先難後易	beginning is hard, the easy comes
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	先年	in previous years. [after.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	先農壇	temple of agriculture, Peking.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	先妣	a deceased mother.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	先不先	well! well! unexpected turn (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	先三年	three years before. [liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	先生	first born, teacher, a tutor; sir
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	先聲	harbinger. [(lao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	先聖	former sages.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	先師	Confucius, a deceased master, etc.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	先史期	prehistoric period.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	先世	the former life, a former generation.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	先說	to foretell (yü <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	先導	forerunner, predecessor. [t'ien <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	先天	one's natural physical endowments
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	先頭	once upon a time, formerly. M.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	先頭裏	same (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ). [337.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	先走	to go or walk first (hsing <sup>2</sup> tsou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	先祖	ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	先要	the first thing required. [(hu <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 554a 人</i>	仙 <sup>456a799b</sup>	genii, of Taoism and Budd., cent.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	仙家	same (shên <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> , pa <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	仙景	a beautiful prospect (ching <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	仙法	conjuring tricks (hsieh <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>ku<sup>3</sup></i>	仙風道骨	a living immortal (hsiu <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup></i>	仙鶴	the crane (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	仙人	genii, fairies (p'êng <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	仙人掌	the cactus, prickly pear (pa <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	仙人球	same. [pien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	仙人掌	a round kind of cactus.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	仙女	a fairy, goddess (yao <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	仙鼠	"fairy rats," bats (pien <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	仙丹	the philosopher's stone (lien <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup> 556a 魚鱗</i>	鮮 <sup>457b800c</sup>	fresh, as opposed to dried; rare
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	鮮血	fresh blood (liu <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ). [(3rd.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	鮮花	fresh-cut flowers.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	鮮紅	bright red, blood red (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	鮮肉	fresh meat (hsing <sup>1</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> , hsien <sup>2</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鮮菓子	fresh fruit (shui <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ) vs. dried.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	鮮溜溜的	quite fresh, delicious.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	鮮明	bright, clear, fresh (hsin <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	鮮少	few, rare (hsi <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	鮮水	fresh water (tan <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	鮮甜	freshly sweet.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	鮮菜	fresh vegetables.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	鮮味	fresh tasting (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	鮮魚	fresh fish (hsing <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup> 555a 手才</i>	掀 <sup>456c196b</sup>	to raise, to lift up.
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	掀起來	same. [t'ai <sup>2</sup> , chü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-liáo<sup>3</sup></i>	掀翻了	to lift up and turn over (t'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ,

hsien<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 掀房子  
 hsien<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 掀開  
 hsien<sup>1</sup>-hien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 掀簾子  
 hsien<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 掀不動  
 hsien<sup>1</sup> 557c 走 遑 遑 458c800c  
 hsien<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 遑 遑  
 hsien<sup>1</sup> 554c 禾 稻 籼 456c799b  
 hsien<sup>1</sup> 554a 金 銑 456a801b  
 hsien<sup>1</sup> 555a 木 杓 456c196c

**HSIEN<sup>2</sup> 558b** 門 閒 459b198b  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup>- 閒茶悶酒  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [chiu<sup>3</sup>] 閒氣  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 閒錢  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 閒靜  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 閒住  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 閒裝  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 閒居  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 閒暇  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 閒話  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 閒逸  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 閒人  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 閒話  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>4</sup> 閒逛  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup> 閒空  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 閒民  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 閒步  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 閒不住  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 閒散  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 閒時  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 閒事  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 閒書  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 閒談  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 閒得兒  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 閒等兒  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 閒地  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>2</sup> [shua<sup>3</sup>] 閒雜  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>- 閒坐閒耍  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>- 閒坐閒玩  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> [wan<sup>4</sup>] 閒言  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 閒游  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 閒語

to tear the roof off a house (ch'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to raise up, to pull open (as curtains,  
 to raise a screen &c. (ch'ê<sup>3</sup>). [etc.].  
 unable to lift or move (pan<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 the sun rising with splendour.  
 Siam.  
 a common rice-plant (tao<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a shovel or spade; to burnish.  
 a wooden shovel (mu<sup>4</sup>hsien<sup>1</sup>).

leisure, unoccupied (mang<sup>2</sup>, k'ung<sup>4</sup>.  
 when idle drink tea &c.  
 needless anger, not in my own  
 spare cash. [quarrel.  
 leisure, quiet (an<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 retired, disengaged.  
 ordinary dress.  
 at leisure; retired from business.  
 leisure (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>k'ung<sup>4</sup>).  
 leisure talk, chat (hsien<sup>2</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 leisure (an<sup>1</sup>i<sup>2</sup>).  
 disengaged persons; beggars.  
 idle talk, chit-chat (la<sup>1</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to stroll about (liu<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>3</sup>liu<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 leisure. [min<sup>2</sup> or mang<sup>2</sup>).  
 unemployed persons; beggars (liu<sup>2</sup>  
 to saunter, to stroll (hsien<sup>2</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 can't find time (ku<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>tê<sup>2</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to relax; sinecures (su<sup>4</sup>ts'an<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>  
 leisure time. [wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 anything extraneous to duty (hsia<sup>2</sup>  
 light books (hsiao<sup>3</sup>shuo<sup>4</sup>). [shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to chat, to gossip (hsü<sup>1</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 beggars (yao<sup>4</sup>fan<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>, ch'î<sup>3</sup>kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 vacant land (k'ung<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 idle, disreputable (ch'ing<sup>1</sup>t'iao<sup>1</sup>).  
 idle, frivolous.  
 same (wan<sup>4</sup>shua<sup>1</sup>).  
 leisure talk, chat (hsü<sup>4</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to stroll (kuang<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>2</sup>).  
 leisure talk, chat (t'an<sup>2</sup>).

hsien <sup>2</sup> 560a	鹵	鹹 <sup>460c198c</sup>	salt taste; salted (yen <sup>2</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>		鹹湛湛的	quite salt.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		鹹津津的	same.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		鹹肉	salt meat (la <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>		鹹苦	acidic, bitter, briny.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		鹹水	salt or brackish water (tan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>		鹹淡	salt and fresh.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		鹹菜	salted vegetables.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>		鹹魚	salt fish (hsien <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ). [(tsêng <sup>1</sup> )-
hsien <sup>2</sup> 556c	女	嫌 <sup>158a197a</sup>	dislike, prejudice, enmity, jealousy
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		嫌氣	disgust (t'ao <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ). [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		嫌棄	to throw away in disdain (yen <sup>4</sup>
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>		嫌輕	of very little account, etc.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		嫌疑	dislike and suspicion (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ). [(tao <sup>4</sup> ..
hsien <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> yiüan <sup>3</sup>		嫌路太遠	objected to the length of the road
hsien <sup>2</sup> -p'in <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		嫌貧愛富	to slight the poor and pay court
hsien <sup>2</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>		嫌少	to think insufficient. [to the rich.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		嫌惡	hate (tu <sup>2</sup> hên <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> 561a	貝 賢 貢	賢 <sup>161c197a</sup>	moral, worthy (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>		賢妻	my virtuous wife (shu <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ). [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	[fang <sup>1</sup>	賢契	one's juniors (term of respect) (lao <sup>3</sup>
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup> -		賢孝牌坊	arch to memory of good and filial.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>		賢賢易色	to love virtue, as you do beauty.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>		賢兄	my worthy younger brother. M. 514.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>		賢壻	my worthy son-in-law (nü <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		賢慧	virtuous, discreet.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		賢人	a sage, worthies (shêng <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		賢良	good, virtuous (liang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>		賢愚	the great and small—of mankind.
hsien <sup>2</sup> 559b	門	閑 <sup>460a198b</sup>	a fence, to be well trained (used for
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		閑習	trained, broken in (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ). [閑].
hsien <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		閑人	vagrants, idlers, etc.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup>		閑忙	disengaged and busy.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>		閑散	disbanded (as troops); disengaged.
hsien <sup>2</sup> 559a	女	嫻 <sup>159c198b</sup>	accomplished, genteel.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		嫻習	accustomed to, trained, broken in.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>		嫻熟	perfect in, accustomed to.
hsien <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>		嫻雅	elegant, accomplished (ssü <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> 560c	口	啣 <sup>(銜)</sup> 161a199b	to hold in mouth, or between the
hsien <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		啣在口裏	same (or 嘴裏). [teeth (tiao <sup>1</sup> ).
hsien <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>		啣怨	to harbour resentment (han <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>1</sup> ).

- hsien<sup>2</sup> 559c 口 咸<sup>460b198c</sup> all, totally; to unite S.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 咸集 all or the whole assembled.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 咸見 seen by every one. [A. D.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 咸豐 Emperor of China from 1851-1862  
 hsien<sup>2</sup> 560c 水 汙 涎<sup>461a982a</sup> slaver, drivel; to long, to covet  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 涎衣 a slobbering bib. [(yen<sup>2</sup>, nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 涎沫 saliva (t'u<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 涎皮賴臉 shameless effrontery (ssü<sup>3</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>4</sup>  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 涎布 a bib. [lien<sup>3</sup>].  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 涎痰 slaver and phlegm.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup> 196c 糸 緘<sup>462c383b</sup> to seal, silent (also chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 緘封 to seal up (fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 緘口無言 to seal one's lips (pi<sup>4</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 緘默 to keep silence (mo<sup>4</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup> 557c 弓 弦<sup>458c197b</sup> string of instrument; chord of arc.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 弦機 a spring, springs.  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 弦弓 to string a bow (t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 弦子 a lute (liu<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 558a 糸 絃<sup>459a197c</sup> string of musical instrument (san<sup>3</sup>  
 hsien<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 絃歌 playing and singing. [hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>2</sup> 560b 金 銜<sup>460c199a</sup> a bit; to control; brevet rank (kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 [nan<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
**HSIEN<sup>3</sup> 555b** 阜 險<sup>427a200b</sup> a narrow pass, dangerous, difficult  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup> 險詐 to backbite (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>jên<sup>2</sup> 險詐小人 a backbiter; a blackguard.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 險處 a dangerous place (wei<sup>2</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 險中 in the midst of danger.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 險象 crisis.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>hsieh<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup> 險些死了 I was very nearly killed (chi<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 險口 a dangerous pass, etc.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 險惡 vicious, dangerous (hsiong<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 險事 a dangerous affair (nan<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 險地 a dangerous place.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 險阻 a dangerous place or obstacle.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>3</sup> 險要 perilous, an important position.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup> 561c 頁 顯<sup>462a199c</sup> apparent, visible, to manifest.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 顯青 brilliant blue (tan<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 顯而易見 obvious (ming<sup>2</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 顯現 to manifest.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 顯然 evident.  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 顯乾 snapping dry (kan<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 hsien<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 顯貴 evident wealth, etc. (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).

<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	顯亮	clear, manifest (ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ). [yen <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	顯靈	the display efficacy (the gods) (ling <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	顯露	to come out, as the truth (ti <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	顯明	brightly displayed (fa <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	顯手段	to display one's skill (piao <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	顯達	prosperous; illustrious (ming <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	顯微鏡	the microscope.
<i>hsien<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> (yao)</i>	顯耀	illustrious (jung <sup>2</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).

**HSIEN<sup>4</sup>562c 大 獻 463a201b**

<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	獻茶	to offer tea to one (fêng <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	獻祭	to sacrifice (chi <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	獻劍	to present a sword (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	獻勤	to toady, to ingratiate one's self
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	獻酒	to offer one wine. [(pa <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	獻功	make report of one's services (pao <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	獻禮	to make presents (sung <sup>4</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ). [kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	獻寶	to make presents of valuables (k'uei <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	獻上	to offer up (kung <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ). [sung <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	獻刀	to make a present of a sword.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup> 563a</i>	糸 線 463b801c	thread; a clue; a fuse.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	綫	same (fêng <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	綫縐	cord crape.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	綫花	cotton for making thread.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	綫一架	a reel of thread.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	綫一子	a skein of thread.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	綫人	informers (tso <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	綫工	a spy (tso <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup></i>	綫縷	thread, fibres of thread.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	綫步	a stitch, stitches. [hsüan <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup> 563c</i>	玉 現 463c201c	to become visible; now. See
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	現成話	stock phrase. [(ting <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	現成的	ready; ready made (as clothes, etc).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	現錢	ready money. [placard).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>shê<sup>1</sup></i>	現錢不賒	ready money and no credit (a shop
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-</i>	現吃現做	to prepare food after it is ordered.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	[tso <sup>4</sup> 現今	now (tang <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> , ju <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	現出	to appear.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	現狀	appearance, present emergency.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	現象	phenomena, condition.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	現行	temporary.
<i>hsien<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	現活	life-like, natural (t'ien <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).

hsien <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	現露	to be exposed.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	現備軍	first term soldiers.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	現時	at present, just now. [huo <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ].
hsien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -	現世現報	a present retribution (huo <sup>2</sup> sho <sup>1</sup>
hsien <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> [pao <sup>4</sup>	現在	now, at present. M. 334.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	現在式	present (of verb).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> [mai <sup>3</sup>	現世	modern world.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -	現用現買	to buy as needed.
hsien <sup>4</sup> 562b 卓 卩	陷 <sup>462c202b</sup>	to fall into, to sink, See hsuan <sup>4</sup> .
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	陷阱	to fall into a pit (k'an <sup>3</sup> k'êng <sup>1</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	陷害	to involve in injury.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>	陷坑	a pitfall; to fall into a pit (tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup>	陷溺	to be infatuated, to have fallen into.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	陷罪	to be involved in crime (lien <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> 564c 系	縣 <sup>464b201a</sup>	a district (5th in order) O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	縣丞	an assistant district magistrate O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	縣城	the chief town in a district.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	縣知事	district magistrate N.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	縣父母	popular name of chih <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> .
hsien <sup>4</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	縣考	a district magistrate's exam. O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	縣官	a district magistrate. G. 289 (chih <sup>1</sup>
hsien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -	縣立學校	county school. [hsien <sup>4</sup> ) O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> [hsiao <sup>4</sup>	縣吏	clerks, secretaries of official.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	縣令	a district magistrate O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	縣署	a district magistrate's office.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	縣太爺	a district magistrate. O.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup>	縣尊	a district magistrate; your worship.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	縣衙門	a district magistrate office.
hsien <sup>4</sup> 565c 心	憲 <sup>465a201b</sup>	a ruler; to deliver laws to.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	憲政黨	constitutional party N.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	憲禁	a government prohibition (chin <sup>4</sup>
hsien <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	憲法	constitution. [ling <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	憲兵	military police.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	憲書	the official almanack (huang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	憲臺	Your Excellency.
hsien <sup>4</sup> 566b 卓 卩	限 <sup>465c202c</sup>	the supreme authorities.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	限期	limit, restriction (yu <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	限制	limited time; a given date (jih <sup>4</sup>
hsien <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	限量	control, delimitation. [ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
hsien <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	限滿	a measure, a limit; an estimate.
hsien <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	限內	time expired (k'uan <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
		within the limit.

hsien<sup>4</sup>-t'á<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup> 限他三天  
 hsien<sup>4</sup> 565b 羊羹 羨<sup>465a802a</sup>  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 羨美  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 羨慕  
 hsien<sup>4</sup> 564b 艸廿 莧<sup>464b202a</sup>  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 莧菜  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 莧草  
 hsien<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 562c 食 餡<sup>462c202o</sup>  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 餡兒餅  
 hsien<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 餡包子  
 hsien<sup>4</sup> 561a 木 檻 檻  
 hsien<sup>4</sup> 561a 舟 艦

**HSIN<sup>1</sup> 566c 心<sup>1</sup>少** 心<sup>466a806b</sup>  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 心戰  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 心腸  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chí<sup>1</sup> 心機  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 心志  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 心焦  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 心巧  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 心竅  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 心性  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup>i<sup>4</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 心虔意誠  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 心經  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>jou<sup>4</sup>t'iao<sup>4</sup> 心驚肉跳  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>- 心驚膽戰  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> [chan<sup>4</sup> 心中  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>2</sup>- 心中亂跳  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> [t'iao<sup>4</sup> 心腹  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 心腹話  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 心服口服  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 心腹朋友  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 心恨  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 心下  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 心想  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 心學  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>-t'ê<sup>4</sup> 心心忐忑  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 心性  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 心胸  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 心花開  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 心懷  
 hsin<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 心懷惡念

give him three days, e. g., to find  
 to desire; to admire. [the thief.  
 to admire, to praise (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to admire, to be very fond of (ai<sup>4</sup>-  
 spinach (po<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>4</sup>) [mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 any kind of stuffing for pastry etc.  
 cake with stuffing.  
 a fruit or meat pudding, etc.  
 sailing, cage. Also k'an<sup>3</sup>, chien<sup>4</sup>.  
 war vessel, also chien<sup>4</sup>.

the heart, mind, the centre. Rad.  
 heart hostility. [161-  
 the heart (hsin<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 thought, anxiety, contrivances.  
 the will (chih<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 worried, vexed (chiao<sup>3</sup> jao<sup>3</sup>).  
 contrivances; clever (ling<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 openings in the heart, intelligence.  
 timorous (hsiao<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>3</sup>).  
 very devout.  
 Classic of the Heart (virtue book).  
 dreadfully frightened (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>.  
 same (hsia<sup>4</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 in the heart.  
 beating or palpitation of the heart-  
 the bosom; intimate (hsiang<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 confidential, sincere words.  
 full assent, cordial approval.  
 a bosom friend (chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 animosity; indignant (nao<sup>3</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
 in the mind; at heart.  
 to think, thought (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 psychology (chê<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>).  
 tremour, palpitation of the heart.  
 temper, disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 the heart, the mind.  
 blossoming of hope (p'an<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 the bosom (hsiung<sup>1</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 cherishing evil thoughts.



hsin <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> juan <sup>3</sup>	心活耳軟	a credulous disposition (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> .
hsin <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	心意	thought, aspiration (chih <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ch'éng <sup>4</sup>	心如秤	heart like a steel-yard—good judg-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup>	心軟	tender-hearted, lenient. [ment.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	心肝	sweetheart; the heart.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	心肝兒肉	something very dear to one.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'an <sup>3</sup>	心坎	the pit of the stomach; the heart.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	心高	of lofty aims, independent.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ao <sup>4</sup>	心高氣傲	proud to excess (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> [ying <sup>4</sup>	心口	the breast, pit of stomach.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -	心口相應	to say what one thinks.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	心口如一	heart and mouth as one.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -t'éng <sup>2</sup>	心口疼	a pain in the pit of the stomach, e.g.,
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	心理	inclination, taste. [dyspepsia.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	心理學	mental philosophy.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	心裏	in the heart (huai <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	心裏難受	feeling badly (hsin <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	心裏不服	dissatisfied with (pu <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	心力	mental strength, exertions of all
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	心靈	intellectual (ling <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [sorts.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	心靈學	mental philosophy.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>4</sup>	心領神會	very clever (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> min <sup>3</sup>	心靈手敏	intellectual, clever.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup>	心亂	the mind disturbed.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	心滿意足	self-confident (tzü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup>	心忙意亂	feeling much perturbed.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	心內	in the heart.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	心內難過	feeling badly.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	心平氣和	peaceful disposition (jou <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	心不平	discontented, anxious.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	心不屬	one's heart is not in it.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -pü <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	心不死	not to give up hope.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	心不在	inattentive (pu <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	心上人	your sweetheart.
hsin <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	心神	the mind, the wits (ling <sup>2</sup> hun <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup>	心神不定	wandering in thought (hsin <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	心事	affairs of the heart. [tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	心術	principles, disposition; ability.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	心思	thoughts of the mind; inventive.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -	心思精巧	an inventive, ingenious mind.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>3</sup> [ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	心歹	evil-dispositioned (o <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ). [per).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup>	心到神知	the gods know sincerity (in worship-

hsin <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	心得	heart attainments, i.e. moral.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	心地	the heart, the moral nature (hsin <sup>1</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>4</sup>	心跳	palpitation of the heart. [t'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	心田	the heart, as source of affections
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	心頭	the heart; the mind. [and purposes-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	心投意合	congenial dispositions and tastes.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	心醉	the mind intoxicated, enraptured.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> [ch'iao <sup>4</sup>	心痛	grieved at heart (shang <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -	心通七竅	perfect intelligence (chih <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'z'ü <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup>	心慈面軟	a tender heart and a soft face.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>2</sup>	心窩	pit of the stomach (hsin <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	心無二用	cannot think of two things at once-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	心眼	the heart's core; intelligence.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	心猿意馬	the thoughts are quick (fig.).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	心願	to wish, desire (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> 569b	斤新 <sup>468b806a</sup>	fresh, new, renew.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	新陳	fresh and stale (chiu <sup>4</sup> ). [not yet in-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	新陳不接	when the old is done and the new
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup>	新正	1st moon of the new year (chêng <sup>4</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	新紀元	a new era, or century. [yüeh <sup>4</sup> ]-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	新奇	new and strange (ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	新巧	new and curious, novel.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -p'ô <sup>1</sup>	新加坡	Singapore.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	新疆	New Dominion. (Sungaria and
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	新疆南路	Kashgaria. [Kashgaria G. 557.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	新節	the new year; 15th of the 1st moon.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	新金山	Australia (chiu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> , Cali-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	新近	recently. [fornia].
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>2</sup>	新進	succeeding.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>	新舊	new and old, recently and long since..
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	新舊替換	new and old in succession.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	新局	a new era.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	新出	recently issued.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>1</sup>	新春	the beginning of spring (li <sup>4</sup> ch'un <sup>1</sup> )-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	新發明	to invent, to discover.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	新婦	a bride (see below).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	新媳婦	same (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	新禧	new year's congratulations (ch'ing <sup>4</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	新鮮	fresh, recent (huo <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ). [ho <sup>4</sup> ]-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	新鮮魚	fresh fish.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -lü <sup>4</sup>	新刑律	new penal Code.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>	新婚	a bride (hsi <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> , ch'u <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).

hsin <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup> -lū <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	新婚旅行	wedding-tour N.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	新異	new and strange, novel (hsi <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>2</sup> )-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>1</sup>	新人	a bridegroom or bride.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'ó <sup>4</sup>	新客	a new comer.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	新姑爺	bridegroom (ch'u <sup>3</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	新關	the Foreign Customs.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	新國民	citizens of the New Republic N.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	新來的	recently arrived.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	新郎	a bridegroom (p'in <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	新歷	new calendar (yung <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	新娘子	bride (kuo <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> , see above).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	新年	the new year (kuo <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -nu <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	新女婿	bridegroom.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	新兵	recruits.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	新生的	new born (ying <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	新大陸	the new continent, i. e. America N.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	新到任	recently arrived at his post (tsé <sup>2</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	新到的	recently arrived (kang <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> . [jên <sup>4</sup> .
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	新聞	news (hsin <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> , ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>	新聞記者	news editors.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	新聞紙	a newspaper (jih <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	新衙門	Mixed Court, Shanghai.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>1</sup>	新約	New Testament (shêng <sup>4</sup> king <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	新月	the first month (chêng <sup>1</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> 569c	欠忻 欣 <sup>468a204a</sup>	joy, pleasure, delight (hsi <sup>3</sup> , huan <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>4</sup>	欣暢	merry, delight; pleasure, ecstasy.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	欣逢	the pleasure of meeting (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	欣喜	to rejoice, to be delighted (k'uai <sup>4</sup>
hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	欣羨	delight and admiration. [lê <sup>4</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>1</sup>	欣歡	extremely pleased (huan <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	欣然	same. [(k'u <sup>3</sup> ) S.
hsin <sup>1</sup> 568c	辛 辛 <sup>467b806a</sup>	acid; bitter; grievous. Rad. 160
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	辛苦	miserable (fêng <sup>1</sup> shuang <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	辛苦錢	cumshaw, wine-money (chiu <sup>3</sup> c.).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	辛苦辛苦	a salutation to returned travellers-
hsin <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	辛味	a hot, or acid taste. [(chieh <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> 570a	薪 薪 <sup>468c806b</sup>	fuel, firewood (ch'ai <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	薪金	teacher's salary.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	薪俸	official salary.
hsin <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	薪水	stipend (hsiu <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> , shu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
hsin <sup>1</sup> 569a	卅 萃	S.

<b>HSIN<sup>2</sup> 606c</b>	寸 尋 <sup>498b807a</sup>	to ask for, to seek. See <i>hsün<sup>2</sup></i> (ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	尋查	to examine, to search (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup></i>	尋找	to seek, to search.
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	尋見	found (chao <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ). [k'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	尋究	to investigate thoroughly (ch'a <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	尋求	to seek for; to entreat (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup></i>	尋訪	to search enquiringly.
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup></i>	尋根究底	to investigate thoroughly.
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	尋覓	to seek, to search (ta <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup></i>	尋不著	unable to find (chao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	尋不見	to search and not find.
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	尋思	to reflect, to consider (ts'un <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> );
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	尋死	to endeavour to commit suicide
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup></i>	尋得著	able to find. [(shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	尋藥	to get medicine (chua <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>HSIN<sup>4</sup> 570c</b>	人 信 <sup>469a807c</sup>	true, truth; to trust; a letter.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>	信札	letters.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	信教自由	religious liberty.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	信箋	notepaper (pa <sup>1</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> , shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	信經	the Apostles' Creed.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	信主的人	a believer in the Lord.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	信局	a post-office (yu <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>3</sup></i>	信局閉門	post office is closed.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	信臣	an envoy, a trustworthy minister
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	信封	an envelope. [(chien <sup>1</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	信封封了	the letter is sealed.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	信夫	a letter carrier (p'ao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	信夫乏了	the letter-carrier is tired.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	信服	to believe, to trust (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	信息	news (hsin <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> , hsiao <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	信箱	letter box.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	信心	a trustful heart; trustworthy.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	信任	public confidence, trusty.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>	信稿	draft of a letter (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	信稿起	make a draft of letter. [hsi <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	信口說	to speak at random (tung <sup>1</sup> ch'é <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	信馬遊韁	to give a horse his head (chiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-niên<sup>4</sup></i>	信念	belief. [shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	信女	female disciple.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	信砲	a signal gun.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	信砲放了	the signal gun has gone off.

<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup></i>	信皮	the envelope or outside of a letter.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	信票	a warrant to arrest, postage stamp.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	信票傳了	the warrant is issued.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>liao<sup>3</sup></i> ] 信步	to ramble, to stroll ( <i>liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	信不及	incredible; not to rely on.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	信石	arsenic ( <i>p'i<sup>1</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup>, hsin<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	信實	sincere, faithful ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	信士	a convert, a believer. [ <i>k'ao<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	信道德	to believe a doctrine or sect ( <i>chia<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	信德	truth, faith ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>mên<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	信託	confide in.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	信筒	a letter-box.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	信子	a fuse.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup></i>	信哉	how true!
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	信仰	religious belief. N.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	信仰自由	religious liberty. N.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	信用	trusty.
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	信音	news, a letter ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsin<sup>4</sup> 571c</i>	酉 爨	smear vessels with blood=爨.

<b>HSING<sup>1</sup> 573c</b>	日 星 <sup>471c808a</sup>	a star; a spark. [stars.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	星辰	the morning star; sun, moon, and
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	星期	a week ( <i>li<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>4</sup></i> ). N.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	星期日	Sunday. N.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	星河	Milky Way.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	星象	groups of stars ( <i>liu<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	星學家	astronomer.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	星星	stars, numerous.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	星星點點	scattered, sparse, minute ( <i>ling<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>tien<sup>3</sup></i> ] 星一粒	one star (or 一顆). [ <i>hsing<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup></i>	星移斗轉	the flight of time ( <i>jih<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup></i>	星羅	scattered. [ <i>so<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	星落地	a star falls to the ground.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	星卜	astrology. [ <i>ming<sup>4</sup>, chan<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> (or chê)</i>	星士(者)	an astrologer, an astronomer ( <i>suan<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	星宿	constellations ( <i>êrh<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	星宿海	the source of the Yellow River.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	星臺	an observatory ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>	星斗	the stars ( <i>ch'ien<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ] 星座	constellation.
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	星文先生	astrologer. ( <i>t'ien<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsing<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	星夜	"starry night," night-time.

- hsing<sup>1</sup> 575b 白 興 興<sup>472c205a</sup>  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 興積  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 興起  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 興舉  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 興廢  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 興會  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 興工  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 興立  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 興利除害  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 興隆  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup> 興敗  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 興辦  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 興不開  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup> 興盛  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 興時  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-shuai<sup>1</sup> 興衰  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 興頭  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 興旺  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 興雨  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 興悅  
 hsing<sup>1</sup> 574c 肉 月 腥<sup>472b809a</sup>  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 腥氣  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 腥穢  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 腥肉  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-sao<sup>4</sup> 腥臊  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 腥羶  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 腥味  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 腥魚  
 hsing<sup>1</sup> 574c 犬 猩<sup>472b809b</sup>  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 猩猩  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 猩紅  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup> 猩紅熱  
 hsing<sup>1</sup> 576a 香 馨<sup>473b206a</sup>  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 馨香  
 hsing<sup>1</sup> 574b 心 ↑ 惺<sup>472a809a</sup>  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 惺悟  
 hsing<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 惺悟過來  
 to arise; joyful<sup>4</sup>.  
 to collect together (chi<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to arise, to get up (ch'i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to promote, to recommend (chü<sup>3</sup>  
 flourishing and the reverse. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 in high spirits (kao<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 to begin work (tung<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to stand up (chan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>). [an official].  
 revives trade and removes evils (of  
 flourishing; to flourish.  
 flourishing and the reverse, etc.  
 to start a new enterprise.  
 cannot make it prosper. [hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
 to flourish, to become full (chên<sup>4</sup>  
 fashionable (shih<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup>, shih<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>.  
 prosperous and unprosperous.  
 joyousness, bustle (jê<sup>4</sup> nao<sup>4</sup>, hsian<sup>1</sup>  
 to prosper, prosperous. [hua<sup>2</sup>).  
 to begin to rain (hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to be delighted with (hsi<sup>3</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 raw meat; unpleasant smell.  
 foul air, a frowzy smell (shan<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 filthy (wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>, ch'ou<sup>4</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 raw meat (shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 tainted; raw meat. [mutton, etc.  
 tainted, unpleasant smell of sheep,  
 unpleasant flavour, tainted (chan<sup>1</sup>  
 raw fish. [jan<sup>3</sup>).  
 a kind of monkey (its blood used  
 same (hou<sup>2</sup> êr<sup>2</sup>). [dyeing red).  
 sort of red.  
 scarlet fever.  
 to be fragrant (p'ên<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (hsiang<sup>1</sup> p'ên<sup>4</sup> p'ên<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 intelligent.  
 to become aware; to realise. See  
 same (wu<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>). [hsing<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
**HSING<sup>2</sup> 578a 行 行<sup>474c207b</sup>**  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 行者  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 行政  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 行政部  
 to walk; to do. Rad. 144 (hang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a walker; a young priest (Budd.)  
 executive, to administer. [(sha<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>).  
 the executive of government.

<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	行程	to travel (ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	行教	to spread the faith.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	行教會	a Missionary Society.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	行止	conduct, behaviour (tung <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>hao<sup>3</sup></i>	行止不好	bad conduct (pu <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup>fang<sup>1</sup></i>	行止端方	correct conduct (chü <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	行酒令	a token in wine drinking (ts'ai <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	行注目禮	to stand at attention (milit.). [boat.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	行船	to go on board ship, to travel by
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	行權	to act to suit circumstances (sui <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	行裝	baggage (hsing <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [shih <sup>2</sup> sui <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	行床	sexual intercourse.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	行方便	to bestow alms (chou <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	行房	sexual intercourse (chiao <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	行好	to do good and charitable acts.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> [miao<sup>4</sup></i>	行香	to worship the gods (shao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	行香拜廟	to worship in temples.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	行香走會	to worship and attend fairs.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> [hui<sup>4</sup></i>	行險	hazardous occupation.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	行星	the planets (hêng <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	行刑	to use punishments (tung <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	行刑場	execution ground (chêng <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	行兇	to act wickedly (hêng <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	行許	possibly (hsü <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ). [tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	行貨	inferior goods (erh <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	行醫	healing (i <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> , ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	行人	a passenger, a traveller (k'o <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	行高	to mount high (têng <sup>1</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> , t'êng <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	行宮	Emperor's travelling lodges. [k'ung <sup>1</sup> .
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>3</sup></i>	行了	that will do! [hsiang <sup>4</sup> , hsieh <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	行樂圖	a portrait (chao <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> , ying <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	行李	baggage (p'u <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	行禮	to make obeisance (kung <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	行立	walking and standing still.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	行路	to go along a road, to travel.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-lū<sup>3</sup></i>	行旅	a traveller (k'o <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>3</sup> ). [a circus.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	行馬	<i>cheval-de-frise</i> ; (hêng <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> )
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup></i>	行囊	a travelling bag, knapsack of
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	行不行	will it do? (k'o <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> ). [soldier.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	行不到	had not arrived at or gone to. [tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	行善	to perform meritorious acts (kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	行商	a travelling merchant (huo <sup>4</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	行式樣	active voice (grammar).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	行事	to do some work or service.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	行書	running hand (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> , k'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	行水	to go with the stream (ni <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	行臺	official lodging place (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	行道	to be righteous (i <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	行道會	a Missionary Society. [t'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	行頭	theatrical clothes, properties (hsi <sup>4</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	行在	where the Court was when on its
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	行走	to travel; to move. [travels.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup></i>	行蹤	marks of travel on road (tsung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	行動	conduct; of emperor, to journey.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	行刺	assassinate (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	行圍	to go hunting (ta <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ). [hsing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	行爲	conduct, deeds, practice (p'in <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	行文	a despatch sent; to write.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	行寓	halting place of the Court.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	行轅	yamen on tour. [far.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>êrh<sup>3</sup></i>	行遠自邇	to proceed from the near to the
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup> 577b</i>	刀 刃 刑 <sup>474a206b</sup>	punishment (wu <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ). [hsün <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	刑杖	beating with the heavy bamboo (k'ao <sup>3</sup>
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	刑具	implements of punishment.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	刑罰	punishment (chih <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> , chia <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	刑罰利害	a severe punishment (k'u <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	• 刑法	criminal laws. [ing to <i>Hsing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	• 刑房	a local division of clerks, correspond-
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	刑名師爺	legal secretary in yamên O.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>hsien<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	刑名先生	same.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>ping<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	刑票師爺	same. [157 G. 160. O.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	刑部	Board of Punishment (Peking). G.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>shu<sup>1</sup></i>	刑部尙書	Pres. of Board of Punishments O.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>lang<sup>2</sup></i>	刑部侍郎	Vice-Pres. of Board of Punish-
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>su<sup>4</sup>sung<sup>4</sup></i>	刑事訴訟	criminal suit. [ments O.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	刑庭	criminal Court N.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	刑問	to examine by torture (k'ao <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup> 576b</i>	≡ 形 <sup>473c206c</sup>	form, figure, body; to shew,
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	形跡	a tangible form, style.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	形跡可疑	suspicious appearances.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	形狀	appearance, form (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	形像	same.
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	形學	geometry (chi <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> , 代數 algebra).
<i>hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	形現	to display (hsien <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).



hsing<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>3</sup> 形容  
 hsing<sup>2</sup> jung<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup> 形容古怪  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 形容妙  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>1</sup> 形貌  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 形神  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 形式  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 形勢  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup> 形體  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 形樣  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 形影  
 hsing<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 形於外  
 hsing<sup>2</sup> 577b 土型

**HSING<sup>3</sup> 1205a** 目省<sup>971a743b</sup>  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 省察  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>3</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> 省察己心  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 省親  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 省身  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 省悟  
 hsing<sup>3</sup> 574c 西醒<sup>472b809c</sup>  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>3</sup> 醒起  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 醒酒  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 醒鐘  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 醒獅  
 hsing<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup> 醒世之言  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 醒世圖  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 醒悟過來  
 hsing<sup>3</sup> 580b 手才擤<sup>476b208b</sup>  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup> 擤膿  
 hsing<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 擤鼻子

**HSING<sup>4</sup> 573a** 心忡性<sup>471b809c</sup>  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-ao<sup>4</sup> 性傲  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 性急  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 性質  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 性情  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 性學  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 性相近  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 性如烈火  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 性格  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 性理  
 hsing<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 性命

appearance; to describe, to mimic.  
 odd fantastic appearance (ch'í<sup>2</sup>kuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 admirably represented or described.  
 appearance, state of (jung<sup>2</sup> mao<sup>1</sup>):  
 body and soul.  
 externals, appearance.  
 aspect, outline, configuration.  
 substance; the body (shên<sup>1</sup> t'í<sup>3</sup>).  
 form, appearance.  
 substance and shadow.  
 to manifest without.  
 pattern. S.

to enquire, to examine. See shêng<sup>3</sup>.  
 same (tzü<sup>4</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to examine one's self.  
 to visit one's parents (t'an<sup>4</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 to examine one's self. [hsing<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>.  
 to understand, to perceive. See  
 to become sober; wake up (chiao<sup>4</sup>  
 same (ching<sup>1</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>). [hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 to rouse from a drunken sleep  
 alarm clock (nao<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>). [tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 fig. New China (shui<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 words to rouse the age, tracts.  
 a picture to rouse the age.  
 to realise one's error (su<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 to blow the nose.  
 mucus, discharge from the nose.  
 to blow the nose (pi<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>, t'í<sup>4</sup>  
 [p'ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 disposition, qualities (p'í<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 arrogant, haughty (chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 hasty temper (tsao<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 nature of man, idea or thing.  
 disposition, temper; the passions.  
 mental philosophy (hsin<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>).  
 men's dispositions are nearly alike.  
 a fiery disposition (pao<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
 disposition, temperament.  
 metaphysics.  
 life (huo<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).

hsing <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	性命難保	in imminent danger (kao <sup>1</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	性本善	man's nature is good at birth.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	性體	disposition, temper (p'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>	性姿	same.
hsing <sup>4</sup> 571c	千 幸 <sup>170a208c</sup>	lucky (chi <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	幸而	fortunately (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	幸福	happiness. N.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	幸福主義	hedonism. N.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	幸喜	luckily, happily (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup>	幸虧	same (chiao <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	幸臨	fortunately you came.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -mêng <sup>3</sup>	幸蒙	luckily.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	幸頭	good-luck. [(ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	幸災樂禍	delighting in the ills of your enemy
hsing <sup>4</sup> 572c	女 姓 <sup>170c810b</sup>	surname (pai <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> , fu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> [chih <sup>3</sup>	姓名	surname and name (tzü <sup>4</sup> , pieh <sup>2</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -	姓名住址	address of person.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>3</sup> [shui <sup>2</sup>	姓譜	a genealogical tre (chia <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>3</sup> ).[hao <sup>4</sup> ].
hsing <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -	姓甚名誰	what is his full name? (pao <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> , fa <sup>4</sup>
hsing <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>	姓甚麼	what is your name? (kuei <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	姓氏	a surname, clan name.
hsing <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 581a	木 杏 <sup>177a209a</sup>	the apricot or almond (hung <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	杏兒	apricot.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	杏兒茶	apricot tea.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	杏花	apricot blossom.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	杏黃	false amber, amber colour (hu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	杏仁	almonds, apricot kernels.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	杏乾	dried apricots.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	杏林	an apricot orchard (shu <sup>4</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	杏梅	an apricot.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	杏樹	apricot tree.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -	杏壇設教	to preach at Hsing Tan (Confucius).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> [chiao <sup>4</sup>	杏眼	almond eyes.
hsing <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	杏月	the 2nd month. See Note 32.
hsing <sup>4</sup> 572b	人 倖 <sup>170b208c</sup>	fortunate, lucky (chiao <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
hsing <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	倖得	to obtain by improper means.
hsing <sup>4</sup> 581a	頁 顛 齒 顛 <sup>177a808c</sup>	the top of the head. Also hsin <sup>4</sup> .
hsing <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	顛門	the fontanelle in a baby's head [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
HSIU <sup>1</sup> 583a	人 脩 <sup>178c811a</sup>	to direct, to put in order, to repair.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> [hsing <sup>4</sup>	修真	to cultivate purity (Taoist). [nature.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup> -	修真養性	to cultivate purity and nourish the

hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>3</sup>	修整	to repair (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	修正	to develop, to revise.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	修正案	amendment (i <sup>4</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ). N.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	修正議案	motion as amended N.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	修城	to repair, or build the city-wall.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	修橋	to repair bridges.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	修橋補路	repair bridges and mend roads.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	修志書	to compile a topography.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>	修築	to build (kai <sup>3</sup> , tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup>	修鋤	to cultivate (land) (kêng <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	修髮	barber (li <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ). N.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	修房子	to build a house.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>	修函	to carefully compose a letter.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	修好	cultivate good deeds.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	修下	to manage, to regulate.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	修仙	to attain to immortality (Taoist).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	修心	to cultivate the heart.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	修心田	same.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	修行	to cultivate moral conduct.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -kai <sup>3</sup>	修改	to revise, amend (chêng <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>	修蓋	to repair, to rebuild (shan <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	修理	to direct, to repair.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	修理鐘表	to repair watches and clocks.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	修理眼鏡	to repair spectacles. [(yin <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	修煉	to practise the austerities of an ascetic
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	修廟	to repair a temple (hua <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	修表文	to write a despatch (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup>	修匾	to prepare a tablet (pien <sup>3</sup> o <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	修品	to cultivate good conduct.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	修補	to repair, to mend.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	修善	to cultivate virtue.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	修身	to improve one's moral nature.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	修身養性	to seek to reach Nirvana (nieh <sup>1</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	[hsing <sup>4</sup> 修飾	to adorn, to make (chuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	修書	to carefully compose a letter (hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	修道	to cultivate the principles of reason
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	修德	to cultivate virtue. [and religion.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	修造	to build, to repair (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> hsiu <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	修辭	rhetoric (mei <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> hshiao <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	修業	to study in an institution.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	修陰功	to do good by stealth (chi <sup>1</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).

hsiu <sup>1</sup> 581c	人	休 <sup>477c210a</sup>	to cease, to rest; to divorce, do not.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup>		休妻	to divorce a wife (ch <sup>4</sup> u <sup>1</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup>		休棄	to abandon, to repudiate (yen <sup>4</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		休見	don't look! to make ashamed M. 214.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		休止	to stop, to desist from (pa <sup>4</sup> , t'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		休致	to resign office (through age etc.).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		休息	to rest as from toil (an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>		休怪	don't think it strange (pieh <sup>2</sup> kuai <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>		休美	beautiful (hao <sup>3</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -p'a <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		休怕他	don't be afraid of him! (pieh <sup>2</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		休手	to desist from any work.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		休書	bill of divorce (obtained by husband's not speak! [band] (shu <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		休說	don't imagine.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>		休當	need not, don't (pieh <sup>2</sup> , pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>3</sup>		休得	don't mention it, a puppet show.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>		休提	don't talk so much! (la <sup>3</sup> la <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		休多說	give up this! don't do this! I live
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>		休此	don't ask! [here.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>		休問	I don't want!
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		休要	holidays (kao <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ). [hung <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		休業	shame, to blush; delicacies (lien <sup>3</sup>
hsiu <sup>1</sup> 582c	羊	羞 <sup>478b810a</sup>	shame, ashamed (hai <sup>4</sup> sao <sup>4</sup> , ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		羞恥	to commit suicide through shame.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		羞忿自盡	to make ashamed (pao <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>1</sup>		羞削	beautiful, lovely (mei <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		羞花	to abash or shame a person (ling <sup>2</sup>
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		羞人	to abuse, to revile; shame. [ju <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		羞辱	to feel ashamed.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -k'uei <sup>4</sup>		羞愧	abashed (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>		羞了	to feel shame.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -lin <sup>4</sup>		羞吝	ashamed (ts'an <sup>2</sup> k'uei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -ts'an <sup>2</sup>		羞慙	a feeling of shame at evil. [etc.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		羞惡之心	dried meat; the salary of teachers,
hsiu <sup>1</sup> 583c	肉	脩 <sup>479b811a</sup>	the salary of teachers, etc.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		脩金	dainty viands; to nourish (shan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>1</sup> 583a	食 膳 膳	饑 <sup>478c811a</sup>	protection.
hsiu <sup>1</sup> 582b	广	庠	

HSIU<sup>3</sup> 1280b 宍 宿<sup>1025a823c</sup>

hsiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup>

hsiu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-p'iao<sup>2</sup>-

hsiu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>

[chi<sup>4</sup>

宿娼

宿娼

宿娼嫖妓

宿昔

a night; to rest. See su<sup>2</sup> (yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
to spend the night with prostitutes.  
same (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
formerly, in olden times (ku<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>).

hsiu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>3</sup>	宿一宿	to rest a night (hsia <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	宿日	in past days.
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	宿了一夜	to rest a night.
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -no <sup>4</sup>	宿諾	to break one's promise (shih <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	宿守	to keep guard at night.
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	宿店	an inn; to rest at an inn.
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	宿怨	an old resentment (yüan <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> 584a	木 朽 <sup>479c211b</sup>	rotten, decayed, worthless.
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup>	朽壞	decayed, spoilt (fu <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -lan <sup>4</sup>	朽爛	decayed, spoilt (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	朽木	rotten wood (fu <sup>3</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	朽敗	decayed.
<b>HSIU<sup>4</sup> 584b</b>	禾 秀 <sup>479c811c</sup>	fine, beautiful; shoots.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	秀氣	talent, elegant manners.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	秀而不實	flourishing but without kernel.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	秀衣	elegant clothes.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	秀流	graceful, elegant (ya <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>	秀美	beautiful, handsome.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	秀士	Taiping name for B.A.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	秀穗	the ears of corn (mai <sup>4</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	秀才	talents, B.A. G. 469 (chien <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	秀才一幸	passing for B.A. is all luck. O.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	秀雅	beautiful, refined (mei <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> 585a	糸 { 繡 <sup>480b811c</sup>	to embroider; embroidery (tz'ü <sup>4</sup>
hsiu <sup>4</sup>	{ 綉 <sup>480b811c</sup>	same (ku <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ). [hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	綉匠	embroiderers (ku <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -mang <sup>3</sup> -	綉金蟒袍	a robe spangled with gold. [ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	[p'ao <sup>2</sup> 綉球	the geranium; hydrangea (fêng <sup>1</sup> lü <sup>3</sup>
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	綉房	a young lady's boudoir (kuei <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	綉鞋	embroidered shoes.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	綉花	to embroider flowers.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	綉貨	embroidered goods (tsai <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	綉閣	a boudoir (kuei <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	綉女	an imperial concubine; maidens.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -tun <sup>1</sup>	綉墩	a cushion, an ottoman (tien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 585b	衣 袖 <sup>480c812b</sup>	a sleeve, a cuff (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ). [N.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	袖章	stripes on sleeve to indicate rank.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	袖珍書	pocket (sleeve) editions.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	袖口	the mouth of a sleeve (chai <sup>3</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	袖裡	in or up the sleeve.
hsiu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	袖了	sleeved, to have put up one's sleeve.

hsiu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [kuan<sup>1</sup> 袖手  
 hsiu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-p'ang<sup>2</sup>- 袖手傍觀  
 hsiu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 袖頭兒  
 hsiu<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 袖走了  
 hsiu<sup>4</sup> 585a 金鏽 鏽<sup>180b811c</sup>  
 hsiu<sup>4</sup> 313c 自 臭

**HSIUNG<sup>1</sup> 585c.** 几 兄<sup>481a213a</sup>  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 兄長  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>hsien<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>hou<sup>4</sup> 兄先弟後  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>k'uan<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>jên<sup>3</sup> 兄寬弟忍  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 兄台  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 兄弟  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 兄弟們  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>kung<sup>1</sup> 兄友弟恭  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup> 586b 凶 兇<sup>181b213b</sup>  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 凶兆  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 凶服  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 凶信  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 凶星  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 凶荒  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 凶命  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 凶年  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>4</sup> 凶神附體  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 凶事  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup> 586c 几 兇<sup>181c213c</sup>  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 兇犯  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup> 兇狠  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hêng<sup>4</sup> 兇橫  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 兇險  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 兇心  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup> 兇猛  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-nio<sup>4</sup> 兇虐  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> 兇惡  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 兇暴  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 兇殺  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 兇手  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 兇徒  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup> 587a 肉 { 臂<sup>182a214a</sup>  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup> { 胸  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 胸前  
 hsiung<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 胸中

to put the hands in the sleeves.  
 not to concern one's self about.  
 the turn-up of a cuff.  
 went off without doing anything.  
 rust of metal (chang<sup>3</sup> hsiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 文 smell, stench (ch'ou<sup>4</sup>).

an elder brother; a term of respect.  
 a senior, Sir (lao<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 first the elder brother, &c.  
 the elder bro. should be generous, &c.  
 "eminent brother," a term of re-  
 a younger brother (ko<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>). [spect.  
 brothers. [younger respectful.  
 elder brother should be friendly and  
 calamity, cruel, inauspicious (chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 a bad omen or sign (chi<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>2</sup>  
 mourning clothes (hsiao<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>). [chao<sup>4</sup>.  
 bad news (pu<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>2</sup>),  
 a malignant star.  
 famine (chien<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 an unhappy fate (ming<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a bad year, e.g., famine, war, etc.  
 a bad spirit enters the body.  
 a calamitous affair (tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 cruel, malevolent (凶 also used).  
 a murderer (ming<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>, ku<sup>4</sup> sha<sup>1</sup>).  
 hatred (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
 ferocious, brutal, vicious.  
 dangerous, malignant (wei<sup>2</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 a malevolent heart.  
 fierce (mêng<sup>3</sup> lich<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> mêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 cruel, inhuman (superiors to in-  
 same. [feriors.  
 same (ts'an<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to murder (lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a murderer (sha<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 the breast (huai<sup>2</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup> huai<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (ying<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 in the mind or breast.

- hsiung<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> huai<sup>2</sup>*- 胸中懷刀  
*hsiung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* [tao<sup>1</sup> 胸臆  
*hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>* 胸膈  
*hsiung<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* 胸臍子  
*hsiung<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 胸膛  
 treachery (chien<sup>1</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 breast.  
 diaphragm, the feelings.  
 the breast.  
 same.
- [(hao<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 male, masculine; martial, heroic  
 the cock (p'in<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 swaggering, bully-air (k'uang<sup>2</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a martial appearance (yung<sup>3</sup> j'ün<sup>2</sup>).  
 brave, strong (ying<sup>1</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>).  
 heroic, noble-minded (lieh<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 honey yellow, disulphide of arsenic.  
 a master-hand (kao<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 male and female (of birds).  
 martial, military ardour (ying<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the bear (jên<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>) S.  
 bear's paws (a great delicacy in  
 Bears' Ear Hill in Hunan. [China].  
 bear's gall (a med. used for fevers).  
 a bear.
- HSIUNG<sup>2</sup> 587b** 隹 雄<sup>482b214b</sup>  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>* 雄雞  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>* 雄赳赳的  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>* 雄狀  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>* 雄壯  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 雄心  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>* 雄黃  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>* 雄才  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>* 雄雌  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>* 雄武  
**HSIUNG<sup>2</sup> 587c** 火 熊<sup>482c214b</sup>  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>* 熊掌  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>* 熊耳山  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>* 熊胆  
*hsiung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 熊人  
 empty, vacant, vain.  
 false, deceitful (chia<sup>3</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>, kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pretend to what one has not.  
 false, fictitious (huang<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>).  
 hollowness and falsity.  
 a legend (ku<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 these stars in almanac shew our  
 vague (fou<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>). [Sundays.  
 humbleness of mind; false-hearted.  
 meek and submissive (wên<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>2</sup>).  
 "Vanity Fair" (fan<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>  
 this vain and empty age. [chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 an empty grate; hungry.  
 weak, delicate (uo<sup>4</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
 empty, hollow (huang<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a spurious reputation.  
 empty and full; false and true.  
 absolutely false. [(t'ao<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 empty compliments of etiquette
- HSÜ<sup>1</sup> 588c** 虛 虛<sup>483b227a</sup>  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>* 虛詐  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 虛詐不實  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>*- 虛張聲勢  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>* [shih<sup>4</sup> 虛假  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 虛情假意  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>* 虛傳  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>*- 虛房星昂  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-fou<sup>2</sup>* [mao<sup>3</sup> 虛浮  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 虛心  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 虛心下氣  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 虛華市  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 虛華世  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>* 虛火  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>* 虛弱  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>* 虛空  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 虛名  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 虛實  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>* 虛誕無憑  
*hsü<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>* 虛套

hsü <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	虛體面	a false respectability. [time.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	虛度	to do to no purpose; to waste
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	虛度光陰	to waste time (tan <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> , k'uang <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	虛度五十	I have lived vainly 50 years (polite).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	虛子	swells, rowdies (fei <sup>3</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	虛字眼	a particle in grammar.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	虛僞	fallacious, a fallacy.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	虛文	formal writing.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	虛無主義	nihilism, as a philosophy.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	虛無黨	nihilists.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	虛言	empty words. [塵].
hsü <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	虛應故事	to follow a mere routine (or 了 for
hsü <sup>1</sup> 589c	須頁	requisite; must; to expect. M. 285.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	須是	it must be (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ). [S.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>2</sup>	須當	must (pi <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	須得	same (pi <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	須要	must, necessary (pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ). [shih <sup>2</sup> ].
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	須臾	in a moment, for a little while (p'ien <sup>4</sup>
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	須用	necessary articles. See 需 hsü.
hsü <sup>1</sup> 590b	心平郵	to pity (lien <sup>2</sup> min <sup>3</sup> , t'i <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ). [chêng <sup>4</sup> .
hsü <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	恤政	a benevolent government (shan <sup>4</sup>
hsü <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup>	恤孤	to pity the orphan (hsi <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup>
hsü <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	恤孤局	orphan asylum (ku <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ). [p'in <sup>2</sup> ].
hsü <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	恤老	pity the aged.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>	恤款	indemnity for lives.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	恤憐	to compassionate (lien <sup>2</sup> min <sup>3</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -min <sup>3</sup>	恤憫	same (chên <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> 590a	鬚	the moustache (hu <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
hsü <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	鬚髮	a "moustache and hair," a male (nan <sup>2</sup>
hsü <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	鬚眉丈夫	respectable, goodlooking (a man).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	鬚梳	a moustache comb. See note 53.
hsü <sup>1</sup> 334b	田畜	to feed, to nourish. See ch'ü <sup>4</sup> 蓄 hsü <sup>4</sup> .
hsü <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	畜馬	to breed horses (wei <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	畜生	you brute!
hsü <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	畜德	to cherish virtue (tsai <sup>1</sup> p'ei <sup>2</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	畜養	to feed, to nourish, to support.
hsü <sup>1</sup> 591b	戈戍	horary character; 7 to 9 o'clock P.M.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	戍時	7 to 9 o'clock P. M. (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	戍月	the ninth month. See Note 32.
hsü <sup>1</sup> 590c	雨需	to stop, to need.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	需用	necessary things.
hsü <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	需用物品	same.



hsü<sup>1</sup> 589c 口 噓 噓<sup>184a227c</sup>  
 hsü<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 噓呼  
 hsü<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 噓了手  
 hsü<sup>1</sup> 588a 肉 月 胥<sup>483a818c</sup>  
 hsü<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 胥役  
 hsü<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 胥吏

HSÜ<sup>2</sup> 592a 彳 徐<sup>186a819a</sup>  
 hsü<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 徐家滙  
 hsü<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 徐徐而來  
 hsü<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 徐圖  
 hsü<sup>2</sup> 1277b 亻 俗<sup>1022c822c</sup>

HSÜ<sup>3</sup> 593a 言 許<sup>487a228b</sup>  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 許嫁  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-a<sup>1</sup> 許阿  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 許進  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 許久  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 許下  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 許信  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup> 許婚  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 許可  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-no<sup>4</sup> 許諾  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup> 許配  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>4</sup> 許聘  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 許他爲妻  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 許得  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 許多  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup> 許約  
 hsü<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 許願

HSÜ<sup>4</sup> 594a 又 敘 叙<sup>487c819b</sup>  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 叙情  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>1</sup> 叙寒溫  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>- 叙叙家常  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> [ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 叙話  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 叙論  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 叙事  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 叙談  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 叙談叙談  
 hsü<sup>4</sup> 594c 糸 績<sup>488b823b</sup>  
 hsü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 績娶

to blow softly. [hsü<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 to exhale and to inhale (ch'uan<sup>3</sup>hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 to blow on one's hand.  
 mutually, store up, clerk. S.  
 police runners (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.

sedate, grave, slow. S.  
 Siccawei, near Shanghai.  
 coming in a grave dignified manner.  
 to deliberate, to devise (chên<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).  
 see su<sup>2</sup>.

to allow, to promise; much; prob-  
 to betroth. [ably. M. 374. S.  
 most likely!  
 to allow to enter. [chin<sup>3</sup>].  
 a very long time(hêng<sup>2</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup>,ch'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 to promise, promised (ying<sup>1</sup>hsü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to believe (hsiang<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup>,hsin<sup>4</sup>k'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to affianse, to betroth (ting<sup>4</sup>ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 to allow (jang<sup>4</sup>jung<sup>2</sup>,jên<sup>4</sup>k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 to promise (ying<sup>1</sup>hsü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to betroth a girl (p'in<sup>4</sup>ting<sup>4</sup>).  
 to betroth, to affianse.  
 betroth her for a wife.  
 possibly, may be (hsing<sup>2</sup>hsü<sup>3</sup>,kuan<sup>3</sup>  
 a great many (jo<sup>4</sup>kan<sup>1</sup>). [hsü<sup>3</sup>].  
 make an agreement with (li<sup>4</sup>yo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to vow, to swear (ch'i<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>).

to arrange, converse (hsien<sup>2</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to converse of affection. [topics].  
 "chat about cold and heat" (general  
 to chat about every-day matters.  
 to converse (t'an<sup>2</sup>lun<sup>4</sup>).  
 to discourse in order (tz'ü<sup>4</sup>hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to chat about affairs (shih<sup>4</sup>t'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 to chat, to gossip.  
 same.  
 to connect, to join (chi<sup>4</sup>,chieh<sup>1</sup>lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 widower marrying again.

hsü <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	績煩
hsü <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	[hui <sup>4</sup> 績紘
hsü <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup>	績行委辦會
hsü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	績備軍
hsü <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	績登
hsü <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	績約
hsü <sup>4</sup> 595a	糸 絮 <sup>488b819c</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>	絮繁
hsü <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	絮絮
hsü <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	絮花
hsü <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	絮綿子
hsü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	絮被
hsü <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	絮上
hsü <sup>4</sup> -táo <sup>1</sup> -táo <sup>1</sup>	絮叨叨
hsü <sup>4</sup> 588b	土 { 婿 <sup>483a790c</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup>	女 { 婿 <sup>483a790c</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	婿家
hsü <sup>4</sup> 594b	广 序 <sup>488a819b</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	序齒
hsü <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	序爵
hsü <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	序班
hsü <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	序文
hsü <sup>4</sup> 594a	糸 緒 <sup>488a819c</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> 590b	口 卹 <sup>485a825c</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> (su) 1280c	艸 苻 <sup>1025b825a</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> 592a	艸 苻 <sup>486a99a</sup>
hsü <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	蓄糧

<b>HSÜAN<sup>1</sup></b> 597c	宣 <sup>490c820a</sup>
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	宣戰
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	宣詔
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	宣教
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	宣講福音
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	[yin <sup>1</sup> 宣旨
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	[chih <sup>3</sup> 宣出
hsüan <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup>	宣傳聖旨
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	宣化
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	宣開
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	宣告
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	宣誥
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	宣來
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	宣露

prosy, boring (fan<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to marry again.  
 China Continuation Com. N.  
 trained soldiers, second term men.  
 continued from last (newspaper).  
 supplementary convention (li<sup>4</sup> yo<sup>1</sup>).  
 gossamer, prolix, talkative.  
 repetitious, weariness (fan<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to quilt (ting<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 raw cotton, to line with cotton wool.  
 silk floss in sheets, quilting.  
 a quilted coverlet.  
 to quilt.  
 talkative, prosy (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>2</sup>).  
 a daughter's husband, a son-in-law.  
 same (nü<sup>3</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a son-in-law's family.  
 order, series.  
 "in order of teeth," by seniority.  
 in order of rank (chüeh<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a detachment in its order.  
 preface.  
 the clue; connect (t'ou<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feel sorry, to pity (see hsü<sup>1</sup> 恤).  
 clover (mu<sup>4</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 lay up, rear (chi<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to store up grain (ao<sup>2</sup>, ts'ang<sup>1</sup>).

to proclaim, to read loudly S.  
 to declare war (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to proclaim the imperial will.  
 to proclaim the Gospel (fu<sup>2</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).  
 to preach the Gospel (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to proclaim the imperial will (shêng<sup>4</sup>  
 to proclaim, to declare. [chih<sup>3</sup>].  
 to promulgate an edict.  
 to diffuse renovating principles.  
 to publish.  
 same.  
 to proclaim.  
 to call him here.  
 to expose to view.

hsüan <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	宣徧	to publish everywhere (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> )
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	[ling <sup>4</sup> 宣佈	to announce, to proclaim. [t'ien <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup>
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup> -	宣佈軍令	to proclaim martial law.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	宣示	to publish.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	宣讀	to read.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	宣慰使	Pacification Commissioner. N.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	宣揚	to spread, to proclaim.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	宣言書	a manifesto.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	宣諭	to publish.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> 598a	口 喧 <sup>491a231a</sup>	clamour, noise, uproar.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>1</sup>	喧吵	clamour (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	喧譁	clamor, noise (ts'ao <sup>1</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> , jê <sup>4</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -jang <sup>2</sup>	喧嚷	clamour of many voices (luan <sup>4</sup> jang <sup>3</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	喧鬧	high words, noise, uproar (lo <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup>	喧天震地	filling-heaven and shaking-earth
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	喧嘈	clamor, noise, outcry. [(noise).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> 598b	音 誼 <sup>491b231a</sup>	uproar of many voices, false.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	誼呼	to bawl out loudly (han <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -jang <sup>2</sup>	誼讓	uproar, clamorous, noisy. [hsiao <sup>4</sup> ].
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup>	誼弄	to befool, to cajole (hu <sup>2</sup> nung <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>2</sup>
hsüan <sup>1</sup> 557a	車 軒 <sup>458b196a</sup>	a handsome cart; a pleasant room
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	軒廠	large airy rooms. [(also hsien).
hsüan <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>2</sup>	軒子	a comfortable room.
hsüan <sup>1</sup> 598a	日 煖 <sup>491a231b</sup>	light, spongy; warm.
<b>HSÜAN<sup>2</sup> 598c</b>	心 懸 <sup>491c7232b</sup>	to suspend, separated from (tao <sup>4</sup>
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	懸起來	to hang up (tiao <sup>4</sup> , kua <sup>4</sup> ). [hsüan <sup>2</sup> ].
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	懸橋	suspension bridge (tiao <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	懸絕	as far different as possible (ch'a <sup>1</sup> tê <sup>2</sup>
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -	懸絕不同	different altogether. [yüan <sup>3</sup> ].
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> [t'ung <sup>2</sup>	懸心	to be in suspense (kua <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	懸隔	separated by space (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> hsiian <sup>2</sup>
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	懸掛	to hang up. [ko <sup>2</sup> ].
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>	懸空	to suspend in vacuo, speculation.
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	懸念	to be in suspense about (kua <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	懸梁	to suspend from a beam; suicide
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	懸上	to hang up. [(shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> [ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	懸殊	very different (i <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -	懸燈結彩	lamps and cloth-hangings (kuai <sup>4</sup>
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	懸羊	the sloth. [ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ].
hsüan <sup>2</sup> 595c	方 [k'un <sup>1</sup> 旋 <sup>489a821a</sup>	to revolve; afterwards (also 4th tone).
hsüan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> chuan <sup>3</sup>	旋乾轉坤	revolutions of heaven and earth.

<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chuan</i> <sup>3</sup>	旋轉	to revolve; to return.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	旋風	a whirlwind ( <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	旋覆花	the convolvulus ( <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lün</i> <sup>4</sup>	旋輪	to revolve. [chê <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>2</sup>	旋紋	curling, rippling, wrinkled ( <i>chou</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wo</i> <sup>1</sup>	旋窩	a whirlpool.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> 596b 玄玄	玄	black, sombre, Taoist. Rad. 95.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>3</sup>	玄精石	carbonate of lime.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	玄理	abstruse principles hard to fathom.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>2</sup>	玄門	Taoists ( <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup>	玄妙	abstruse, mystic ( <i>ao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fên</i> <sup>3</sup>	玄明粉	sulphate of soda, salts.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mo</i> <sup>4</sup>	玄默	still and meditative ( <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>mi</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sun</i> <sup>1</sup>	[ti <sup>4</sup> ] 玄孫	a great-great grandchild ( <i>tsêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>	玄天上帝	God of Taoism. [sun <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> 597a	目眩	dizzy.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	眩花	near-sighted ( <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	眩目	the eyes dazzled; near-sighted.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>3</sup>	眩死	asphyxiated.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yün</i> <sup>4</sup>	眩暈	dizzy.

**HSÜAN<sup>3</sup> 556b 疒 癬** 458a801a

<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	癬疥	a skin disease, ringworm (also "ringworm and itch," of no im-ringworm ( <i>huan</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsien</i> <sup>1</sup> )). [portance.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'uang</i> <sup>1</sup>	癬瘡	to choose, to select (also 4th tone).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> 599b 走走	選	to elect by ballot. N.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>3</sup>	選舉	right to vote. N.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'üan</i> <sup>2</sup>	選舉權	elective course (college). N.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>1</sup>	選科	elect people, e. g., the Jews.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>2</sup>	選民	to choose, to select ( <i>pa</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pa</i> <sup>2</sup>	選拔	to elect and commission. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	選派	"to select a scholar," to confer a
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	選士	elected. N. [degree O.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup>	選定	to choose, to select ( <i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsê</i> <sup>2</sup>	選擇	to choose a lucky day ( <i>chi</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsiung</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup>	選擇吉日	

**HSÜAN<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 木 槿** 491a232o

<i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	槿樁	a shoemaker's last ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>hsüeh</i> <sup>1</sup> )
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>	槿頭	a last, boot-trees. [598b.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> 597a	行	a last.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	街天街地	to recommend, to boast.
<i>hsüan</i> <sup>4</sup> 563c	玉現	exaggerated, bombastic ( <i>k'ua</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

now, at present. See *hsien*<sup>4</sup>.

<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup> yung<sup>4</sup> hsüan<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>1</sup></i>	現用現買		to buy as needed.
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup> 596a</i>	風	颳 <small>189b821c</small>	a whirlwind.
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		颳風	same (yang <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup> 596a</i>	金	鏟 <small>189b822a</small>	to turn on a lathe. [knife.
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>		鏟床	the part of a lathe which holds the
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup>-p'ü<sup>2</sup></i>		鏟皮	to cut off the outer layer in a lathe.
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		鏟圓	to turn it round on a lathe.
<i>hsüan<sup>4</sup> 562b</i>	卓	陷 <small>462c202b</small>	to fall into, to sink, to involve. [See <i>hsien<sup>4</sup></i> .

<b>HSÜEH<sup>1</sup></b> ( <i>tzü</i> )	革	靴 <small>463a229a</small>	boots ( <i>hsieh<sup>2</sup></i> ) 600b.
<i>hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i>		靴鞋	boots and shoes.
<i>hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>		靴一雙	boots, one pair or 對 <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>		靴帽	boots and hats.
<i>hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>4</sup></i>		靴襪	boots and stockings.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		靴掖子	case for cards carried in boots.
<i>hsüeh<sup>1</sup> 546b</i>	廿	薜	marsh grass S. [See <i>hsiao<sup>2</sup></i> .

<b>HSÜEH<sup>2</sup></b> 600c	子	學 <small>493a209a</small>	to study; to imitate ( <i>hsiao<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		學掌	a monitor, head-boy at school.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		學政	a literary chancellor. G. 323. O.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup></i>		學而知之	knowledge attained by learning.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		學房	a school ( <i>ju<sup>2</sup> hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		學好事	to learn to do well ( <i>hsing<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		學習	to learn and practice ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		學校	a government school ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>		學壞	to learn evil. [hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		學官	a school-inspector.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>		學館	a school.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>		學規	rules of a school, fees of B.A.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		學力	education, knowledge.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		學買賣的	apprentices (in trade) ( <i>t'u<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		學滿了	finished apprenticeship ( <i>pi<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		學名	school name ( <i>ju<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>		學年 (齡)	school age (or 齡).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		學不會	cannot learn.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		學生	a student.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		學師	a teacher ( <i>hsien<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		學士	a learned man; a title of office;
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		學堂	a school. [a doctor.
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>		學徒	an apprentice ( <i>t'u<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup></i>		學資	teacher's fees ( <i>hsin<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>, hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		學文	learning. [chin <sup>1</sup> ).

hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	學位	academic degree.
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	學問	learning, knowledge.
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	學問深	great learning.
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	學務	education.
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	學院	a literary chancellor. G. 323 O.
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> 602a	目 眈 <sup>494a230c</sup>	to look eagerly (p'ieh <sup>1</sup> p'ieh <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	眈目	to take a look (shan <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>HSÜEH<sup>3</sup> 602a</b>	雨 雪 <sup>494a820a</sup>	snow; to clear one's self.
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	雪茄	cigar (chih <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	雪耻	to revenge, to wipe out disgrace.
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	雪景	a snow-covered landscape (ching <sup>3</sup>
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	雪恨	to have revenge (pao <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>3</sup> . [chih <sup>4</sup> .
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	雪洗	to wash clean (hsi <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	雪花	flakes of snow (hsia <sup>4</sup> hsüeh <sup>3</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	雪化了	snow has melted.
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	雪白的	white as snow (chiao <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	雪片	snow flakes (o <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>	雪霜	snow and frost.
hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup>	雪冤	to have satisfaction.

<b>HSÜEH<sup>4</sup> 601c</b>	穴 <sup>493c230b</sup>	a hole (tung <sup>4</sup> ). Rad. 116. [good.
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	穴情好	the surroundings of the grave are
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	穴居	to dwell in caves (k'ung <sup>3</sup> , ch'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	穴中螻蟻	mole-crickets in a hole. [mu <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	穴道	grave; subterranean passage (fên <sup>3</sup>
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -ts'ang <sup>2</sup>	穴藏	concealed in a cave (tung <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> 602c	血 <sup>494c330a</sup>	blood. See hsieh <sup>3</sup> .
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	血戰	to fight to the death (ao <sup>2</sup> , chan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	血氣	constitution; animal passions.
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> [hsing <sup>2</sup>	血竭	dragon's blood (a kind of resin).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	血之運行	circulation of blood.
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	血清	serum, anti-toxin. N.
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	血淋淋的	dripping with blood (used of a
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	血輪	corpuscles. [strict vow).
hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	血脈	the blood; relationship (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>HSÜN<sup>1</sup> 603b</b>	火 <sup>m</sup> 燻 <sup>495b212a</sup>	vapor, fumes, to scent, to smoke
hsün <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup>	熏蒸	steamy vapour after rain, etc. [(ch'i <sup>4</sup> .
hsün <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	熏雞	smoked chicken (k'ao <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	熏出來	to force, as flowers (hua <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	熏風	southerly winds (nan <sup>3</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).

hsün <sup>1</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup>		熏黑	to blacken with smoke (yen <sup>1</sup> hsün <sup>1</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>		熏夕	late in the evening (pang <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>		熏香	to disinfect by burning herbs, etc.
hsün <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		熏肉	to smoke meat (la <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		熏乾	to smoke, to dry.
hsün <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>4</sup>		熏臘	smoke meat (la <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		熏死	to be asphyxiated (tuan <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>		熏透喇	thoroughly smoked. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
hsün <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>		熏蚊子	to smoke out mosquitoes (wên <sup>2</sup>
hsün <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		熏藥	chloroform or ether (mên <sup>4</sup> y <sup>4</sup> , mêng <sup>2</sup>
hsün <sup>1</sup> 603c	力 勳	勳 <sup>195c212c</sup>	merit, meritorious (kung <sup>1</sup> ). [y <sup>4</sup> -
hsün <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		勳章	a decoration (pao <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ].
hsün <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		勳臣	a meritorious minister (chung <sup>1</sup>
hsün <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		勳爵	rank by merit (chüeh <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		勳功	great merit (kung <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>		勳勞	meritorious service.
hsün <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>		勳烈	inflexible merit (lieh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		勳位	honors, order of merit.
hsün <sup>1</sup> 604a	艸 廿	薰 <sup>196a212a</sup>	fragrance of flowers (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		薰草	fragrant herbs or plants.
hsün <sup>1</sup> 604b	酉	醺	intoxicated (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>1</sup> -hsün <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		醺醺大醉	hopelessly drunk (ho <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> , ch'ien <sup>2</sup>
<b>HSÜN<sup>2</sup> 604b</b>	彳	循 <sup>49ca813a</sup>	to acquiesce, to follow (shün <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>		循牆走	to follow along the wall (yen <sup>2</sup>
hsün <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		循轉不歇	ever-circulating. [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
hsün <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	[hsieh <sup>1</sup>	循法	to obey the laws (shün <sup>4</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ,
hsün <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>		循序	normal. [tsun <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>2</sup> ].
hsün <sup>2</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>4</sup>		循循善誘	teach men in proper sequence.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>		循環	to circulate (yün <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> , lün <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>3</sup>		循規蹈矩	to follow regulations (chang <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		循理	agreeably to reason (ho <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		循良	docile (liang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		循道會	Wesleyan Miss. Society.
hsün <sup>2</sup> 606b	辵 彳 巡	巡 <sup>498a813a</sup>	to cruise, to go the rounds.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>		巡按	a vice-governor O.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>		巡按使	civil governor of province.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>3</sup>		巡察	to go rounds (as a watch, etc.).
hsün <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>		巡檢	an officer in charge of a patrol, etc.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>		巡警	police.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		巡船	a cruiser (kuan <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ). [272 O.
hsün <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>		巡撫	governor of a province (tu <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ). G.

hsün²-hui²-wên²-k'u⁴	巡迴文庫	circulating library.
hsün²-i⁴	巡役	police, revenue officers (ching¹ch'a²,
hsün²-lo²	巡邏	to cruise, to patrol. [ya² i⁴).
hsün²-pu³	巡捕	a sort of constable or policeman.
hsün²-pu³-fang²	巡捕房	police station.
hsün²-pu³-kuan¹	巡捕官	delegate of gov. authorities.
hsün²-pu³-t'ing¹	巡捕廳	police station (ch'ai¹ i⁴).
hsün²-shao⁴	巡哨	patrol, military watch.
hsün²-shao⁴-ch'uan²	巡哨船	a cruiser. (ping¹ ch'uan²).
hsün²-shih⁴	巡視	to reconnoitre. [pien⁴).
hsün²-shou³	巡守	to inspect the various districts (yüeh⁴
hsün²-shou⁴	巡狩	emperor's tour of inspection.
hsün²-yang²-chien⁴	巡洋艦	a cruiser.
hsün²-yeh⁴	巡夜	watchmen (ta³ ching¹).
hsün²-ying²	巡營	night guards; outposts. [hsin².
hsün² 606c	寸 尋	to seek, to investigate; usual. See
hsün²-ch'ang²	尋常	commonly, ordinary (p'ing²ch'ang².
hsün²-chao³	尋找	to seek for (mi⁴ fang³).
hsün²-ch'ên¹	尋噴	to provoke (jê³).
hsün²-fang³	尋訪	to enquire.
hsün²-hsiang³	尋想	to study, to consider (ts'un³ ssü¹).
hsün²-huan¹-ch'ü³ lè⁴	尋歡取樂	to seek for pleasure.
hsün²-pu⁴-chao³	尋不著	cannot be found (chao³ pu⁴ cho³).
hsün²-shih⁴	尋事	to make trouble (jê³ shih⁴).
hsün²-shih⁴-yeh⁴	尋事業	to seek employment.
hsün²-ssü¹	尋思	to study, to consider (ch'uai³ mo¹).
hsün²-t'an⁴	尋探	to seek, to search (yen² chin¹).
hsün²-tuan³-chien⁴	尋短見	suicided (tzü⁴ chin⁴, shang³ tiao⁴).
hsün²-wu²-ch'ang²	尋無常	same.
hsün² 605a 大狗狗	狗	to connive at, obsequious (also 狗)
hsün²-ch'ing²	狗情	same. [(pao¹ han²).
hsün²-pi⁴	狗庇	same (p'ien¹ tai⁴).
hsün²-ssü¹	狗私	private, underhand (ssü¹).
hsün²-ssü¹-yü⁴	狗私慾	same.
hsün²-wên⁴	狗問	to enquire.
hsün² 604c	日 旬	a decade (either of days or years).
hsün²-jih⁴	旬日	ten days (shih² t'ien¹).
hsün²-nei⁴	旬內	within ten days.
hsün²-wai⁴	旬外	more than ten days (shih² lai² ko⁴).
hsün² 605c	廿 荷	herbaceous plants S.
hsün² 607b	魚 鱈	sturgeon (huang² yü²).



- HSÜN<sup>4</sup> 606a** 言 訓<sup>497c212c</sup> to instruct, to exhort, to persuade  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 訓教 same. [(chiao<sup>4</sup> hsün<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 訓誠 same.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* 訓誨 same.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>* 訓練 to drill. to practice (ts'ao<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup>* 訓蒙 to instruct the young (ch'i<sup>3</sup> mêng<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>* 訓命 special instructions (ming<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>* 訓導 a sub-director of studies. G. 306. O.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>* 訓典 maxims of wisdom (chên<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 訓子 to train one's children.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>* 訓詞 moral teaching.
- hsün<sup>4</sup> 605a** 歹 殉<sup>496c814b</sup> to desire; to be ready to die for.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 殉節 to resist to the death, e.g., women.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>* 殉求 to pursue greedily (t'an<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 殉利 to follow after gain (t'u<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 殉名 to be desirous of fame (ch'iu<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>* 殉難 resolution to die for duty (hsi<sup>1</sup> s.).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>* 殉色 to be addicted to lust (t'an<sup>1</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup>* \* 殉葬 to be buried alive (huo<sup>2</sup> mai<sup>2</sup>).
- hsün<sup>4</sup> 607a** 水 汛<sup>499a808a</sup> a military station. Also hsin<sup>4</sup>.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 汛城 to guard a city. [fang<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>* 汛所 a military post, a guard house (ch'ia<sup>1</sup>  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 汛地 an outpost or patrol station (hsün<sup>2</sup>  
**hsün<sup>4</sup> 608a** 彗 迅<sup>499a805a</sup> sudden, quick (su<sup>2</sup>). [ying<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 迅疾 same (k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup>* 迅雷 quick as thunder (ta<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>2</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>* 迅速 prompt, speedy.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>* 迅電 quick as lightning (shan<sup>3</sup> tien<sup>4</sup>).
- hsün<sup>4</sup> 107c** 詢 言 訊<sup>499a808b</sup> to examine judiciary. Also hsin<sup>4</sup>.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 訊案 to hear a case.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup>* 訊究 to investigate thoroughly (ch'a<sup>2</sup>  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup>* 訊訪 to investigate. [k'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>* 訊告 to make known (kao<sup>4</sup> su<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>* 訊罪 to examine a criminal (shên<sup>3</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>* 訊問 to enquire into (see wên<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
**hsün<sup>4</sup> 605c** 言 詢<sup>497b812c</sup> to investigate.  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup>* 詢讓 to yield (jang<sup>4</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 詢事 to deliberate on affairs (chên<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>3</sup>).  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>* 詢私 to skulk (one's work, etc.) (t'ou<sup>1</sup>  
*hsün<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>* 詢問 to enquire (p'an<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>). [lan<sup>3</sup>).

- hsün<sup>4</sup> 608b 遜 遜 遜 遜 遜  
 hsün<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 遜志  
 hsün<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup> 遜順  
 hsün<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 遜位
- HU<sup>1</sup> 609b 呼 呼 呼 呼 呼  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 呼風喚雨  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>3</sup> 呼喊  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 呼吸  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 呼吸之間  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 呼呼睡了  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 呼喚  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 呼來喚去  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> 呼貓呼狗  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 呼門  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 呼使  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 叫天叫地  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 呼應不靈  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup> 呼冤  
 hu<sup>1</sup> 611c 忽 忽 忽 忽 忽  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 忽起忽落  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup> 忽忽一年  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup> 忽忽悠  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup> 忽恍  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 忽然  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 忽然間  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 忽略  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup> 忽明忽滅  
 hu<sup>1</sup> 611c 囫 囫 囫 囫 囫  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup> 囫圇  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 囫圇個兒  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 囫圇睡  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-t'un<sup>1</sup> 囫圇吞  
 hu<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-t'un<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup> 囫圇吞棗  
 hu<sup>1</sup> 612a 惚 惚 惚 惚 惚  
 hu<sup>1</sup> 609a 乎 乎 乎 乎 乎  
 hu<sup>1</sup>(orhsiao<sup>1</sup>)544c 唬 唬 唬 唬 唬
- HU<sup>2</sup> 612a 糊 糊 糊 糊 糊  
 hu<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup> 糊  
 hu<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 糊  
 hu<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 胡椒
- humble, retiring (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> hsün<sup>4</sup>).  
 humblo determination; an obedient  
 respectful, yielding (t'ui<sup>4</sup> jang<sup>4</sup>. [wife.  
 to abdicate (jang<sup>4</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).
- to call out, to exhale.  
 to summon wind and rain.  
 to call out loudly (han<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to exhale, and to inhale.  
 in a breath of time. [t'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 a deep sleep (shui<sup>4</sup>shu<sup>2</sup>liao<sup>3</sup>, hsiang<sup>1</sup>  
 to call to or for (chao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to keep one running to or fro (pên<sup>4</sup>).  
 calling cat or dog.  
 calling to open the gate.  
 to order about (fên<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bawl out. [pu<sup>4</sup> ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 though called, no response (chiao<sup>4</sup>  
 to proclaim a grievance.  
 to forget, to despise; suddenly.  
 sudden rise and as sudden fall.  
 in no time a year has gone.  
 a whirligig, a merry-go-round.  
 suddenly startled (hsia<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 unexpectedly (mêng<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>3</sup>, ou<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (mêng<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>) or 之間.  
 carelessness, to despise (miao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 e. g., a flash light-house (têng<sup>1</sup>t'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 whole, complete; in the gross.  
 same (chéng<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 in one's clothes. [chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sleep in one's clothes (shui<sup>4</sup>  
 to swallow whole (yen<sup>4</sup> hsiá<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 fig. e.g., to read without digesting.  
 doubt, small (huang<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 in, with, from, to; interrogative.  
 scare (hsia<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>). [foolish).  
 how, why, also for 糊 (paste,  
 to talk nonsense (k'ung<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to talk absurdly.  
 pepper (ch'in<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).

hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>	胡琴	a sort of fiddle (la <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> , san <sup>1</sup>
hu <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	胡謔	to talk wildly (hu <sup>2</sup> ch'an <sup>2</sup> ). [hsien <sup>2</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'wi <sup>1</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	胡吹亂打	to rave and knock things about.
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'wi <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>4</sup> pang <sup>2</sup>	胡吹混嘮	to exaggerate.
hu <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	胡行	careless, reckless.
hu <sup>2</sup> -hun <sup>4</sup>	胡混	a loafer, an idler (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	胡人	Mongolians (mêng <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>	胡瓜	a cucumber.
hu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -ki <sup>1</sup>	胡哩嗎哩	recklessly, heedlessly (mao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>	胡麻	linseed (chih <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	胡鬧	an unreasonable outbreak; bosh.
hu <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	胡鬧局	a fraud (ch'i <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> , hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> );
hu <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	胡鬧八開	a humbug, to act deceitfully.
hu <sup>2</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>	胡弄	to deceive, to cheat (lung <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> );
hu <sup>2</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	胡弄局	a humbug (hung <sup>3</sup> lung <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	胡說	to speak recklessly or absurdly.
hu <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	胡說霸道	to talk outrageously (or 八).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup>	胡思亂想	random, disorderly thoughts.
hu <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup> (1 also)	胡葵	coriander, caraway (yüan <sup>2</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>1</sup>	胡打亂敲	discordant sounds.
hu <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	胡桃	a walnut (ho <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	胡地	Mongolia (mêng <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	胡作非爲	reckless living (wu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	胡同	for 衙衙 (below).
hu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	胡言胡語	to talk nonsense.
hu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	胡言亂語	same.
hu <sup>2</sup> 613a 水 湖	湖	a lake (wu <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>4</sup>	湖縐	a kind of silk gauze.
hu <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	湖口	the entrance to a lake. [old name].
hu <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>3</sup>	湖廣	Hu-nan and Hu-pei (liang <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> )
hu <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	湖南	the province of Hu-nan. W. I. 146.
hu <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>3</sup>	湖北	the province of Hu-pei. W. I. 142
hu <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	湖邊	the margin of a lake. [(ao <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -pin <sup>4</sup>	湖濱	same.
hu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	湖絲	silk (from Hu-chou) (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 613b 米 糊	糊	paste, to paste, muddled (piao <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	糊牆	to paper a wall (shua <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	胡謔	to talk at random (also 胡).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	糊窗	to paper a window (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	糊縫	to paste up a crack.
hu <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	糊來	to act the fool.
hu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	糊裏糊塗	very stupid.

hu <sup>2</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	糊裱匠	paper hangers; (piao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	糊倒	to act up badly, make excuses.
hu <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	糊塗	dull, stupid (hsiao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> , yü <sup>2</sup>
hu <sup>2</sup> 615a	犬 狐	the fox (hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [cho <sup>1</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	狐假虎威	fox pretending to the tiger's
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	狐裘	a fox-skin coat (hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [majesty.
hu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	狐羣狗黨	wicked comrades (chien <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup>
hu <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	狐仙	a fairy fox. [yin <sup>2</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	狐仙爺	his godship the fox.
hu <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	狐疑	to doubt, suspicious (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	狐狸	the fox (ch'ai <sup>2</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	狐狸精	bewitching, as a fox (yao <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	狐媚	artful and seducing (chiao <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ,
hu <sup>2</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	狐朋狗黨	a bad lot, evil society. [kuei <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	狐爺	a fairy fox (hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 613c	虫 蝴	the butterfly.
hu <sup>2</sup> -tieh <sup>2</sup>	蝴蝶	same (fu <sup>2</sup> tieh <sup>2</sup> ). [tzũ <sup>3</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -tieh <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	蝴蝶花	the iris or fleur-de-lis (tsé <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>2</sup>
hu <sup>2</sup> -tieh <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	蝴蝶梅	the heartsease or pansy.
hu <sup>2</sup> - (tzũ) 615a	士 壺	a pot of various kinds (kuan <sup>4</sup> , kuo <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>2</sup>	壺蓋	the lid of a pot (hsien <sup>1</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	壺提繫	the handle of a kettle.
hu <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	壺嘴	the spout of a kettle.
hu <sup>2</sup> 613c	艸 葫	a gourd or calabash (p'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	葫蘆	same.
hu <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	葫蘆架	a frame for gourds.
hu <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>3</sup> -tzũ <sup>3</sup>	葫蘆幌子	a spirit shop sign (chao <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	葫蘆油	oil of garlic and leeks (suan <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 614a	行 衙	a street or lane (chieh <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>4</sup>	衙衙	same (ma <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 614a (tzũ)	髻 鬚	the beard (wu <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	鬚鬚	whiskers and moustache.
hu <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	鬚梳	a comb for moustaches (mu <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 614b	角 斛	a square corn measure (ten 斗).
hu <sup>2</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	斛斗	corn measures (liang <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 613b	玉 瑚	coral (shan <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	瑚玉	coral and jade.
hu <sup>2</sup> 613b	犬 猢	a kind of monkey (hou <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	猢猻	same.
hu <sup>2</sup> 613b	火 俗 糊	to scorch, to burn (shao <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>2</sup> 611c	日 習	to see obscurely (ma <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).

hu <sup>2</sup> 614a	食 餲 <sup>504b222c</sup>	congee, food.	[k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
hu <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	餲口	sustenance; to get a livelihood (ku <sup>4</sup>	
<b>HU<sup>3</sup> 610a</b>	虎 虎 <sup>501a224b</sup>	the tiger (lao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ). Rad. 141.	
hu <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	* 虎 撻	a quack medicine dealer's signal.	
hu <sup>3</sup> -chao <sup>3</sup>	虎 爪	tiger's claws (medicine).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	虎 駕	majestic, awful (officials) (wei <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	虎 將	a brave soldier (ping <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	虎 嘯	the roar of a tiger (p'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	虎 口	the space between thumb and fore-	
hu <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -po <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	虎 口 孛 食	fig. a dangerous job. [finger-	
hu <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	虎 骨	tiger's bones (medicine used for	
hu <sup>3</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	虎 狼	fierce, cruel. [rheumatism].	
hu <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -hsiung <sup>2</sup> yao <sup>1</sup>	虎 背 熊 腰	exceedingly stout, strong (chuang <sup>4</sup>	
hu <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	虎 皮 褥 子	a tiger skin mattress. [shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ].	
hu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	虎 視	to glare fiercely (fig).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	虎 頭 捉 虱	fig. a daring act (yung <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>4</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	虎 頭 牌	tiger-head shields (tun <sup>4</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	虎 頭 蛇 尾	fig. inglorious ending, a fizzle.	
hu <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	虎 威	majestic, awful (wei <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>3</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> 611b	玉 琥 <sup>502a224c</sup>	amber (hsing <sup>4</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> ).	
hu <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	琥 珀	same.	
hu <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	琥 珀 珠	amber beads (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).	
<b>HU<sup>4</sup> 617b</b>	言 護 <sup>507a226b</sup>	to assist, to guard (wei <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> );	
hu <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	護 照	a passport (chih <sup>2</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng-ho <sup>2</sup>	護 城 河	a city moat (hao <sup>2</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	護 教 派	apologists.	
hu <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	護 解 差	escort of prisoner (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	護 持	to support, to assist (fu <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	護 軍	outposts; a body-guard (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup>	
hu <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	護 衆	to aid the masses (chou <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	護 封	written on back of a letter (for	
hu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	護 符	fig. to screen one's self. [safety].	
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	護 心 鏡	a breastplate.	
hu <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	護 日	an eclipse (jih <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ). [people peace.	
hu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>1</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	護 國 安 民	to protect the state and give the	
hu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> -chun <sup>1</sup>	護 國 將 軍	a general, bulwark of the state.	
hu <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	護 包	collar (of draught animal) (niu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>1</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	護 庇	to protect (chüan <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>3</sup> ts'un <sup>2</sup> ).	
hu <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	護 票	a passport (chih <sup>2</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ). [Note 36.	

hu <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	護身鏡	a small mirror worn as a charm.
hu <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	* 護身符	a charm, a talisman (p'ei <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	護生	to protect life.
hu <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	護手	a sword-hilt (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	護守	to guard, to protect. [case (pai <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	護書	a sealed letter; a portfolio, a card-
hu <sup>4</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	護送	to escort, to convoy (pao <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup>	護梯	a stair-case (lou <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>3</sup>	護短	to hide shortcomings (cr. chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	護衛	to protect, to defend.
hu <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	護印	to guard the seal.
hu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	護佑	to protect.
hu <sup>4</sup> 616c	二 互 <sup>506c226c</sup>	mutual, reciprocal; to blend.
hu <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	互交	same (pi <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	互相	same (hsiang <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>4</sup>	互相爭鬭	to wrangle, to fight (ou <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>4</sup> tsan <sup>2</sup>	互相稱讚	mutually praise (k'ua <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> k'ung <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup>	互相控告	mutually accuse at law (ta <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup>
hu <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>4</sup>	互相來往	exchanging visits (pai <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup>	互相幫助	mutually help. [liang <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ts'an <sup>1</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup>	互相參考	mutually making excuses (yüan <sup>2</sup>
hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>3</sup>	互相推委	to mutually compare and examine.
hu <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	互換	to exchange (kêng <sup>1</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	互市	international commerce. [(mên <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> 615c	戶 <sup>505c225a</sup>	a door, an individual. Rad. 63
hu <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	戶房	a local revenue office in yamens.
hu <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	戶口	family; population.
hu <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	戶版	a register of population (min <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	戶部	the B. of Revenue O. (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> p.
hu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	戶部尙書	President of B. of Revenue O.
hu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	戶部侍郎	Vice-President of B. of Revenue
hu <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	戶大丁多	a very numerous family. [O.
hu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	戶冊	a register of population.
hu <sup>4</sup> 616c	示 祐 <sup>506b225a</sup>	blessings, prosperity (hsing <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	祐福	same.
hu <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	祐保	prosperous, protection.
hu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	祐佑	same (pao <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> 616b	戶 扈 <sup>506a225c</sup>	the tail; to follow.
hu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	扈從	to escort, to accompany (pao <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>1</sup>
hu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	扈從的	an escort (pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ). [ti <sup>1</sup> ).

\*Note 37.

hu <sup>4</sup> 611c	竹 笏	502b267c	audience tablet in ancient times
hu <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	竹 笏板		same (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ts'an <sup>1</sup> ). [(Go <sup>1</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> 616c	心 忖	506b226a	to rely on, to presume on.
hu <sup>4</sup> 614c	糸 縠	504c267c	fine silk gauze (sha <sup>1</sup> , lo <sup>2</sup> ).
hu <sup>4</sup> 616b	滬		Shanghai S. [ts'ung <sup>2</sup> S.).
<b>HUA<sup>1</sup> 619b</b>	<b>艸 廿華</b>	<b>花</b>	<b>509a239c</b>
hua <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	花 案		flowers; dissipation (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>1</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	花 杖兒		adultery cases in court (chien <sup>1</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	花 車		trellis work (ko <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ). [yin <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	花 旗		palace car, gala carriage.
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	花 旗國		the American flag (mei <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	花 旗布		the United States.
hua <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup>	花 甲		domestics, American drills.
hua <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	花 架子		cycle of sixty years (t'ien <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ,
hua <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	花 匠		a flower-stand. [ti <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	花 椒		a florist (tsai <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	花 轎		Cayenne pepper (hu <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup>	花 姐		bridal chair (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> , hung <sup>2</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	花 箋		a prostitute (ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ). [chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	花 剪絨		ornamental note paper.
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	花 錢		flowered velvets (hui <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	花 枝		to spend money (ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	花 鏡		a flower stem or branch. [tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>	花 燭		glasses for old folks (tai <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	花 主		wedding candles (la <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> , lung <sup>2</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	花 船		florist. [fêng <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	花 兒市		pleasure boats (used for brothels).
hua <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	花 房		flower-market.
hua <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	花 費		greenhouse.
hua <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	花 香		expenditure (ching <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ). [hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>1</sup>	花 消		the fragrance of flowers (shê <sup>4</sup>
hua <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	花 卸瓣		expense, outlay (fei <sup>4</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	花 心		the flowers shed petals.
hua <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	花 戶		the centre of a flower. [ao <sup>3</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	花 花起		the people; granary keeper (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> ,
hua <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup>	花 花搭搭		adultery cases (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup>	花 花世界		chequered.
hua <sup>1</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	花 紅		a dissolute age (fang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
hua <sup>1</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	花 紅柳綠		scarlet (e. g., button), bonus.
hua <sup>1</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>	花 紅色		beautifully coloured.
hua <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	花 一束		variegated colors.
			a bouquet of flowers.

<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	花衣	flowered clothes.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jui</i> <sup>3</sup>	花蕊	the centre of a flower.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mao</i> <sup>4</sup>	花容美貌	as beautiful as a flower.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	花開	an opened flower; in full blossom.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	花開花卸(謝)	when the flower opens, it falls.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup>	花饊	a kind of cake ( <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup>	花口	loquacious, eloquent ( <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>3</sup>	花鼓	licentious plays (women actors).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花官詞	adultery cases ( <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花公子	a rake ( <i>lang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>2</sup>	花欄	a support for flowers.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lao</i> <sup>2</sup>	花落	the fall of a flower ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup>	花翎	a peacock's feather, plume on
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup>	花眉	a kind of thrush. [official's hat.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	花名冊	a register, a list of adherents.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>niang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>niang</i> <sup>2</sup>	花娘娘	goddess of small pox.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>niu</i> <sup>2</sup>	花牛	a spotted cow ( <i>niu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	花白菜	the cauliflower.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>	花瓣	the petals of a flower ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ao</i> <sup>4</sup>	花砲	a shell.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花盆子	a flower-pot ( <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>1</sup>	花邊	lace.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>4</sup>	花片	a petal.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>	花瓶	a flower vase.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ing</i> <sup>3</sup>	花屏	an embroidered wind-screen ( <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'o</i> <sup>2</sup>	花婆	a flower woman. [ <i>feng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	花布	fancy or figured calicoes.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shao</i> <sup>1</sup>	花稍	handsome clothes; gorgeous. [ <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> .
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	花生	ground nuts, pea-nuts ( <i>lo</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ping</i> <sup>3</sup>	花生餅	ground nut cakes ( <i>chang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>2</sup>	花搭	checkered ( <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>p'an</i> <sup>2</sup> . [ <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup>	花旦	an actor painted like a young lady
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup>	花燈	colored lanterns ( <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	花凋謝	the flowers are faded.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	花田	a cotton field.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ing</i> <sup>1</sup>	花廳	a reception room ( <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ing</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花亭子	a summer-house ( <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ing</i> <sup>3</sup>	花艇	a pleasure barge.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>to</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>	花朵兒	a bud ( <i>ya</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tuan</i> <sup>4</sup>	花緞	brocade.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花洞子	flower vaults in greenhouses.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>	花童	a girl ( <i>nü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).



<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ts'ao</i> <sup>3</sup>	花草	"flowers and grass," (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ts'ao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	花草樹木	trees and flowers generally.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花子	a beggar (ch'i <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> , yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>	花子兒	seeds of cotton.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wang</i> <sup>2</sup>	花王	the peony (p'in <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> , mu <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ya</i> <sup>1</sup>	花押	a signature, monogram (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>4</sup>	花洋義賑	Famine Relief by Chinese and
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	花洋布	chintz, printed cottons. [foreigners.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>4</sup>	花樣	money spent to secure office (hui <sup>4</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yeh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	花椰菜	cauliflower. [lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>3</sup>	花言巧語	pompous style of speech (ch'iao <sup>3</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花窰子	a green-house. [yen <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	花冤錢	to waste money (k'uang <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	花園子	a flower garden, (or yüan only).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup>	花用	to expend (ching <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> 623c	巾 嚏	a ripping sound.
<i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>la</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	噓拉一聲	same.

<b>HUA</b> <sup>2</sup> 625a 水 彳	滑 513a242a	smooth, slippery, artful (liu <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ê</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑車子	a pulley, a block. [chiao <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup>	滑稽	satire, comic (papers).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑稽畫	caricatures.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>1</sup>	滑精	nocturnal emissions (i <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑拳	to play at guess-fingers (morra).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑學	to play truant (t'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ko</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tou</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑個筋斗	slipped and turned a somersault.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑骨頭	a slippery stick, a sharper (kun <sup>4</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kun</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑棍	a sharper (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ). [t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑利	same.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑了一腳	slipped (shuai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑流流的	muddy, slushy, slippery (ni <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑路	a slippery road.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sê</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑澁	smooth, and rough (lu <sup>4</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup> (or <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> )	滑舌(口)	plausible, specious.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑石	soap-stone.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑汰	slippery, smooth (kuang <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ang</i> <sup>4</sup>	滑鱗	same.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑倒	to slip down (shuai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsê</i> <sup>2</sup>	滑澤	slippery, smooth.
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsui</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑嘴	plausible, eloquent (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> luan <sup>4</sup>
<i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	滑子	a wooden catch or latch. [chui <sup>4</sup> ).

hua<sup>2</sup> 621c 華 廿 華 華 510c239b  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 華僑  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 華翰  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 華夏  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 華工  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 華國  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 華麗  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-m<sup>1</sup>i<sup>3</sup> 華美  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 華邊  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 華商  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 華奢奢的  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 華實  
 hua<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 華首  
 hua<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 華旦  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 華燈  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup> 華彩  
 hua<sup>2</sup> 625b 犬 猾 513b242b  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 猾吏  
 hua<sup>2</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup> 猾弄  
 hua<sup>2</sup>(tzu) 622b 刀 划 511b240a  
 hua<sup>2</sup> 622b 金 鏹 511a240a  
 hua<sup>2</sup> 622a 言 嘩 511a240a

flowers, elegant, China S.  
 Chinese emigrants abroad.  
 a letter written by another.  
 China (chih<sup>1</sup> na<sup>4</sup>).  
 Chinese workmen abroad.  
 China (chung<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>, chung<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 beautiful, elegant (ching<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a dollar (yüan<sup>2</sup>, i<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 Chinese merchants.  
 showy, garish (kuang<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>3</sup>).  
 show and reality.  
 grey-headed (pai<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>, ts'ang<sup>1</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 a birthday (shêng<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
 an ornamented lamp.  
 brilliant, variegated.  
 crafty, lying, deceitful (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 unscrupulous yamên clerks (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to deceive, to misguide (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a small boat; to pole a boat.  
 a spade, plow-point, or share.  
 hubbub (hsüan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>).

**HUA<sup>4</sup> 618c** 七 化 508b240b  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup> 化齋  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 化成  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 化錢  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 化費  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 化消  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup>wei<sup>2</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup> 化險爲平  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>wei<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>2</sup> 化凶爲吉  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup> 化學  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 化學品  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 化人出家  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 化工  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 化寶  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 化不開  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 化布施  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 化身  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 化生  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 化子  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 化外

to change, transform (kan<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 priests begging (mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to reform completely.  
 to spend money; to beg money.  
 to expend (hsiao<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>). [hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 to melt or consume; to digest (k'oi<sup>1</sup>  
 delivered from perils (fêng<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
 convert ill luck into good. [hua<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 chemistry.  
 chemicals. [priesthood.  
 to induce a person to enter the  
 Nature, God.  
 compound of silver used at Tientsin.  
 won't digest, won't dissolve.  
 to beg for repair of temples.  
 incarnation. [shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 transformation birth (ch'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 a beggar (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>, yao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 outside pale of civilization (yeh<sup>3</sup>).

hua<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 化驗  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> [hsiu<sup>1</sup> 化緣  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>- 化緣重修  
 hua<sup>4</sup> 624a 言語 話匣子<sup>512b240c</sup>  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 話匣子  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 話裏有話  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 話敗人  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 話柄 or (把)  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>hsü<sup>1</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 話不虛傳  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 話不投機  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 話說  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 話叨叨  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 話條子  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 話多不甜  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 話語  
 hua<sup>4</sup> 622b 田 匣 畫<sup>511b241a</sup>  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 畫匠  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>1</sup> 畫中有詩  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 畫符  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup> 畫符念咒  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 畫像  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 畫畫  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 畫畫的  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 畫會  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 畫一  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup> 畫一不二  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup> 畫稿  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 畫工  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 畫供  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 畫拉  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 畫眉  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>ch'ung<sup>1</sup>chi 畫餅充飢  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>3</sup> 畫不離牆  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 畫蛇添足  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup> 畫神軸  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 畫史  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 畫堂  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 畫道爲記  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 畫地自限  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 畫店  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 畫圖  
 hua<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>tiao<sup>1</sup>liang<sup>2</sup> 畫棟雕梁

to analyze. [etc.  
 to solicit subscriptions for temples,  
 same (hsiu<sup>1</sup> miao<sup>4</sup>, mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 language, speech, (shuo<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 a chatter-box, phonograph (i<sup>4</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>.  
 there is something kept back.  
 ironically overpraise a man (hui<sup>3</sup>-  
 a subject for conversation. [pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 no false tradition (i<sup>2</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 words which do not hit the mark.  
 the story goes; it is said (in novels).  
 prosy talk (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 phrases (i<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 too many words are distasteful.  
 conversation; to utter (hsü<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to draw or paint; a picture (hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 a painter.  
 Wang Wei's poetry and painting.  
 to write charms (tu<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to write charms and recite in-  
 to paint a portrait. [cantations.  
 to paint pictures.  
 an artist (hsieh<sup>3</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to picture in the mind (mo<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to act by one rule. [pu<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup>).  
 "one price only" (or 劃) (shuo<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>  
 to prepare a rough draft.  
 an artist, painting.  
 to own to, to sign, to endorse (lo<sup>4</sup>  
 to scratch off, to scribble. [k'uan<sup>3</sup>).  
 paint eyebrows; kind of thrush. etc.  
 painted cake satisfies hunger (irony).  
 i.e., mutually indispensable.  
 (fig.) exaggeration (kuo<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a scroll on which is a god.  
 a cartoon. [(chao<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a drawing room; a picture gallery  
 to draw a line for a mark.  
 to make a rule for oneself.  
 a picture-shop.  
 a painting. (hsing<sup>2</sup> lê<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 painting and carving beams.

hua <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	畫押	to sign, to affix one's signature.
hua <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	畫樣	draw a plan.
hua <sup>4</sup> 623c	劃 512a257b	mark off, set apart.
hua <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	劃一	uniformity, unity.
hua <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup>	劃一不二	"one price" (huo <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
hua <sup>4</sup> -p'ei <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	劃配玻璃	to cut glass to suit.

<b>HUAI<sup>2</sup> 626a</b> 心 ↑ 怀	懷 514a243a	to embrace, to cherish; the bosom
huai <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	懷仇	to cherish hatred (hên <sup>4</sup> ). [S.]
huai <sup>2</sup> -ch'uai <sup>3</sup>	懷揣	to guess, to stick in breast (ch'uai <sup>1</sup>
huai <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	懷中	in the bosom. [huai <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ].
huai <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	懷中電燈	flash-light for pocket.
huai <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup> [têng <sup>1</sup> ]	懷恨	to conceive a dislike (yen <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	懷想	to think, to cherish a thought.
huai <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	懷刑	to dread punishment (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	懷惠	to conceive a liking for (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	懷疑	a doubt (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	懷疑派	skeptics. [heart.]
huai <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	懷鬼胎	to have an evil scheme in one's
huai <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	懷裏	in the bosom (hsin <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>	懷念	to harbour thoughts of (ssü <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	懷抱	to carry in the bosom (lou <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	懷胎	to be pregnant (shou <sup>4</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	懷德	to cherish virtue (tê <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	懷頭	ends of a coffin, an end-piece (tu <sup>3</sup>
huai <sup>2</sup> -ts'an <sup>2</sup>	懷慚	to blush (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>3</sup> ). [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
huai <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	懷孕	to be pregnant (hsi <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 625c 水*	槐 513b243	a kind of ash or locust tree.
huai <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	槐角	Pods of the ash.
huai <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	槐花	blossoms of the ash (used as a dye).
huai <sup>2</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	槐豆	seed of the ash (used as a medicine).
huai <sup>2</sup> (orhua <sup>2</sup> )624c 足	踝 521c240b	the ankle. [po <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
huai <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	踝子骨	the ankle-bone, the ankle (chiao <sup>3</sup>
huai <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	踝彎兒	obliquely; a corner (kuai <sup>3</sup> wan <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>1</sup> ).
huai <sup>2</sup> 626c 木	淮 514b243c	a large river in Honan and Anhui.
<b>HUAI<sup>4</sup> 625c</b> 土	壞 513c244a	to injure, to ruin, bad (hui <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	壞處	bad points (tuan <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	壞船	a wreck (p'o <sup>4</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	壞意	evil thoughts (o <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> , hsieh <sup>2</sup> p'i <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	壞人	to ruin a person; a bad person.

huai <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	壞人名節	to destroy a man's name.
huai <sup>4</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>	[chieh <sup>2</sup> 壞根	to spoil the root (nung <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	[tzü <sup>3</sup> 壞骨頭	a rascal (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	壞了腸子 or 心	he is a scoundrel. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	壞了良心	conscience is corrupted (sang <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	[hsin <sup>1</sup> 壞名	to destroy one's reputation (ming <sup>2</sup>
huai <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	壞木	rotten wood (hsiu <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ). [yü <sup>4</sup> ].
huai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	壞事	to ruin an affair, wickedness. [o <sup>4</sup> ].
huai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	壞事有餘	there is a superfluity of evil (wan <sup>4</sup>
huai <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	壞他的事	to ruin his business (nung <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	壞蛋	a spoilt egg, bad man (hun <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	壞地方	a bad place (fêng <sup>1</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	壞透了	thoroughly bad.
huai <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	壞東西	to break things (p'o <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
huai <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	壞子	a spoiled child (kuan <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>HUAN<sup>1</sup> 628c</b> 欠 欢	歡 <sup>516a244a</sup>	satisfaction, joy (hsi <sup>3</sup> , yüeh <sup>4</sup> , lê <sup>4</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>4</sup>	歡暢	same (k'uai <sup>4</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	歡喜	same (hsi <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>1</sup> ). [wang <sup>4</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ].
huan <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	歡喜不盡	extremely delighted (hsi <sup>3</sup> ch'u
huan <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	歡心	a delighted mind (hsi <sup>3</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	歡欣	to rejoice, delight in.
huan <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	歡呼	to cheer, hurrah.
huan <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup>	歡歡喜喜	very joyful.
huan <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>	歡樂	to make merry, delight (hsi <sup>3</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	歡樂過度	rejoicing beyond bounds.
huan <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>3</sup>	[t'iao <sup>4</sup> 歡跑	to run fast (k'uai <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -pêng <sup>4</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup>	歡降亂跳	jumping for joy (for pêng <sup>4</sup> 奔 pên <sup>1</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	歡送	farewell meeting N.
huan <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	歡天喜地	no bounds to his joy (lê <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>3</sup> hên <sup>3</sup> ).
huan <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>4</sup>	歡顏變怒	their joy was turned to anger.
huan <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	歡迎	a welcome meeting N.
huan <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	歡迎會	same N.
huan <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	歡迎詞	speech of welcome N.
huan <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	歡悅	pleased, delighted.
huan <sup>1</sup> 629a	犬* { 獾 <sup>516b244b</sup>	the badger (the fat is used for
huan <sup>1</sup>	豸 { 獾	same (t'u <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ). [burns, etc.).
huan <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	獾皮褥子	a badger's skin bed-rug. [huan <sup>1</sup> ].
huan <sup>1</sup> 629a	馬 驪 <sup>516b244</sup>	the frisking of a horse (fresh) (sa <sup>1</sup>

\*Note 39.

**HUAN<sup>2</sup> 627c** 走还 還 <sup>515b244c</sup>  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 還債  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 還賬  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 還家  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 還價  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 還錢  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 還清  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 還鄉  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 還魂  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 還口  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 還來  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 還禮  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 還罷了  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup> 還拜  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 還手  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 還俗  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 還帶着  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> 還在  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 還陽  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 還音  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 還有一件  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 還元  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 還願  
 huan<sup>2</sup> 627b 玉環 <sup>515a242b</sup>  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> [hsing<sup>2</sup> 環球  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 環球之行  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup> 環墜  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup> 環癬  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>4</sup> 環繞  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 環抱  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup> 環珮  
 huan<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup> 環繩  
 huan<sup>2</sup> 628b 髮髻 <sup>516a246a</sup>  
 huan<sup>2</sup> 628b 金鍍鐲 <sup>515c545b</sup>  
 huan<sup>2</sup> 630b 木榱

to return, to repay. See hai<sup>2</sup> or han<sup>2</sup>.  
 to pay a debt (fu<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>). [k'ung<sup>1</sup>].  
 to repay debts (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>, k'uei<sup>1</sup>  
 to return home (chia<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beat down price; to make an  
 to pay (p'ei<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>). [offer.  
 to pay off, to pay in full (chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 to go home (hui<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>). [chia<sup>1</sup>].  
 return of the spirit to earth (ling<sup>2</sup>  
 to talk back (t'ai<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>4</sup>). [hun<sup>2</sup>].  
 to come again (tsai<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to return the compliment.  
 passable, sufficient (shao<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 to return a visit (hui<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to return blow for blow (pao<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to leave the priesthood (ch'u<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 and moreover (ping<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 still living (huo<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to go back to the upper world  
 transliteration. [(yang<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 there is still another item.  
 fully restored to health (fu<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to pay one's vow (hsü<sup>3</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>,  
 a ring, to encircle. [ch'ü<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 the world (ti<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 tour of the world. N.  
 ear-ring (êrh<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 ringworm.  
 to go round about.  
 to enfold, to embrace.  
 an ornament worn by ladies (p'ei<sup>4</sup>  
 a skipping-rope N. [huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 hair in knot (ya<sup>1</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 ring, bracelet (chieh<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 a tree S.

**HUAN<sup>3</sup> 630a** 糸 緩 <sup>517b247c</sup>  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 緩急  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 緩限  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 緩一天  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 緩議  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 緩過來了

slow, careless; to delay, to postpone.  
 slow and quick (huo<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>3</sup>). [hsien<sup>4</sup>.  
 to extend a limit of time (k'uan<sup>1</sup>  
 to postpone for a day (yen<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to postpone a discussion.  
 recovered consciousness.

huan<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 緩慢  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>ch<sup>1</sup> 緩兵之計  
 huan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>ch<sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup> 緩步當車  
 huan<sup>3</sup> 629b 白 皖

slow (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> man<sup>4</sup>, man<sup>1</sup> han<sup>1</sup>).  
 trick of delaying enemy's troops.  
 an easy pace is as good as a  
 Anhui. [carriage.

**HUAN<sup>4</sup> 631a** 手 才 換<sup>518a249a</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 換季  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 換肩  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 換錢  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup> 換轉  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 換新的  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 換貨  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 換衣服  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 換衣裳  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 換易  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 換了罷  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 換門道  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 換班  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup> 換票  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup> 換不回來  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 換上  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup> 換帖  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 換頂戴  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 換銀子  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 630c 口 喚<sup>518a248c</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>hun<sup>2</sup> 喚起國魂  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>t'u<sup>2</sup> 喚醒迷途  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 喚人  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> 喚狗  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 喚他來  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 喚頭  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 喚雨  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 631c 小 假 宦<sup>518c248a</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 宦家  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup> 宦家子弟  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 宦監  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 宦海  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 宦官  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 宦門  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup> 宦門公子  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup> 宦囊  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 宦寺

to shift, to exchange (chiao<sup>1</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to change official dress for the  
 to change shoulders. [seasons.  
 to change money (tui<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to transpose. [huan<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 to change new for old (ch'ü<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>  
 to barter (t'iao<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>, kai<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to change the clothes (kêng<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 to exchange, to barter (chiao<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 change it!  
 to change one's profession. [pan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to relieve guard (shang<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>, chih<sup>2</sup>  
 to change notes (chao<sup>3</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot be restored.  
 to change (as clothes, etc.). [mêng<sup>2</sup>.  
 to exchange cards; sworn brothers  
 to change one's button. O.  
 to change money (tui<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to call, to bid; to name (chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 arouse the national spirit. N.  
 to awaken the erring (chiao<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 to call to a person to come (hu<sup>1</sup>  
 to call a dog (kou<sup>3</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>). [huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 call him here (chao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a sign (a barber's) for making a sound  
 to call for rain, as witches (wu<sup>1</sup>p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 an official (see 官) S.  
 an official family (kuan<sup>1</sup>huan<sup>4</sup>chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 eunuchs (yen<sup>1</sup>).  
 official career (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 a government officer; a eunuch.  
 an official family (hsiang<sup>1</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 sons of officials (shao<sup>3</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup>).  
 official perquisites (fêng<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 eunuchs.

huan<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 宦途  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 632b 心 患<sup>519b248a</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 患處  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 患害  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 患難  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 患病  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 613c 火 煥<sup>518c249a</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>chan<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 煥然湛新  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 煥然一新  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 632a 女 幻<sup>519a248b</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 幻想  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 幻術  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup> 幻妖  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 幻影  
 huan<sup>4</sup> 631c 疒 瘼<sup>518c248b</sup>  
 huan<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 瘼病

official career.  
 calamity, grief (huo<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
 misfortunes, calamities (tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 calamity.  
 misfortunes (nan<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 afflicted with disease (fan<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 flaming; bright.  
 resplendently new (chan<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 artifice, sleight of hand (shou<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 imagination, fancy (hsiang<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 magical arts (hsieh<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>, yao<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 sleight of hand; magic (wan<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>).  
 shadowy. [(feng<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>1</sup>).  
 palsy, paralysis on the right side  
 same (p'an<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> sui<sup>2</sup>).

**HUANG<sup>1</sup>633a** 艸 荒<sup>519c250a</sup>  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 荒場  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 荒棄  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 荒郊  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup> 荒郊野外  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> [wai<sup>4</sup> 荒旱  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup> 荒空  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>- 荒裏荒唐  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup> [t'ang<sup>2</sup> 荒亂  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 荒年  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>1</sup> 荒疎  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> [yen<sup>2</sup> 荒唐  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 荒唐之言  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 荒地 (or 田)  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 荒草  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup> 荒村  
 huang<sup>1</sup> 633c 心 惶<sup>520b253c</sup>  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 慌張  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> [chang<sup>1</sup> 慌惚  
 huang<sup>1</sup>huang<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>1</sup> 慌慌張張  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 慌慌不定  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup> [ting<sup>4</sup> 慌亂  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 慌忙  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>- 慌手冒脚  
 huang<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>1</sup> [chiao<sup>3</sup> 慌疎

wild, barren; a wilderness (yeh<sup>3</sup>).  
 a deserted yard.  
 to set aside (fei<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a wilderness (k'uang<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (sha<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 drought and famine (chi<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>).  
 empty, waste (hsü<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 wild disorder.  
 same (hun<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a year of dearth (chien<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to neglect, to disuse (hu<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to exaggerate; lies (hsia<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 wild talk, lies (tan<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 barren ground.  
 jungle, wilderness. [t'sun<sup>1</sup>).  
 out of the way village (hsiang<sup>1</sup>  
 confused, hurried, fluttered.  
 same (p'ang<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>).  
 vague, fluttered, unsettled.  
 very confused.  
 same (ching<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>).  
 confused, agitated.  
 same.  
 headlong haste (mao<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 agitated (yao<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).



huang <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>	慌速	hasty, hurried.
huang <sup>1</sup> 632c	丙 育 <sup>519c250b</sup>	vitals, (ping <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>HUANG<sup>2</sup> 634a</b>	白 皇 <sup>520b250b</sup>	Imperial, august, majestic (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ,
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	皇朝	the dynasty. [欽].
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	皇城	the Imp. City (tzũ <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	皇親國舅	Emperor's relatives by marriage.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> [chiu <sup>4</sup>	皇清	the Ch'ing dynasty.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	皇恩浩蕩	the Emperor's grace is boundless.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	皇恩大赦	a general Imperial amnesty.
huang <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	皇后	the Empress. G. 2.
huang <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	皇華館	Imp. Rest-House for ambassadors.
huang <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	皇仁	Imperial benevolence.
huang <sup>2</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	皇考	deceased father.
huang <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>3</sup>	皇宮	the Imperial palace.
huang <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	皇歷	almanac (shih <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	皇陵	the imperial burial-place.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	皇靈	Imperial coffin (containing corpse).
huang <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	皇妣	deceased mother. [tzũ <sup>3</sup> ].
huang <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	皇上	the Emperor of China. G. 1 (t'ien <sup>1</sup>
huang <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	皇太后	the Empress Dowager. G. 3.
huang <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tzũ <sup>3</sup>	皇太子	the heir apparent. G. 10.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	皇帝	the Emperor. G. 1.
huang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	皇天	Imp. Heaven, Heaven (hao <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	皇天后地	Great Heaven and Sovereign Earth.
huang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	皇天上帝	God.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>2</sup> [ti <sup>4</sup>	皇庭	the Imperial palace (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	皇族	the Imperial kindred.
huang <sup>2</sup> 635b	黃 <sup>521c252a</sup>	yellow S. Rad. 201.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	黃旗	the yellow flag; the Danish flag.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	黃教	the Llama religion (la <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	黃韁	a yellow bridle.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	黃薑	turmeric (chiang <sup>1</sup> huang <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>	黃薑粉 or 末	curry powder. [year].
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	黃錢紙	yellow paper money (used at new
huang <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> [liang <sup>3</sup>	黃金	gold (ching <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ; ch'ih <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup>	黃金萬兩	10,000 ounces of gold.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	黃金印	a gold seal.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	黃巾賊	Yellow Cap rebels (A. D. 184).
huang <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	黃巾作亂	same (fan <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup> [lüan <sup>4</sup>	黃芩	a sort of medicine.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	黃酒	yellow wine (shao <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).

huang <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	黃菊花	yellow asters (chiang <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	黃泉	hades, the grave (chiu <sup>3</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	黃泉路	same (yin <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> , ming <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>2</sup>	黃腫 or 症	jaundice.
huang <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	黃種	the Yellow Race.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	黃虫	the locust (ma <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> , cha <sup>3</sup> mêng <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	黃風	a yellow wind or dust-storm
huang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	黃蜂	the wasp. [(k'uang <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -che <sup>1</sup>	黃蜂螫	sting of a wasp.
huang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	黃蜂房	a wasp's nest.
huang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>	黃蜂窩	same. [(chung <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	黃河	the Yellow River. W. I. 18
huang <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	黃香	resin (sung <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	黃花女	a virgin (chên <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> , t'ung <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ,
huang <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	黃花草	a kind of yellow flag. [kuei <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	黃灰色	a dark drab colour.
huang <sup>2</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>	黃昏	twilight (li <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	黃火藥	dynamite.
huang <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	黃禍	the Yellow Peril. [(ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -sêng <sup>1</sup>	黃衣僧	priests with Imperial (yellow) dress
huang <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	黃口孺子	a child under 4 years (abusive).
huang <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>	黃瓜	the cucumber (hsi <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -la <sup>4</sup>	黃臘	yellow beeswax (pai <sup>2</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	黃蓮	gentian, wormwood.
huang <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>3</sup> [ti <sup>1</sup>	黃蘆菔	carrot (hung <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> po <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -	黃臃臃的	pale yellow. [Emperor. G. 458.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	黃馬褂	Yellow Riding Jacket, given by
huang <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	黃梅	apricot.
huang <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	黃悶雞	chicken cooked in a certain way.
huang <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	黃悶魚	fish cooked in a certain way.
huang <sup>2</sup> -nên <sup>4</sup> -nên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	黃嫩嫩的	pale yellow.
huang <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	黃泥	clay, earth.
huang <sup>2</sup> -niqo <sup>3</sup>	黃鳥	the oriole.
huang <sup>2</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>	黃牛	common ox.
huang <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>	黃柏	yellow cedar (sung <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	黃包車	rubbertyred ricksha. [shou <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup> -	黃皮刮瘦	yellow and thin (hei <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup>
huang <sup>2</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> [shou <sup>4</sup>	黃表	yellow paper, for burning to the
huang <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>2</sup>	黃浦	the Whangpoo, Shanghai. [gods.
huang <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	黃浦灘	the Shanghai Bund.
huang <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	黃色	yellow color.
huang <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	黃沙	yellow sand.

huang<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup> 黃生<sup>1</sup>的  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup>] 黃帶子  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 黃丹  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 黃疸 or 瘰  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 黃檀  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 黃糖  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 黃道  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 黃道吉日  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 黃道日  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 黃帝  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 黃豆  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>5</sup> 黃土  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 黃銅  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 黃芽菜  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 黃楊木  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 黃油  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 634c 心 ↑ 惶<sup>521a251a</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>3</sup> 惶擾  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>4</sup> 惶愧  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup> 惶恐  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>4</sup> 惶迫  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 635a 虫 蝗<sup>521b251c</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>3</sup> 蝗蚱  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 蝗虫  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 634c 火 煌<sup>521b251b</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 煌光  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 635b 魚 鱈<sup>521c251b</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>-yii<sup>2</sup> 鱈鱗魚  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 637a 疔 瘡<sup>523b252c</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 634b 几 凰<sup>521a251a</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 637a 石 磺<sup>523b253a</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 637b 竹 簧<sup>523b252b</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 637c 黃 藪<sup>378c148b</sup>  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 634c 彳 徨  
 huang<sup>2</sup> 635a 辶 遑<sup>521b251a</sup>

light yellow, a yellow tinge.  
 members of the imperial family.  
 yellow lead. [huang<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>].  
 jaundice, rust on wheat (mai<sup>4</sup>  
 yellow sandalwood (t'an<sup>2</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 brown sugar.  
 zodiac, ecliptic (ch'ih<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a propitious day (chi<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>, h'e<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>  
 same. [jih<sup>4</sup>].  
 the Yellow Emperor (2698 B. C.).  
 yellow beans.  
 yellow earth, loess, clay.  
 brass (t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 cabbage (pai<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sort of wood (yang<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>3</sup>).  
 butter (nai<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 fear, terror (fa<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (chü<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (ching<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 the locust (ma<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (nan<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 bright, dazzling, splendid (yao<sup>4</sup>  
 same. [yen<sup>3</sup>].  
 the sturgeon (hsün<sup>2</sup>).  
 same. [tan<sup>4</sup>].  
 the yellow jaundice (huang<sup>2</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>,  
 the female of the phoenix (fêng<sup>4</sup>  
 brimstone (liu<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>). [huang<sup>2</sup>].  
 reed, spring, catch, wards of lock.  
 yolk of an egg (chi<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>).  
 doubtful.  
 leisure (hsien<sup>2</sup> k'ung<sup>4</sup>).

**HUANG<sup>3</sup> 633c** 言 詭<sup>520b253c</sup>  
 huang<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup> 詭詐  
 huang<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 詭話  
 huang<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 詭騙  
 huang<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 詭誕  
 huang<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 詭言

falsehood, lies; the asking price.  
 false, double tongued (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 falsehood; to tell lies (sa<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to deceive by falsehood (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>,  
 lies (hsü<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>). [ch'ü<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>3</sup>].  
 lies (hsia<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).

huang <sup>3</sup> 637c	心 忪 恍	恍 <sup>5</sup> 23c253b	wild, mad, flustered (same as 慌).
huang <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>		恍惚	confused, blurred (mo <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		恍然大悟	the meaning flashed upon him.
huang <sup>3</sup> 638a		愧 <sup>5</sup> 24a253c	uncertain (pu <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> , ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> -huang <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		愧愧兒	at times. [huang <sup>1</sup> ].
huang <sup>3</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup>		愧愧蕩蕩	jolting and shaking (tun <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>
huang <sup>3</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup>		愧疼愧好	intermittent pain (t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> 637c	巾	幌 <sup>5</sup> 24a253a	a curtain, a screen; a sign.
huang <sup>3</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		幌子	a shop sign (chao <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>		幌帷	curtains (chang <sup>3</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> 638a	火	煗 <sup>5</sup> 24a254c	to shine, to dazzle (fa <sup>1</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		煗明	bright, dazzling (yao <sup>4</sup> ).
huang <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		煗眼	to dazzle the eyes (yao <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>HUI<sup>1</sup> 638c</b>	手 才	揮 <sup>5</sup> 24c260b	to point out, to scatter, to wipe (fa <sup>1</sup>
hui <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		揮棄	to throw away (tiu <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [hui <sup>1</sup> ].
hui <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>		揮金如土	to scatter money like dirt (k'uang <sup>4</sup>
hui <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup>		揮毫	to commence writing (hua <sup>4</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ). [fei <sup>4</sup> .
hui <sup>1</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		揮淚	to wipe away tears (ts'a <sup>1</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>		揮筆	to write quickly.
hui <sup>1</sup> -sa <sup>3</sup>		揮洒	to sprinkle; to let fall tears.
hui <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>		揮散	to scatter, to dismiss.
hui <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		揮手	to wave the hand, to direct.
hui <sup>1</sup> 639b	火	灰 <sup>5</sup> 25a260a	ashes, dust; lime; slate color (shih <sup>2</sup>
hui <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>3</sup>		灰塵	ashes and dust (fou <sup>2</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ). [hui <sup>1</sup> ].
hui <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		灰砌的	laid in lime (a wall) (ch'i <sup>4</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>		灰牆	to plaster a wall.
hui <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		灰燼	embers; to give up as hopeless.
hui <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		灰線	a marking line (black) (mo <sup>4</sup> tou <sup>3</sup>
hui <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		灰心	to despair (shih <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ). [tzū <sup>3</sup> ].
hui <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup>		灰心失志	same (chüeh <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>		灰色	ash color, drab.
hui <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>		灰沙	cement (sai <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>		灰鼠	the grey squirrel (sung <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>4</sup>		灰鼠皮	grey squirrel skins. [(wa <sup>3</sup> Chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>1</sup>		灰兜	a bricklayer's hod (a kind of bag)
hui <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		灰斗子	a box for keeping a marking line in.
hui <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup> -hien <sup>3</sup>		灰頭土臉	a dirty face (ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>		灰土	dust (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
hui <sup>1</sup> 640a	彳	徽 <sup>5</sup> 25c261a	urgent, important; to understand.
hui <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		徽章	cloth badge on coat. N.
hui <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		徽誌	same. N.

<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>2</sup></i>	徽州	a town in Anhui province (an <sup>1</sup>
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	徽墨	ink from Anhui (famous). [hui <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	徽班	the Anhui style of singing (hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>1</sup> 639a</i>	車輝	brightness, splendour.
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	輝煌	bright, dazzling (ts'an <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	輝光	bright, light. [(ch'i <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>1</sup> 640a</i>	麻麾	a colour or standard; to signalise
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	麾下	soldiers under a general (chiang <sup>2</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup> 818c</i>	心恢	great, very, also k'uei <sup>1</sup> . [chiün <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	恢復	to revert to the type.

<b>HUI<sup>2</sup> 640b</b>	口回回	回	to return; a chapter; a time. M. 95.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>	回札	回	answer in writing.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	回家	回	to return home (huan <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> , chia <sup>1</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	回敬	回	to return the compliment. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	回去	回	to go back (kuei <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> , fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup></i>	回轉	回	to return.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup></i>	回春	回	restoration of spring, a cure.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	回府	回	to return to your home.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	回復	回	to return; to reply to (ta <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	回西	回	to die (Buddhist priest) (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	回想	回	to reflect, to recollect.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	回心	回	to repent, to reform (hui <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> , t'ung <sup>4</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-<sup>2</sup></i>	回心轉意	回	same (hui <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ). [hui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	回信	回	reply to a letter (ta <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ). [fa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	回話 or 音	回	an answer brought by an inferior (p'i <sup>1</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	回換	回	to exchange, to send back (tui <sup>4</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	回回	回	a Mohammedan (ko <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ). [huan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	回回教	回	the Mohammedan faith (mu <sup>4</sup> han <sup>3</sup>
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	回回絨	回	fustians (hua <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ). [mo <sup>4</sup> tē <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	回憶 or 思	回	to recollect; to reflect.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	回任	回	to return to one's post.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	回絨	回	fustians. [setting.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>-</i>	回光返照	回	the sun's rays thrown back, e. g., at
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	[chao <sup>4</sup> ] 回國	回	to return to one's kingdom (home).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	回來	回	to return, by and by!
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	回來再說	回	we will talk of that by and by.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	回禮	回	to return a salute; a return present.
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	回祿	回	a sort of fire demon (huo <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	回輪	回	to reverse the engines (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	回毛	回	curly hair (chüan <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	回拜	回	to return a visit (ta <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>		回報
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>		回片子
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>		回稟
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		回書
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>		回思
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup></i>		回答
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>		回當
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		回天意
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>		回頭後顧
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>		回頭是岸
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>		回嘴
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>		回子
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		回文
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>		回音
<i>hui<sup>2</sup> 642a</i>	是 返 迴	迴 527b262a
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>		迴血管
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>		迴環
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		迴流水
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>4</sup></i>		迴繞
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>		迴路
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>		迴避
<i>hui<sup>2</sup> 641c</i>	艸 廿	茴 527a262b
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		茴香
<i>hui<sup>2</sup> 643a</i>	虫	虺 528a263a
<i>hui<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>		虺蛇

<b>HUI<sup>3</sup> 642b</b>	心 ↑	悔 527c263c
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>		悔恨
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		悔心
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup></i>		悔改
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>		悔改前非
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		悔過
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>		悔賴
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>		悔吝
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>		悔罪
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		悔罪改過
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>		悔悟
<i>hui<sup>3</sup> 645b</i>	毀	毀 530a262c
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		毀棄
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>		毀壞
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>		毀爛
<i>hui<sup>3</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>		毀滅

a reply (p'í <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).	[p'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
a card to acknowledge (ming <sup>2</sup>	
a reply, to superior (ping <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).	
to reply to a letter (ta <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ).	
to reflect, to reconsider (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).	
to reply.	
to redeem a pledged article (shu <sup>2</sup>	
to propitiate Heaven. [tang <sup>4</sup> ].	
to look back; to repent. [hai <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ].	
repent and salvation is at hand (k'ü <sup>3</sup>	
to answer back, to retort (huan <sup>2</sup>	
a Mohammedan (abusive). [k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].	
a despatch in reply.	
an answer.	
to go back, to return (fan <sup>3</sup> ).	
veins (ching <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).	
to revolve, to go round.	
an eddy.	
to enclose.	
a way of escape, means of retreat.	
to retire, to withdraw, to avoid (to <sup>3</sup>	
fennel, aniseed (pa <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ). [pi <sup>4</sup> ].	
same.	
a venomous serpent (tu <sup>2</sup> shê <sup>2</sup> ).	
same (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).	
	[hui <sup>3</sup> ].
to regret, to repent (ao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> , t'ung <sup>4</sup>	
to repent, to be vexed with one's	
to regret. [self.	
to repent, to reform (hou <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).	
repent of former sins (kai <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ).	
to repent a fault (kuo <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).	
to repudiate (ch'i <sup>4</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> ).	
sorrow, grief, regret, remorse.	
to repent of sin (tsui <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ).	
repent and reform (kai <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> tzu <sup>4</sup>	
to repent. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].	
to break, to ruin, to slander.	
to destroy and cast away (ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	
to destroy (chia <sup>3</sup> mieh <sup>4</sup> ). [hui <sup>3</sup> ].	
to destroy. [sha <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ].	
to exterminate utterly (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).	

hui <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	毀敗	to destroy.
hui <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	毀傷	to wound, to injure, to hurt.
Chui <sup>3</sup> 645c	言說 讒 530a262c	to defame, vilify (ma <sup>4</sup> , ts'an <sup>2</sup> pang <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>3</sup> -pang <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -	讒謗聖賢	slandering the sages and worthies.
hui <sup>3</sup> 645c 火 [hsien <sup>2</sup>	燬 530a262c	to burn, to set fire to (fang <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
hui <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>2</sup>	燬焚	same (fên <sup>3</sup> shao <sup>1</sup> ).
		[society, a time.
HUI <sup>4</sup> 643b	日會 會 528b264b	to unite, to assemble, a guild or
hui <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	會長	head of society; priest (Protestant).
hui <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	會者不難	not hard, if you know how (nan <sup>2</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	會正	the president, or chairman (chu <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	會集	to assemble (chü <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	會期	time of meeting.
hui <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	會齊	to assemble.
hui <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>	會講	to meet for deliberation.
hui <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	會界	sects, denominations. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	會見	to have seen or met; to meet (yü <sup>4</sup>
hui <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	會進士	to pass for chin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> (tien <sup>3</sup> han <sup>4</sup>
hui <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	會主	president of a society. [lin <sup>2</sup> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	會兒	in a few moments (3).
hui <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>3</sup>	會匪	a band of robbers (t'u <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>3</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	會合	to assemble together (chü <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	會銜	to write titles, as in joint memorial.
hui <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup>	會貨的	a commercial (mao <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	會議	to meet to discuss at meeting.
hui <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	會意	to understand (tung <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	會客	to receive visitors (pin <sup>1</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	會館	a club-house, a club, a guild (chü <sup>4</sup>
hui <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	會過	seen, met. [lê <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	會過日子	able to economise (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	會吏	a deacon.
hui <sup>4</sup> -lû <sup>3</sup>	會侶	an associate member. [hui <sup>4</sup> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	會面	to visit, to meet (chien <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> , pai <sup>4</sup>
hui <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	會末	the humblest member (self-depre-
hui <sup>4</sup> -pin <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	會賓客	to meet with guests (p'ei <sup>2</sup> . [ciatory].
hui <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	會稟	a joint petition (ping <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	會簿	the account book of a club. [nêng <sup>2</sup> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	會不	can you? (of acquired ability).
hui <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	會商	to consult together.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>4</sup>	會哨	a council of officials.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>3</sup>	[chieh <sup>4</sup> 會審	to assemble and investigate.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -	會審公廨	Mixed Court, Shanghai.

hui <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>3</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	會審所	same.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	會審衙門	same. [pass as <i>chin-shih</i> . M. 502.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	會試	the Peking exam. of <i>chū-jên</i> ; to
hui <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	會首(主 or 頭)	president of a society.
hui <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	會水	to swim ( <i>fou<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	會說	able to speak ( <i>ya<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	會堂	a meeting-house ( <i>li<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>1</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	會典	the Institutes of the empire ( <i>lü<sup>4</sup>li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	會操	manoeuvres.
hui <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	會做	able to do or make ( <i>nêng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>4</sup>	會奏	a joint memorial to the Throne
hui <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	會同	conjointly. [(tsou <sup>4</sup> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	會子	an interval, a time ( <i>p'ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	會友	a member of a society ( <i>chiao<sup>4</sup> yu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	會員	member of a society.
hui <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	會元	chief of the <i>chin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i> O.
hui <sup>4</sup> 644c 匯 仁 俗	匯 529b263b	whirling waters; a bank draft.
hui <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	匯豐	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
hui <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	匯付	pay to—
hui <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	匯劃	bank drafts ( <i>yin<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>	匯款	remittances, drafts.
hui <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	匯票	a bill of exchange.
hui <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	匯票莊	an exchange bank ( <i>liang<sup>3</sup> t'ü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	匯水	commission on bill of exchange
hui <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	匯單	bill of exchange. [(or 息).
hui <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	匯菜	a certain way of cooking. M. 432.
hui <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	匯兌局	an exchange office.
hui <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	匯兌莊	an exchange bank ( <i>yin<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	匯兌費	loss by exchange ( <i>tui<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	匯文	"Shanghai Mercury" ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> 644c 禾 繪 529b265b	繪 529b265b	to sketch or paint ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup>, miao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	繪寫小像	drawing small portraits. [ <i>hua<sup>4</sup></i> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>4</sup>	繪畫	to paint or draw a picture ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup></i>
hui <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	繪事後素	{ 論語 the business of laying on the colors follows the preparation of the plain ground.
hui <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	繪塑	to paint; to sketch a likeness.
hui <sup>4</sup> 645b 心 慧 529c265b	慧 529c265b	quick perception; clever ( <i>ts'ung<sup>1</sup></i>
hui <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	慧性	intelligent disposition. [ <i>ming<sup>2</sup></i> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	慧明	clear perception ( <i>chih<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
hui <sup>4</sup> (wei) 禾 穢 1244b1056a	穢 1244b1056a	filth; indecent, lewd. [ <i>ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i> ].
hui <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	穢氣	a nasty effluvia ( <i>ch'ou<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>, tu<sup>2</sup></i>



<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>		穢污	filthy, dirty, indecent ( <i>wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>		穢物	a filthy thing ( <i>ang<sup>1</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 645c</i>	心	惠 530b264a	gracious, kind, obliging, liberal S.
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		惠愛	affectionate, loving ( <i>ên<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>		惠而不費	kind without trouble. [tai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		惠下	to treat inferiors kindly ( <i>k'uan<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup></i>		惠順	to accord with; to treat kindly.
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 646a</i>	艸	蕙 530b264b	a fragrant plant (a species of orchid).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		蕙香	the fragrance of the <i>hui</i> .
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		蕙香草	the epidendrum ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>		蕙蘭	the orchid.
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 646a</i>	彙	彙 531b1056b	a collection; a class or series.
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		彙集	a collection of books ( <i>tzū<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>1</sup></i>		彙毛刺	a kind of porcupine ( <i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> wei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 644c</i>	貝	賄 529b263a	riches, opulence, bribes ( <i>tsang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		賄和	to bribe persons to condone a case
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>		賄賂	to bribe ( <i>fêng<sup>2</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup></i> . [( <i>mai<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>3</sup></i>		賄賂官長	to bribe officials ( <i>tsang<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup></i>		賄買	to suborn ( <i>shou<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 647a</i>	十 艸	卉 531b263a	a general term for grass, herbs, etc.
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		卉草	same ( <i>pên<sup>3</sup> ts'ao<sup>3</sup>, ts'ao<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 646a</i>	虫	蟪 530c264b	a kind of cricket or locust ( <i>lou<sup>3</sup></i> ,
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>		蟪姑	same. [huang <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 647b</i>	言	諱 531c266a	to shun; to dread ( <i>pi<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	*	諱名	sacred name (given after death).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 642c</i>	日	晦 527c263c	last day of moon, unlucky ( <i>so<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		晦氣	bad luck ( <i>yün<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>, mei<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 643a</i>	言	誨 528a264a	to teach, to admonish ( <i>hsün<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>		誨人不倦	to teach without wearying (Con-
<i>hui<sup>4</sup> 1165b</i>	彗	彗 941c828c	a broom ( <i>t'iao<sup>2</sup> chou<sup>3</sup></i> ). [fucius].
<i>hui<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>		彗星	a comet ( <i>sao<sup>4</sup> chou<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<b>HUN<sup>1</sup> 648a</b>	日	昏 532b267a	twilight, dull ( <i>huang<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>, li<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>		昏暗	dark ( <i>hei<sup>1</sup> an<sup>4</sup></i> ). [hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		昏君	a tyrant ( <i>ming<sup>2</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>, pa<sup>4</sup> tien<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		昏花	specks flitting before the eyes ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>hun<sup>1</sup> hun<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		昏昏沉沉	thick, misty ( <i>wu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		昏過去	to faint ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> lun<sup>1</sup>, shih<sup>1</sup> hun<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>		昏亂	confused, stupid ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>, fên<sup>1</sup> luan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup></i>		昏迷	in a fit; infatuated ( <i>mi<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>hun<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>		昏腦	dull-brains (abusive) ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ).

\*Note 40.

hun<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>- 昏定晨省  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> [shêng<sup>3</sup> 昏頭  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 昏夜  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 昏暈  
 hun<sup>1</sup> 648b 女 婚 532c268a  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 婚證  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 婚家  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 婚嫁  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 婚親  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 婚娶  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 婚禮  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 婚禮已成  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup> † 婚配  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 婚書  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 婚姻  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 婚姻之禮  
 hun<sup>1</sup> 649c 辨 葷 533c268c  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 葷腥  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 葷素  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 葷菜  
 hun<sup>1</sup> 649a 心 悞 悞 533a268b  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup> 悞迷  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 悞迷不醒  
 hun<sup>1</sup> 149a 目 瞶 533a268b  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 昏暗  
 hun<sup>1</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup> 昏黑

**HUN<sup>2</sup> 650c** 鬼 魂 534c269b  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 魂飛天外  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 魂靈  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 魂冒  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 魂魄  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 魂不附體  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 魂遊象外  
 hun<sup>2</sup> 650a 食 餛 餛 533c269a  
 hun<sup>2</sup>-t'un<sup>2</sup> 餛飩

**HUN<sup>4</sup> 649a** 水 浑 533a268c  
 hun<sup>4</sup>-chó<sup>2</sup> 浑濁  
 hun<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 浑厚  
 hun<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 浑然天理

†Note 41.

night and morning ask for parents' dull-pate (abusive) (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>. [health. night (yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to faint (hun<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 marriage; a bridegroom (nan<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>1</sup> marriage certificate N. [nü<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 a bridegroom's family (hsin<sup>1</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to marry a man (p'in<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 relations by marriage (the wife's to marry a woman. [family).  
 marriage ceremonies (yin<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 marriage completed  
 to mate, to marry as slaves.  
 a marriage contract (kêng<sup>1</sup> t'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 bridegroom and bride (hsin<sup>1</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>; the nuptial rites. [hsin<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 meat diet; strong-savoured food fish or meat diet (chieh<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>). [(jou<sup>4</sup>.  
 meat diet, and vegetable diet (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> meat diet (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> su<sup>4</sup>). [hun<sup>1</sup>).  
 confused ideas; forgetfulness.  
 same (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>, yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 abject state of mental confusion  
 dull eyes or mind (see 昏). [(chih<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>.  
 dull and dark.  
 dark (hēi<sup>1</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).

soul, manes, spirit (kuei<sup>3</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 in a trance (or ling<sup>2</sup> or shên<sup>2</sup>).  
 soul or spirit (ling<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>). [huang<sup>1</sup>).  
 frightened, panic-struck (ching<sup>3</sup> the soul's two divisions. [(hsia<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 soul and body parted, e.g., with fear in a trance (hun<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>).  
 fritters, flat round cakes of pork same. [(ma<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 [228.

confused, muddy, the whole. M. muddy, polluted (wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 honest, liberal (tun<sup>1</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>). [(ming<sup>4</sup>.  
 the all-embracing laws of Heaven

<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	渾圖著	in the lump, wholesale (hu <sup>1</sup> lun <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	渾名	a nickname (wai <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	渾上	complete, whole, entire.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	渾身	the whole body (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> t'í <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>fa<sup>1</sup>chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	渾身發僵	the whole body stiff. [shên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	渾身上下	the whole body (chou <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> , pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	渾天球	a celestial globe (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	渾雜	mixed up or together (nan <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> hun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	渾沌 (or 濶)	chaos, chaotic. [tsa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup> 650a</i>	水 混 534a269c	confused; muddy.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>chang<sup>4</sup>tung<sup>1</sup>hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	混賬東西	a stupid, disorderly thing (abusive).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	混成協	mixed brigade (troops).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	混充	to deceive (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>	混飯吃	to live from hand to mouth.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	混和	to jumble (or 合).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	混星子(手子)	a loafer, a rowdy, a humbug.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	混入教會	secretly slip into the church.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	混鬼	a ruffian (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> , pao <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>	混了一年	dragged out a year's time. [gether.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>	混亂	in great confusion, tumbled to-
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	混名	a nickname (wai <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> ). [hua <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup></i>	混鬧	clamour, confused uproar (hsüan <sup>1</sup>
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	混跑	to run helter-skelter (sa <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup>
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	混不下去	cannot get along. [ssü <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	混不過去	same (kuo <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> . [shêng <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	混殺	to kill indiscriminately (t'u <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>2</sup>
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	混事	confused matters; work together.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	混世界	a disordered generation. [(程咬金).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>wang<sup>2</sup></i>	混世魔王	nickname of Ch'êng Yao Chin.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	混水	muddy water (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	混水魚	a fish of muddy waters (lao <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	混說	to talk at random (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	混蛋	a bad egg (huai <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	混堂	a public bath-house (hsi <sup>3</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	混頭	time to be spent (tai <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	混雜	mixed, blended.
<i>hun<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	混沌	chaos, chaotic (k'ai <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>1</sup> p'i <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).

**HUNG<sup>1</sup> 652b** 火 烘 536a235a

<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	烘火	a flame; to dry by a fire (pei <sup>4</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	烘烤	a flame, to dry. [shao <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	烘爐子	to roast, to warm (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
		a portable stove (hsiao <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	烘餅	name of a cake (shao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	烘屋子	to warm the room (fang <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>1</sup> 655c</i>	轟 <small>539a234a</small>	roar, rattle, rumbling.
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	轟擊	to peal, to bombard (fang <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	轟擊物	explosives.
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	轟出去	to drive out.
<i>hung<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>1</sup> lich<sup>4</sup> lich<sup>4</sup></i>	轟轟烈烈	din and roar.
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup></i>	轟雷	the roar of thunder (p'i <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> [ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	轟死	to blow up and kill (cha <sup>3</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>hung<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>.</i>	轟塌了城	blew up the city wall. [p'ao <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> , [tan <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>HUNG<sup>2</sup> 653c</b>	糸 紅 <small>537a235b</small>	red (sign of good luck) (chi <sup>2</sup> , ch'ih <sup>4</sup> .
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	紅茶	black tea (hei <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ). [chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	紅塵	"the world," as defiling (shih <sup>4</sup>
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>.</i>	紅旗報捷	the red flag announces victory.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	紅契	deed stamped (pai <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	紅轎	bridal chair (hun <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup></i>	紅赤赤的	red as red can be (hung <sup>2</sup> tiu <sup>1</sup> tiu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup></i>	紅靛	red brick; unfavorable (fig.).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	紅礬	arsenic (hsin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i>	紅粉佳人	a handsome girl with powdered
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	紅海	Red Sea. [face.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	紅心	the bull's-eye; hopeful. [hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	紅花	red flowers, saffron (fan <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup>
<i>hung<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>1</sup></i>	紅黃不分	a stupid person (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	紅熱	red-hot. [ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	紅日	a propitious day; sunrise (jih <sup>4</sup>
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>.</i>	紅日東升	the red sun ascends in the east.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	紅口白牙	fine-looking (hao <sup>3</sup> k'au <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	紅藍	a kind of purple (tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	紅糧	millet (kao <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	紅了臉	blushed (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup></i>	紅了眼了	eyes red with anger or covetous-
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	紅臉飯	hard labor (k'u <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ). [ness.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	紅臉漢	a red-faced fellow.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>3</sup></i>	紅蘿蔔	radishes, carrots (huang <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> po <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	紅毛	red hair (a nickname given to
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	紅木	red wood. [foreigners).
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	紅白	red and white, pink; good and bad,
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	紅牌	a port clearance (ch'u <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ). [etc.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	紅寶石 or 玉	the ruby or carbuncle.
<i>hung<sup>2</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	紅鋪鋪的	rosy (mei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).

- hung<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 紅色 red, vermilion (yin<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>4</sup> 紅十字會 Red Cross Society.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 紅事 a wedding (pai<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> 紅薯 the sweet potato (ti<sup>4</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 紅帶子 badge of collateral branches of  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 紅丹 red lead. [Imperial family].  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 紅單 a port clearance (modern name).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 紅糖 brown sugar (ch'ih<sup>4</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup> 紅頂 a red 'button' (ting<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). O.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tiu<sup>1</sup>-tiu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 紅丟丟的 blood red (see above).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup> 紅棗 red dates (tsao<sup>3</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 紅土 red clay.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 紅紫 light and dark red, a reddish brown.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>po<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>4</sup> 紅顏薄命 beautiful women are often short  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup> 紅纓 red tassel on official caps. [lived].  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 紅諭 the advance orders of an official.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 紅玉 a carbuncle.  
 hung<sup>2</sup> 653b 鳥 鴻 536c236a wild goose; a swan; great, vast.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 鴻恩 great favour, mercy (ên<sup>1</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup> 鴻鶴 the stork (t'ien<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>2</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 鴻禧 may you have great prosperity.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 鴻便 convenient opportunity for sending.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> [shu<sup>1</sup> 鴻雁 the wild goose (ô<sup>2</sup>). [letter].  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 鴻雁傳書 a wild goose carries a letter.  
 hung<sup>2</sup> 655a 宏 538a237b great, extensive (k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>) S.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 宏恩 great kindness or favour (above).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-hsüan<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 宏宣教育 to zealously advocate education.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> [yü<sup>4</sup> 宏大 same (ên<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>1</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup> 652a 水 洪 535c236a flood, vast, extensive S.  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 洪恩 great favour (mo<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 洪福 great happiness (hsiang<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 洪量的 magnanimous (k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 洪水 the flood, a flood (lao<sup>4</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup> 653a 黃 壘 536b236b a Confucian temple (shêng<sup>4</sup> miao<sup>4</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 壘學 same (k'ung<sup>3</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 hung<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>2</sup>hsiu<sup>4</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 壘門秀才 a B.A. O.  
 hung<sup>2</sup> 653a 虫 虹 536b rainbow, also kang<sup>4</sup>, chiang<sup>4</sup>, kung<sup>4</sup>.  
 HUNG<sup>3</sup> 652a 言 誑 535b238a to cheat, noise.  
 hung<sup>3</sup> 口 哄 535b238a same (ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>).  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 哄出去 to coax or drive out.  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 哄孩子 to coax a child (ying<sup>1</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>).

hung<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 哄弄局  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 哄騙  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 哄他來  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 哄堂  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 哄從他  
 hung<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup> 哄誘  
 hung<sup>3</sup> 653b 水 汞<sup>536c238a</sup>

**HUNG<sup>4</sup> 656c** 門 闕<sup>536a238b</sup>  
 hung<sup>4</sup>-jang<sup>3</sup> 闕嚷  
 hung<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> 闕開狗  
 hung<sup>4</sup> 652b 闕<sup>536a238b</sup>

**HUO<sup>1</sup> 656c** 刃 剷<sup>539c257b</sup>  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 剷出去了  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 剷上  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 剷上命  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 剷嘴  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 剷子  
 huo<sup>1</sup> 658a 谷 豁<sup>541a258b</sup>  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 豁解  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 豁喇一聾  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 豁免  
 huo<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> 豁達  
 huo<sup>1</sup> 675b 禾 穫<sup>540a257b</sup>

**HUO<sup>2</sup> 659a** 水 活<sup>542a258c</sup>  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 活計  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup> 活期存款  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 活進死出  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> 活捉活拿  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup> 活佛  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 活害東西  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 活血  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 活鮮  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 活現  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 活話  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 活顯  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 活人  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 活口氣  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 活扣兒  
 huo<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>2</sup> 活埋

a den of rascals (hu<sup>2</sup> nung<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cheat, to beguile (mi<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 humbug him into coming. [(ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 when all the runners refuse duty  
 to deceive him into doing it.  
 to induce, to beguile (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 quicksilver, mercury, cinnabar (shui<sup>3</sup>-  
 [yin<sup>2</sup>).

din of battle, to fight.  
 uproar, clamor (hsüan<sup>1</sup> jang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to drive away the dog (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 a street or lane (or 街) (hang<sup>4</sup>,  
 [chieh<sup>1</sup>).

to split, to rip (lieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 abandoned, cut his acquaintance.  
 to risk, to sacrifice (ch'u<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 risk life (p'in<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>, chüan<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>.  
 a hare-lip.  
 a sort of plough, a man with hare-  
 liberal, open. [lip.  
 to explain (shih<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a crashing sound (hua<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to generously pardon (shê<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 thorough magnanimity; energy.  
 to reap (shou<sup>1</sup> kô<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).

alive; moving, active (shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 work; partner (shêng<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>). [k'uan<sup>3</sup>.  
 current account (sui<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>  
 he went in alive and came out dead.  
 immediate retribution (hsien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>  
 a living Buddha (fo<sup>2</sup>). [hsien<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 troublesome child (t'ao<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to stimulate the circulation.  
 fresh as life, perfectly fresh (hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 life-like, vivid (hsiang<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 moveable words, i. e., unreliable.  
 very clear, or lively.  
 a living person (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 words which leave the matter open.  
 a running or slip-knot (ko<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>).  
 to bury alive (hsün<sup>4</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).

huo <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	活命
huo <sup>2</sup> -na <sup>2</sup>	活拿
huo <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	活板
huo <sup>2</sup> -p'ó <sup>1</sup> -p'ó <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	活潑潑的
huo <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	活不長
huo <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	活不了
huo <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	活世壽人
huo <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	活水
huo <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	活套
huo <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	活的
huo <sup>2</sup> -t'ó <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	活脫像他
huo <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	活動
huo <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	活動機
huo <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup>	活動影戲
huo <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup>	活字
huo <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>3</sup>	活字記者
huo <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>	活眼兒見

<b>HUO<sup>3</sup> 660a</b> 火	火 <sup>542c255c</sup>
huo <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	火杖
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	火車
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	火車站
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	火車頭
huo <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	火鷄
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	火漆
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	火起
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	火氣
huo <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	火家
huo <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	火結
huo <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	火箭
huo <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	火紙
huo <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	火鏡
huo <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	火酒
huo <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	火酒燈
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	火球
huo <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>	火燭
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	火船
huo <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	火種
huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	火虫兒
huo <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>2</sup>	火焚
huo <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	火夫
huo <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	火星

life; to give life (hsing <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
to take prisoner (ch'in <sup>2</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
moveable types (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> ).
most lively, active.
it will not live long (tuan <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
it will not live. [ad.]
I give life and old age (a doctor's
running water (ssū <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ). [thing].
of general application, will fit any-
alive (shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
striking resemblance to him.
alive, moveable, movement of troops.
type-writer (ta <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ). N.
cinema (tien <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
moveable types; a substantive.
typist. N.
vivid, realistic (shih <sup>2</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
[shao <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ].
fire, to burn, to cook. Rad. 86
a poker (either of wood or iron)-
steam-engine. [(t'ung <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
railway station.
locomotive.
the turkey.
sealing-wax (fêng <sup>1</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ).
fire began.
heat, anger (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
corpse burners. See Note 42.
indigestion (hsin <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
lighted arrows (shih <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
touch-paper (chih <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>3</sup> ).
a burning-glass (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
denaturated alcohol.
spirit-lamp.
fire ball.
fire and candles (la <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ).
steamer.
tinder (huo <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
glow-worms, fire-flies (ying <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
to set on fire, to burn with fire.
a cook (ch'ü <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
a spark, the planet Mars.

<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	火性	fiery temper, passionate (p'í <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	火化	to transmute by fire.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>	火緩	the fire is slow.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	火紅	red-hot. (hung <sup>2</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ). [fire.]
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	火揉木	to bend wood by the application of
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	火絨	tinder (yin <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> nu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	火管	flint, tinder, and steel (huo <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	火罐	a cup used for cupping (hsi <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	火光	flames, brightness of fire.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	火攻	to attack with fire; inflammation.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	火力	the power of fire. [chieh <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	火燎眉毛	fire scorched his eye-brows (yen <sup>3</sup>
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	火燎的	blackened by fire (hsün <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	火鑱	a steel (huo <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup></i>	火爐	a fire place, a furnace (tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>2</sup></i>	火輪車	railway train, or locomotive.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	火輪船	steamer (lun <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-miao<sup>2</sup></i>	火苗	the flame of fire.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	火把	a torch (t'í <sup>2</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	火牌	an express sent to arrest a criminal.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	火砲	cannon, artillery (fang <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	火盆	chafing dish. [mao <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	火票	despatch at express speed (chi <sup>1</sup>
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	火山	avolcano (p'ên <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>chia<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>2</sup></i>	火上加油	i. e., add fuel to the flames. [ping <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup></i>	火燒	to burn with fire, a kind of bun (shao <sup>1</sup>
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	火神	god of fire (hui <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	火食	cooked provisions (shih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	火食箱子	a hamper for provisions.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	火食籃	same, see below, 伙.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	火石	flints.
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	火石粉	chalk, lime (shih <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	火速	with the speed of fire (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	火疔瘡	prickly heat (fei <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	火頭軍	a cook (ch'u <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup></i>	火災	the calamity of fire (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup></i>	*火葬	to burn the corpse; cremation (pin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup></i>	火腿	hams (chin <sup>1</sup> t'ui <sup>3</sup> , ch'a <sup>2</sup> t'ui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>1</sup></i>	火旺	a hot fire (jê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i>	火窰	a furnace (shao <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>huo<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	火曜日	Tuesday, N.



huo<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 火藥  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 火藥局  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup> 火烟  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 火燄  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 火燄山  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 火油  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 火語  
 huo<sup>3</sup> 661c 人 伙<sup>542c255c</sup>  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 伙長  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 伙食  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 伙食籃子  
 huo<sup>3</sup> 661c 夕 夥<sup>542c255b</sup>  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 夥長  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 夥計  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>huo<sup>3</sup>p'ien<sup>4</sup> 夥吃夥騙  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 夥居  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 夥伴  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 夥黨  
 huo<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 夥盜  
 huo<sup>3</sup> 498b 雨 霍

**HUO<sup>4</sup> 662a** 貝 貨<sup>544a256c</sup>  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 貨車  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>- 貨真價實  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> [shih<sup>2</sup> 貨價  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 貨換貨  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 貨賄  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 貨高  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 貨郎  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 貨賂  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 貨賣  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>chia<sup>1</sup> 貨賣識家  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>2</sup> 貨賣應時  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 貨品  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 貨單  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 貨到價回  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 貨低  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 貨財  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 貨物  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 貨物單  
 huo<sup>4</sup> 658b 戈 或<sup>541a259b</sup>  
 huo<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 或者

gunpowder (ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
 a powder factory, or magazine.  
 tobacco (han<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).  
 flame of fire.  
 volcano (see above).  
 kerosene (mei<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 passionate language.  
 household furniture (chia<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>2</sup>).  
 mates in merchant ships (shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 living, fare, subsistence (yin<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a provision basket (see above).  
 many, party, a partner (shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 the senior partner; a chief mate.  
 a partner, assistant, or comrade.  
 to combine in fraud and share pro-  
 to live together, as a mess. [ceeds.  
 a partner, a comrade (t'ung<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a cabal, a party.  
 a party of robbers (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 sudden, cholera S. See below 霍.

goods, merchandise (tung<sup>4</sup> ch'an<sup>3</sup>).  
 goods train (k'o ch'ê<sup>1</sup>).  
 goods genuine, and price fair.  
 price of goods (chia<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 an exchange of commodities (t'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 a bribe (hui<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>). [shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 fine quality of goods (chia<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a pedlar of women's wares (nü<sup>3</sup>  
 to bribe (hui<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>). [chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sell (kou<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>3</sup>). [(shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 sell goods to persons you know  
 goods sell according to season (mai<sup>3</sup>  
 goods. [mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 an invoice, a bill of sale.  
 i. e., a brisk trade (fa<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 articles of poor quality (êrh<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>  
 goods and chattels. [yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 merchandise, goods (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
 an invoice, a bill of sale.  
 some, perhaps, or, either, if. M.135.  
 perhaps, probably.

huo <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>3</sup>	或好或歹	whether good or bad (shan <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	或人	a certain person (mou <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	或時	occasionally (perhaps).
huo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	或是	perhaps it is (pa <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ). [tuan <sup>3</sup> ].
huo <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	或大或小	whether large or small (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
huo <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>3</sup>	或早或晚	whether early or late (tsao <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	或往或來	either coming or going (lai <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	或謂	somebody said, one says.
huo <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup>	或有或無	perhaps there is, perhaps not
huo <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>1</sup>	或曰	one says, alias. [(k'ung <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> 658c	心 惑 <sup>541b259c</sup>	to doubt, to suspect; to delude (i <sup>2</sup>
huo <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>	惑二惑三	undecided (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> ). [huo <sup>4</sup> ].
huo <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	惑心	to doubt, to suspect.
huo <sup>4</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup>	惑弄	to befool (hu <sup>2</sup> nung <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> 657a	犬 獲 <sup>540a258b</sup>	to capture, to obtain.
huo <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	獲解	to arrest (pu <sup>3</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	獲住	to capture, to apprehend (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>	獲恩	to obtain favour (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	獲利	to get profit (tê <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [chang <sup>4</sup> , ying <sup>2</sup> ].
huo <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	獲勝	to gain the victory (ta <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup>
huo <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	獲得	to obtain (tê <sup>2</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	獲賊	to apprehend a thief (pu <sup>3</sup> tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	獲罪	to commit a crime (fan <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	獲罪於天	to sin against Heaven (tê <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> 657c	示 禍 <sup>540c256b</sup>	calamity, misfortune (tsai <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	禍福	misery and happiness (chi <sup>2</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	禍害	to involve in trouble (hai <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	禍患	calamity, misfortune (k'u <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>	禍根	origin of calamity (tsui <sup>4</sup> nieh <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -nieh <sup>4</sup>	禍孽	calamity or misery induced.
huo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	禍不單得	calamities never come singly.
huo <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	禍到臨頭	the calamity ready to fall.
huo <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>	[ch'u <sup>1</sup> ] 禍災	calamity.
huo <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	禍從口出	calamity comes from the mouth.
huo <sup>4</sup> 662b	手 才 播 <sup>544c257b</sup>	to direct, to point out.
huo <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	播較	to compare (pi <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ). [forward.
huo <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	播覆手	to wave the hand backward and
huo <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	播麵	to prepare flour (mai <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> 662c	疔 瘡 <sup>544c257a</sup>	a kind of colic or cholera (t'u <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
huo <sup>4</sup> -luan <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	瘡亂病(症)	cholera morbus (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).

- I<sup>1</sup> 663c 一式壹 —545c1095c a, one, at once. Rad. 1.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>3</sup> 一拏 a span (5 Chinese inches) (i<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> (orchan) 一眨眼 in the twinkling of an eye (i<sup>1</sup> shun<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup> 一差半錯 a mistake, peccadillo. [chih<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 一盞燈 a lamp. [yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 一展眼 in the twinkling of an eye (chuan<sup>3</sup>  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 一站路 one stage of journey.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 一張床 a bed (i<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>1</sup> k'ang<sup>4</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 一張畫 a picture (paper, chair) (弓, 嘴, 皮,  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 一章書 a chapter of a book. [紙, 桌).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 一掌 a cuff with palm.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup> 一場官司 a law-suit (禍, 雪, 雨, 氣, 事).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 一場雨 one rain-fall (hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 一倡百和 all following one leader.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 一兆 a million.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 一折戲 one act of a play.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 一陣風 a gust of wind (fit of ague)  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 一程 a long time. [(雨, 雪).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup> 一秤 one hundred catties (chin<sup>1</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> tzu<sup>4</sup> 一乘轎子 a sedan chair (or ting<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 一己之私 selfishness (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 一記 twelve years.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 一及 right up to (chih<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 一劑藥 a dose of medicine (i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 一齊 all at once, all together.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 一起 of same set or company.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup> 一起一落 rising and falling by turns.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 一氣兒 in collusion (t'ung<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>t'ung<sup>1</sup> 一氣貫通 one idea pervading all.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 一家一戶 a single family (tan<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 一架鐘 a clock (i<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>4</sup> piao<sup>3</sup>) (砲).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 一架線 a reel of thread.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup> 一架梁 one beam.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 一羴羊 one carcass of mutton.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 一節書 a verse or section of book.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 一截子 a piece, a strip.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>1</sup> 一切 all, the whole of (t'ung<sup>1</sup> t'ung<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 一切所有 same (fan<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 一間屋 a room. M. 172.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 一件衣裳 a garment (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 一件事 one affair.  
 i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 一件物 an article, a thing (事, 案, 衣, 褂).

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tsü<sup>8</sup></i>	一件銀子	a small piece of sycee ( <i>sui<sup>4</sup> yin<sup>2</sup>, hsi<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	一箭之地	a bow-shot ( <i>shê<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>tsü<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	一千	a thousand.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	一隻船	a ship (狗, 羊, 牛, 鞋, 手, 脚).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	一枝筆	a pencil or pen ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup></i> ) (花, 箭).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	一支手	one hand.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	一隻兵	a body of troops.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup></i>	一隻羊	one sheep.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	一知半解	defective knowledge.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	一直	straight.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	一直的	straight away ( <i>chien<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	一紙文書	a despatch ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	一致	uniformity ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	一持扇	one fan.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	一斤	a catty ( $1\frac{1}{3}$ pounds English).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	一經	as soon as.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	一頃地	100 Chinese acres.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup></i>	一秋	an autumn; one year.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	一棹客	a table of guests ( <i>pa<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	一着	a move, as in chess ( <i>hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	一週	once round; a year, century.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	一軸畫	a picture (roll).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	一株樹	a tree ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	一炷香	a stick of incense ( <i>shao<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	一齣戲	a theatrical performance, one play.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一處房子	a house ( <i>fang<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>1</sup>, 人, 話</i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	一船人載	a boatload of passengers.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	一串錢	a string of cash ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一串珠子	a string of pearls.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一串院子	one court-yard ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	一椿禍	one misfortune.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	一椿事情	an affair (or 庄).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一床褥子	a mattress (被).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一床被子	one bed-coverlet ( <i>p'u<sup>1</sup> kai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	一舉一動	the whole deportment ( <i>p'in<sup>3</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	一舉兩得	to kill two birds with one stone.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	一句鐘	an hour, one o'clock.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	一句話	a sentence ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	一捲布	a roll of cloth ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> p'ü<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	一卷書	a scroll, a book (紙).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	一拳	a cuff with fist.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chüch<sup>2</sup></i>	一角	(North) 25 cents. (South) 10 cents.

i <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一角文書	one despatch.
i <sup>1</sup> -chun <sup>3</sup>	一準	certain (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>1</sup>	一春	a spring, a year.
i <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	一盞水	a cup of water, or pei <sup>1</sup> 杯.
i <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	一種	a kind, a same kind.
i <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -sêng <sup>2</sup>	一衆僧	a body of Buddhist priests.
i <sup>1</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	一重樓	one high building.
i <sup>1</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>1</sup>	一重天	section of heaven.
i <sup>1</sup> -ch'tin <sup>2</sup>	一羣	a flock or herd (鳥, 猪, 狼, 狗).
i <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup>	一二	a little, a trifle; all.
i <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>1</sup>	一番	once (心, 話, 事).
i <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	一番好意	good intention. [sand (in money).
i <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	一方	a whole neighbourhood; ten thou-
i <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	一方人	men of one region.
i <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	一方面	one side only.
i <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	一方墨	a cake of ink.
i <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一方圖書	a map of a place.
i <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	一分禮物	a present.
i <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	一封信	a letter (hsin <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> 禮).
i <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>	一封蠟燭	a package of candles.
i <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	一封銀	fifty taels (yüan <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ). [fu <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> .
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	一伏	a decade of days (in summer). See
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	一伏錢	a copper coin; a string of cash.
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	一副箋紙	a sheet of note paper (紙, 對, 帶, 繩).
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	一副一正	a deputy and his principal.
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	一幅環子	a pair of ear-rings (êrh <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	一副藥	one dose of medicine.
i <sup>1</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	一行	a class, one class, row etc. (杏, 桃, 梨).
i <sup>1</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一行書	a column of a book.
i <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	一毫不錯	exactly.
i <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一號書	one lesson (assigned).
i <sup>1</sup> -hêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	一橫橋	a bridge (i <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>	一盒官粉	one box of white cosmetic.
i <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	一合	a handful.
i <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>2</sup>	一合門子	one door (2-leaved) (i <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	一合草	one feed of straw (kan <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	一夕話	a long story, a yarn (la <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	一席客	one table of guests (酒).
i <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	一夏	a summer; a year (i <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	一下鐘	one hour (i <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> c.).
i <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	一下子	at one time.
i <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	一向	hitherto, a while past.

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	一項	one sort or kind ( <i>ch<sup>3</sup>ng</i> 銀).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	一些	a little of ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> tien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	一線之路	the least possible opening or chance.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	一心	the whole heart.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	一心在上	intense application to one thing
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup></i>	一心無二	single minded. [( <i>i<sup>1</sup> p<sup>4</sup>u<sup>1</sup> na<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	一星之火	a spark of fire.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	一星一點	a very tiny speck.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	一姓	of the same surname ( <i>t<sup>4</sup>ung hsing<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	一句	one decade—10 days.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	一壺水	one potful of water ( <i>hsi<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	一畫	one stroke of pen.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	一煨兒	a flash; a moment ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> sha<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	一回	once, a section of a book.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	一會兒	a short space of time ( <i>p<sup>4</sup>ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	一夥人	a company, the same company or
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	一一	one by one. [set.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	一人深	water deep enough to cover your
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	一任官	one term of office. [head.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	一日	a day, one day.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	一日一周	one revolution daily.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	一入門	once enter the door.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup></i>	一概	all, the whole of ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>2</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>iang<sup>1</sup></i>	一桿鎗	a spear, a musket (稱).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-t<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	一根頭髮	one hair.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	一根桅杆	a mast (棍線毛).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	一個	one (very numerous).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	一個一個	one by one.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	一個人	a man, one man.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	一個半個	an occasional one, a few ( <i>chi<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>o<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一顆珠子	a pearl ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> ch<sup>4</sup>uan<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>o<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一科麥子	a tuft of growing wheat.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>o<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	一棵樹木	a tree ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>o<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一顆銀子	a piece of sycee (印, 花, 菜, 草).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>o<sup>4</sup></i>	一刻	a quarter of an hour.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>i<sup>4</sup></i>	一口氣	a breath, a fit of anger ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> ch<sup>4</sup>i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	一口人	a man (刀, 鑊, 鼎, 鍋, 灶).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ts<sup>4</sup>ai<sup>2</sup></i>	一口棺材	a coffin ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	一口兩舌	double-tongued ( <i>kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	一口水	a mouthful of water. [ <i>t<sup>4</sup>ung<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-t<sup>4</sup>ung<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	一口同音	with unanimous voice ( <i>ho<sup>2</sup> k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k<sup>4</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一口子	a man, a husband ( <i>chang<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup></i> ).

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	一股氣	at one breath (anger).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	一股道	a road (lu <sup>4</sup> 線, 繩, 火, 氣, 水, 風).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	一股賊	a gang of thieves (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	一掛錢	one complete string of cash.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一掛椽子	a complete set of rafters.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	一掛表	one watch (i <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	一塊兒	together with (板, 匾, 錢).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>-i'u<sup>3</sup></i>	一塊土	a piece of land (or ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	一塊洋錢	one dollar (i <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ) (墨, 磚, 肉).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	一官半職	a petty official.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	一管筆	a pen or pencil.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	一貫銅錢	one string of cash.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	一欸事	one affair.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>3</sup>-ts'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	一捆葱	a bundle of onions (柴, 草, 布).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup></i>	一共	all, the whole of, sum total (i <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	一來	in the first place, firstly (i <sup>1</sup> tsü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	一來二去	in the long run. [wang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	一來一往	coming and going, intercourse (lai <sup>2</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	一勞永逸	once toil then everlasting rest.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	一類	the same class.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	一里路	a distance of one li.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	一里地	same.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	一例	one rule (i <sup>1</sup> lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	一力	with the whole strength (chin <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	一粒米	a grain of rice.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>	一兩	a tael, an ounce (liang <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	一輛車	a cart (ch'ê <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	一亮兵	500 soldiers (ping <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	一連	in close succession, together with
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	一領蓆	a mat. (衣, 袍). [(chich <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一溜房子	a row of houses.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	一溜溜走	to hurriedly depart (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	一流	the same kind (chung <sup>3</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	一綵線	a skein of thread.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	一樓油	a basket of oil (t'ung <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	一爐火	one fire (in stove) (lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	一路貨	the same quality of goods.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	一路平安	may you have a safe journey (hsin <sup>1</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	一路上	during the whole journey. [k'u <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	一縷頭髮	a lock of hair (or i <sup>1</sup> kên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	一律	the same law or rule, unity.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	一滿多少	how many altogether? (i <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	一枚指	one finger (菓, 杏, 桃, 梨).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	一門親事	a marriage (hun <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	一門一姓	of the same kindred (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	一門砲	one cannon (i <sup>1</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	一面	on the one hand (旄, 舞, 鏡).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	一面之交	an acquaintance (chiao <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	一面之詞	a one-sided story.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	一面鼓	one drum (lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	一磨	once (i <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> tsao <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	一模一樣	the very same (i <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	一模拟樣	same.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	一母所生	of the same mother.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	一母同胞	same.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	一目了然	he saw it at a glance.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	一男一女	one of each sex (hsiang <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	一男半女	a few in a family.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>3</sup></i>	一拊	a span (classifier) (i <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	一年四季	one year of four seasons (ch'un <sup>1</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	一年到頭	the whole year round. [ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup></i>	一把	a handful (i <sup>1</sup> wo <sup>4</sup> ) (刀, 傘, 鏡, 米, 火).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	一把掌	a cuff (with the hand) (i <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一把刀子	a knife (pa <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ). [i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	一把扇	one fan.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup></i>	一百	a hundred (i <sup>1</sup> wan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	一排兵人	one rank of soldiers (人).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	一排的	of the same sort.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	一般	alike, of the same sort, etc.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	一般大	of the same size.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	一班人	a company of men (i <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> 樂).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	一盤棋	a game of chess (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-kun<sup>3</sup></i>	一盤滾	a roller (nien <sup>3</sup> ) (磨).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	一盤散沙	fig. a rope of sand.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	一盤菜	a dish of food.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	一幫船	a fleet of ships (人).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	一膀之力	assistance, a lift (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	一包糖	a package of sugar (廳, 糕).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup></i>	一包在內	everything included, no extras.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	一杯酒	a cup of wine (chiu <sup>3</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , cho <sup>2</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	一輩子	a whole life-time. [chiu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	一本戲	a day's theatrical performance (i <sup>1</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	一本書	a book, a volume. [ch'u <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	一筆賬	an account (chang <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).



<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	一筆畫	a stroke of the pen.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	一筆勾消	all cancelled (of a debt) (ch'ien <sup>4</sup> [chai <sup>4</sup> ]).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	一匹馬	a horse (ma <sup>3</sup> p'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	一疋布	a piece or bale of cloth.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	一標兵	a body of troops.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	一邊	on one side (pan <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	一遍	once (i <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> , mo <sup>2</sup> , tsao <sup>1</sup> , t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	一遍經	one recitation (of prayers).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	一遍書	one reading.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	一偏	specially, particularly; inclined to.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>1</sup></i>	一篇文章	a piece of composition (chia <sup>1</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	一片好心	a good heart (雲, 草, 花, 地, 板).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	一片論	a dissertation.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	一片婆心	a good heart.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	一貧如洗	very poor (p'in <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	一并	the whole together, all.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	一破兩半	torn in halves (lieh <sup>4</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	一步	a step (mai <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	一步前程	a step of official honor.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	一部分	an integral part.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	一步一步	step by step.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	一部書	a book or work; a category (or 本).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	一步田地	a favorable concurrence (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> same. [ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ]).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup></i>	一步運氣	one cannot withstand the majority.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	一不壓衆	to give the whole mind to.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	一撲納心	a stove-bed. [chan <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	一鋪炕	in a twinkling (i <sup>1</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> 'rh <sup>2</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> a millstone (mo <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	一霎時	the leaf of a door (窻, 格).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	一扇磨	at first, at the outset (kai <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	一扇門	a squad of soldiers.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	一上手	a suit of clothes.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	一哨人馬	covered with mud (chien <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> loaded with debt. [ni <sup>2</sup> ]).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	一身衣裳	monotheism.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>	一身泥	all one's life (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	一身是債	same.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	一神教	inadvertently; a time.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	一生	in a moment.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>2</sup></i>	一生一死	a moment's wrath (sheng <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	一時	a ten.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	一時間	
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	一時之忿	
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	一十	

i <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup>	一手承管	solely responsible for (tan <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	一首詩	a stanza, hymn (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	一雙鞋	a pair of shoes (手, 鞋, 襪).
i <sup>1</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	一瞬之間	in a twinkling.
i <sup>1</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>	一順百順	very smooth, suitable.
i <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	一所房子	a house (屋).
i <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	一似	the same as, resembling.
i <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>2</sup>	一絲一毫	the smallest particle.
i <sup>1</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	一穗麥子	an ear of wheat (i <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	一大些	a great deal (hsü <sup>3</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	一大把	a big handful.
i <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	一帶	all along, the whole row, etc.
i <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	一帶地方	a neighbourhood. [(山, 灘, 堤).
i <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	一袋烟	a pipe of tobacco. [staging.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	一臺戲	a theatrical performance on one
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	一臺食盒	one set of trays for presents (禮).
i <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	一旦	some morning; suddenly.
i <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	一擔水	2 pails of water (t'ung <sup>3</sup> ) (米, 柴, 魚).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	一壇酒	one jar of wine.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	一堂官	one official.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	一堂燈	a set of lanterns. [tsao <sup>1</sup> ].
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>3</sup>	一輪	a time, a turn (or 邊) (mo <sup>4</sup> , hui <sup>2</sup> ,
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	一刀紙	one quire of paper.
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	一道橋	one bridge (i <sup>1</sup> hêng <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	一道街	a street (篷, 界, 河, 江, 文, 眉).
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	一道縫	a crack, a rent.
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	一道電光	a flash of lightning.
i <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	一道罅	a crack in crockery (lieh <sup>4</sup> wen <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	一套	one set of.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	一套話	a long story (拳, 衣).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一套書	volumes of books in one wrapper.
i <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	一滴水	a drop of water (淚).
i <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	一抵一回	turn about.
i <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	一遞一天	day about.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	一體	one body (shên <sup>1</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	一吊錢	a string of cash (i <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	一調	a tune.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>1</sup>	一挑	one load on shoulder.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>2</sup>	一挑柴	a load of firewood.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	一挑蛋	a load of eggs.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup>	一條狗	a dog (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> kou <sup>3</sup> ) (理, 蛇, 虹).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	一條褲子	a pair of trousers (as we say).

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	一條路	a road, a way (河, 江, 街).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup></i>	一條板櫈	one stool (cho <sup>1</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	一帖金	10 leaves of gold.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	一帖銀	10 leaves of silver.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	一貼膏藥	a sheet or piece of sticking plaster.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	一顛一倒	lengthwise and crosswise (hêng <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	一點鐘	one o'clock (i <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> 兩, 血, 墨).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	一點兒水	a drop of water.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'so<sup>4</sup></i>	一點不錯	exactly right (chêng <sup>4</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	一天	a day, one day.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup></i>	一天到晚	the whole day long (chêng <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	一丁點兒	little bit of a—, tiny (i <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	一頂轎	a sedan chair.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	一頂帽子	a cap or hat.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	一定	positively certain (chun <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	一定之規	a fixed rule.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	一錠銀子	an ingot of silver.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	一聽就去	go immediately on being called.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	一朵花	a flower (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	一垛墻	a wall (eh'i <sup>4</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup></i>	一度	length of both arms extended.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup></i>	一頭驢	a donkey (lo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	一餐飯	one meal (粥).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup></i>	一遭	a turn, a time (i <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup></i>	一早一晚	either in the morning or the evening.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	一早走	to start off early (eh'i <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	一則	in the first place (i <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	一層	story by story, step by step (i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	一層院	a courtyard (i <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	一座城	one city.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	一座房	one house.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	一座廟	a temple (ssü <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup></i>	一座塔	a pagoda.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	一錯二悞	wrongly.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	一叢	a tuft. [mu <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup></i>	一尊佛	an image of Buddha (shih <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	一尊砲	a cannon (i <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> , 神, 像).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	一尊瓶	a large vase.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup></i>	一尊菩薩	one idol (ou <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup></i>	一宗	one class or tribe; a lot, a deal.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup></i>	一總	all, the whole of.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup></i>	一嘟嚕	a bunch, e.g., of fruit (p'u <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).

i <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	一堵墻	one wall.
i <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	一肚子氣	a fit of anger (fên <sup>4</sup> nu <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	一端事	an affair (i <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> , 理, 經).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	一團和氣	uniformly agreeable.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	一團火	a bit or ball of fire (線, 紙).
i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>1</sup>	一堆	along with (also tsui).
i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	一堆土	a heap of dirt (灰, 柴).
i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	一對	a pair (shuang <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	一對雁	a brace of wild geese.
i <sup>1</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	一頓飯	a meal (a beating) (棍, 鞭, 打).
i <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	一冬	a winter; a year (tung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	一通鼓	one roll of the drum (lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	一同	together with.
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	一統	the whole, all (lung <sup>3</sup> tsung <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	一統碑	a stone tablet (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	一桶油	one cask of oil.
i <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	一子線	a skein of thread.
i <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	一次	once (tsao <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	一丸藥	a pill.
i <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	一碗飯	a bowl of rice.
i <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup>	一萬	a myriad, ten thousand.
i <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	一尾魚	a fish (i <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	一位客	a guest, a visitor (p'ei <sup>2</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> , 神).
i <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	一味	simply, one single purpose, always.
i <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	一味藥	one ingredient (drugs) (p'ei <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	一文錢	a cash (fên <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	一窩鷄	one brood of chickens (猪, 狗, 鳥).
i <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>4</sup>	一握	a handful (i <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	一無可取	nothing good in him.
i <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	一無所得	nothing to get.
i <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	一五一十	the whole state of the case (i <sup>1</sup> pantheism N. [ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ]).
i <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	一樣	the same, like.
i <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	一樣	the same, like.
i <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>2</sup>	一腰裙	one apron (wei <sup>2</sup> ch'un <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	一夜	one night, the whole night.
i <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	一頁書	one page of a book.
i <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	一言難盡	it's a long story.
i <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	一言爲定	fixed by a word.
i <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	一眼井	a well (chüeh <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ). [board].
i <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	一應俱全	complete in every line (on sign- an official (kuan <sup>1</sup> ) (wêi <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	一員	
i <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	一員將	one general.

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	一員官	one official.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	一元	a dollar ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	一院制	legislation by one house N.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	一月	a month.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	一月一圓	one month of the moon. [ <i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 670b</i>	西醫	醫 <sup>551a272a</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	醫家	to heal, to cure, a doctor ( <i>yao<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	醫治	medical practitioners ( <i>tai<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	醫治病	to heal, to cure ( <i>t'iao<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	醫治不效	to cure sickness ( <i>ch'üan<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	醫金	treatment is not successful.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	醫法	doctor's fees ( <i>ma<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>, hsieh<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	醫學	the art of healing ( <i>k'an<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	醫學校	study of medicine, medical science.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	醫學士	a medical school.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	醫科	M. D.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	醫門	medical course.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	醫病院	the medical profession.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	醫婆子	a hospital ( <i>yang<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	醫不來	female quacks who cure by charms,
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	醫生	incurable. ( <i>chih<sup>4</sup></i> ). [etc.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	醫師	a doctor ( <i>tai<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>, k'ai<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	醫事	same ( <i>lang<sup>2</sup> chung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	醫士	the business of healing.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	醫道	a doctor of medicine ( <i>k'an<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	醫得來	the system of medicines ( <i>yao<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	醫調	able to cure.
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 671b</i>	衣	to heal, to cure ( <i>ch'üan<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	衣架	clothes, a cover. Rad. 145 read <i>i<sup>4</sup></i> =
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	衣襟	a clothes rack or horse. [to dress.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	衣衾棺廓	clothing ( <i>ch'üan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>, ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	衣鏡	expensive shroud and coffin.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup></i>	衣廚	a dressing-room mirror ( <i>ch'üan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	衣服	a clothes-press. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup></i>	衣服櫃	clothes ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	衣箱	a clothes box.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	衣線	a clothes-chest.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	衣冠	thread ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>	衣冠齊楚	full dressed.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	衣冠禽獸	properly dressed ( <i>fêng<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	衣冠中人	a beast in clothes, a brutish man.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	衣櫃	a well dressed, or respectable person.
		a ward-robe.

<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	衣帽	full dressed, clothing. [(yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> -
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup>-t'î<sup>3</sup></i>	衣不遮體	clothes insufficient to cover body
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	衣舖	a clothier's shop (ku <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	衣衫	a single coat, clothing (shan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	衣裳	clothes (k'o <sup>3</sup> t'î <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	衣食	food and clothes, a livelihood. [su <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	衣食住	necessities of life (yang <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 672b</i>	人 依 <sup>552c271a</sup>	to trust to; according to (see 倚, i <sup>3</sup> -
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	依着	relying on; leaning against.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	依舊	as before; formerly (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	依序	according to rank or seniority (hsü <sup>4</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	依倚	to depend upon (i <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	依依不捨	to cling to (lien <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	依然	as before, as of old (i <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	依人作活	to depend on others, livelihood (chi <sup>4</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	依賴	to depend on. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	依禮而行	to act according to right (yüeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	依律	according to law (lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ). [etc.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-lúan<sup>4</sup></i>	依戀	fondly attached to home, friends,
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	依不依	will you permit it or not?
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	依實	polite for "to eat heartily" (ch'ih <sup>1</sup>
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup></i>	依隨	to follow, to acquiesce. [pao <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	依道	according to reason (ho <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	依從	to comply; to obey (fu <sup>2</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>3</sup></i>	依允	to comply, to allow (ying <sup>1</sup> yün <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 663a</i>	人 伊 <sup>545a271b</sup>	he, she, it, they, that S.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	伊犁	I-li, province of Chinese Turkestan.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	伊年	that year. [W. I. 215.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	伊等	they, them, those (t'a <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 673b</i>	手 才 摺 <sup>553b1097a</sup>	to fold the hands and bow; to yield
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup></i>	揖讓	to yield (jang <sup>4</sup> ). [(tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> )-
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup></i>	揖拱	to fold the hands and bow.
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 671b</i>	羽 翳 <sup>551c271c</sup>	a film or skin over the eye; to cover.
<i>i<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	翳毛	the eyelashes (yen <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 673b</i>	衣 裔 裔 <sup>553b284a</sup>	descendants (miao <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>1</sup> 663b</i>	乙 乙 <sup>545b1096b</sup>	second of the Ten Stems*; "So and
		[So." Rad 5.
<i>I<sup>2</sup> 678c</i>	遺 <sup>558a277c</sup>	to leave, a will, to lose.
<i>i<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	遺愛	bequeathed affection (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>i<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup></i>	遺棄	to abandon, to give up. [ching <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>i<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	遺精	involuntary emission of semen (hua <sup>2</sup>

\*See Note 90.

i <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	遺臭萬年	execrated for ever.
i <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	遺囑	dying commands.
i <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	遺傳	tradition, heredity.
i <sup>2</sup> -ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	遺卻不少	many omissions (ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	遺下	to bequeath (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	遺下後患	to bequeath trouble (huan <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -hsün <sup>4</sup>	遺訓	dying instructions (lin <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	遺遺	tortuous, winding.
i <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	遺類	posterity (hou <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	遺留至今	handed down to the present.
i <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	遺漏	to leave out (la <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	遺命	dying command, a will (chu <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -niao <sup>4</sup>	遺尿	involuntary discharge of urine
i <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	遺念	a keepsake (chi <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ). [(niao <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	遺失	to lose, to mislay (shih <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	遺書	a will (see above). [(shên <sup>1</sup> t'í <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -t'í <sup>3</sup>	遺體	the body bequeathed by parents
i <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	遺忘	forgotten; to neglect (wang <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	遺言	dying commands (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	遺餘	superfluity (ch'o <sup>4</sup> ch'o <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> 674c	女 姨	a wife or mother's sisters, an aunt.
i <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	姨兒	maternal aunt (unmarried).
i <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	姨夫	a wife's sister's husband.
i <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	姨媽姊妹	mother's sisters, aunt (po <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	姨母	same (mu <sup>4</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -niang <sup>3</sup>	姨娘	same.
i <sup>2</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>	姨婆	a husband's mother's sisters.
i <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	姨子	a wife's sisters.
i <sup>2</sup> 676a	未 遷 移	to remove, to change, send.
i <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	移遷	to remove (no <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ). [(pan <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	移居	to remove one's place of residence
i <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	移徙	to remove. [stick (fig.).
i <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	移花接木	to remove a flower and receive a
i <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> -k'ên <sup>3</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>	移民墾荒	colonization N. (chin <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	移病	to communicate an infection.
i <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	移書	to transmit a letter (chi <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>	移咨	to send a despatch to an equal.
i <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	移文	same (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> 687a	人 儀	a rite, a rule, a pattern; correct (li <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	儀器	apparatus e.g., scientific.
i <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup>	* 儀節	master of ceremonies (li <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).

\*Note 55.

i²-chu⁴	儀注	
i²-jung²	儀容	
i²-li³	儀禮	
i²-mên²	儀門	
i²-shih⁴	儀式	
i²-wên²	儀文	
i²-piao³-fei¹-fan²	儀表非凡	
i² 686b	益	Ⅲ 益 <sup>564a1092a</sup>
i⁴-chia¹	益加	
i⁴-chih⁴-hui⁴	益智會	
i⁴-chin⁴	益進	
i²-ch'ü⁴	益處	
i²-fa¹	益發	
i²-shên²	益甚	
i²-to¹	益多	
i² 677a	疑	疋 疑 <sup>556b275a</sup>
i²-an⁴	疑案	
i²-hsin¹	疑心	
i²-hsin¹-fêng¹	疑心瘋	
i²-hu²	疑狐	
i²-huo⁴	疑惑	
i²-ping⁴	疑病	
i² 675b	怡	心 ↑ 怡 <sup>555a275c</sup>
i²-ho²	怡和	
i²-ho²-yang²-hang²	怡和洋行	
i²-sê⁴	怡色	
i²-yüeh⁴	怡悅	
i² 675c	賄	貝 賄 <sup>555b275b</sup>
i²-i²	賄遺	
i² 692c	逸	辵 逸 <sup>563a1097b</sup>
i²-ch'iu²	逸囚	
i²-min²	逸民	
i² 666a	宜	宀 宜 <sup>547c273a</sup>
i²-jan²	宜然	
i²-jên²	宜人	
i² 674a	夷	大 夷 <sup>554a276c</sup>
i²-jên²	夷人	
i²-ti²	夷狄	
i² 666c	誼	言 誼 <sup>548a281a</sup>
i²-yu³	誼友	
i² (tzü) 675a	腴	肉 月 腴 <sup>554c276a</sup>
i²-chih¹	腴脂	

rules to govern meetings of officials. correct manners, deportment (li³ rites, observances (li³ i²). [mao⁴]. one of the yamên doors. ceremony, ritual.

external deportment, ceremony.

uncommonly fine looking.

to increase, to benefit S. (cr. sun³).

to increase (chia¹ tsêng¹). [tion.

old name of Educational Association to advance (chang³ chin⁴).

benefit, advantage (hao³ ch'ü⁴, li⁴ all the more (yüeh⁴ fa¹). [i⁴).

in a very high degree (tao⁴ chi² abundant; more and more. [ch'ü⁴).

to doubt, to guess, to suspect (ts'ai¹ a disputed case (pan⁴ an⁴). [i²).

to doubt, to suspect.

hypochondria (ch'ou² ping⁴).

to doubt, to suspect (k'ao⁴ pu⁴ chu⁴ same. [êrh⁴ hu¹ hu¹).

disease of doubt, suspicious (êrh⁴ pleasure, joy, harmonious (lé⁴).

cordiality (ho² mu⁴).

Jardine, Matheson & Co. (= E-Wo).

a pleasing countenance (yüeh⁴ sê⁴). delighted (hsi² yüeh⁴).

to leave or be left to, to bequeath.

to give, to transfer, to hand down. ease, excess; to lose.

to liberate prisoners (shih⁴ fang⁴).

retired and unemployed people; fit, right, ought. [lazy persons.

same (ho² i²). [rank O.

title of wives of officers of the 5th distant, barbarian, foreigner.

a foreigner, a barbarian (fan¹ pang¹. same (yan² jên²).

virtue, goodness (tê² hsing²).

a disinterested friend (p'êng² yu³).

caul, soap (fei² tsao⁴).

same.



i <sup>2</sup> 679c	貝 贖	558c274c	to transfer rank to one's father or same.
i <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	贖封		[ancestors.
i <sup>2</sup> 692c	人 佾	569a1097c	a row of dancers in Chou dynasty.
i <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	佾生		a B.A. in merit, though not admitted.
i <sup>2</sup> 680a	走 迤 迤	559a274c	the side, to extend towards.
i <sup>2</sup> 692b	人 佚	568c1097b	peaceful, ease, retirement (an <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>2</sup> 693a	言 詣	569b284b	to go to, to arrive at, to, at.
I <sup>3</sup> 682c	人 目 以	561a278a	to use; because of (so <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ) M. 424.
i <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	以及		together with, and also.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	以期		in order that.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>4</sup> -jō <sup>4</sup>	以強壓弱		to use strength to oppress the weak.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	以前		before, in front of (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	以直報怨		to reward hatred with justice (Con- and cause, so that, etc. [fucius).
i <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	以致		and so brought things to this pass.
i <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	以致如此		in order to clear off debts (ch'ien <sup>2</sup>
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>4</sup> -	以清欠款		after, behind (kuo <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ). [chai <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	[h'uan <sup>3</sup> 以後		before, previous (i <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> . [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> .
i <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	以先		to be sincere in friendship (chiao <sup>1</sup>
i <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup>	以信相交		to regard righteousness as profit (li <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	以義爲利		inside of, within (tsai <sup>4</sup> nei <sup>4</sup> ). [i <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	以內		to overcome evil with good.
i <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	以善勝惡		above, on the top (tsai <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	以上		by power or influence (chang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	以勢		with a knife (chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	以刀		to kill a person with a knife.
i <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	以刀殺人		to civilize by doctrine (chiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	以道化人		to return good for evil (Lao tzü).
i <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	以德報怨		to order to close this case (law)
i <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	以定此案		ether (wei <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ). N. [(pan <sup>4</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -t'oi <sup>1</sup>	以脫		to except; beyond.
i <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	以外		in order that; to esteem as.
i <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	以爲		regard as correct.
i <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	以爲不錯		to mutually exhort (ch'üan <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	以言相勸		finished, ended, done, past.
i <sup>3</sup> 684a	已 已	562a278c	already completed.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	已成		already. M. 17, 461. (tsao <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	已經		already finished (wan <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	已經完了		for a long time (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	已久		already past (kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	已過了		already full, already expired.
i <sup>3</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	已滿		

i <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	已畢	finished (wan <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -shêi <sup>4</sup>	已甚	very excessive (kuo <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	已定	already decided (ting <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	已做	already done (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>	已完	concluded (at end of article).
i <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	已往	already past.
i <sup>3</sup> 677b	手才擬	to decide. See ni <sup>3</sup> (chüeh <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	擬議	to propose for deliberation, submit
i <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	擬定	to form a judgment. [to Emperor:
i <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	擬度	to estimate (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> , chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	擬罪	to sentence (ting <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> 666c	人倚	to lean against, to depend upon
i <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	倚仗	same. [(k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	倚杖	lean on a staff. [weak.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>4</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	倚強壓弱	to rely on strength to oppress the
i <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>	倚桌	a low table on a divan (k'ang <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	倚依	to depend on (yang <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -k'ao <sup>4</sup>	倚靠	same (hsin <sup>4</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	倚官仗勢	relying on official influence (chang <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>4</sup>	倚賴	to depend upon, to lean against.
i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup>	倚賴性	parasitic nature (nu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	倚欄杆	leaning on a balustrade.
i <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	倚門	to lean against a door.
i <sup>3</sup> -p'ang <sup>2</sup>	倚傍	to lean against; to draw near.
i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	倚勢	to depend on power or influence.
i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	倚勢力	same (kou <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	倚恃	to depend upon.
i <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	依我看來	in my estimation (chü <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>3</sup> 681c	虫蟻	the ant (ma <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	蟻丘	an ant-hill.
i <sup>3</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	蟻蟲	the ant (k'un <sup>1</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	蟻行鄉	a ball or colony of ants.
i <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>	蟻窩	an ant-hill.
i <sup>3</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	蟻犖	an ant (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 667a	木椅	a chair (一張, i <sup>1</sup> .chang <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -k'ao <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	椅靠子	the back of a chair (k'ao <sup>4</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>1</sup>	椅披	a piece of a red cloth hung over a
i <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup>	椅塔	same (ch'üan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ) [chair.
i <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	椅墊子	a chair cushion (tso <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> .tang <sup>4</sup>	椅子檔	rung of chair.
i <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1568a	尸尾	the tail, the end. See wei <sup>3</sup> .
i <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	尾巴	same (ma <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).

i <sup>3</sup> 685a	矣 矣	563a279a	final particle; affirmation.
I <sup>4</sup> 680a	又 義	559a280b	good, right, patriotic, free. [chên <sup>4</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	義賑		government relief to the poor (fang <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	義賑會		famine relief society. [ch'í <sup>4</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	義氣		heroism, patriotism, chivalry (hao <sup>2</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	義節		right rule of conduct, etiquette
i <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	義井		a public well. [(li <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>	義莊		free dead-house. [(fên <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	義塚		a public graveyard, a potter's field
i <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	義重如山		his rectitude is as firm as amountain.
i <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	義兒		an adopted son (kuo <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	義夫		a man of high principles (lieh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	義父		an adopted father (kan <sup>1</sup> tieh <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	義婦		a virtuous wife (ch'í <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	義和		friendly, harmonious (ho <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>3</sup>	義和拳		the Boxers, 1900. [hsiung <sup>2</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	義俠		chivalrous, disinterested (ying <sup>1</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>	義學		a free or public school (kung <sup>1</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	義意		the meaning, good-hearted. [hstieh <sup>2</sup> .
i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	義人		a righteous man (shan <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -kang <sup>4</sup>	義杠		a funeral association (pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	義理		proper, correct (chêng <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	義女		adopted daughter, a slave-girl (ya <sup>1</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	義兵		volunteer troops (hsiang <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	義士		an eminent scholar or soldier.
i <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	義德		righteous, good (liang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	義地		a public cemetery (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	義田		land tilled for benefit of poor (p'in <sup>2</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -ts'ang <sup>1</sup>	義倉		a public granary (ao <sup>2</sup> ). [han <sup>4</sup> ]
i <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	義渡		a public free ferry (pai <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	義子		an adopted son (kuo <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	義外之財		unrighteous wealth (pu <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	義務		duty, service, esp. honorary N.
i <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	義務職員		unpaid officers N.
i <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	義務會員		active member. N.
i <sup>4</sup> 682a	言 議	560b280c	to discuss, to consult.
i <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	議案		a motion, a bill N.
i <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	議長		president of Senate N.
i <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	議政局		(French) Chamber of Deputies.
i <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	議政王		a Prince Regent (shê <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	議出章程		regulations the result of discussion.

i <sup>4</sup> -ch <sup>4</sup> 'u <sup>4</sup>	議處	consult and decide on penalty (the
i <sup>4</sup> -chüek <sup>2</sup>	議決	confirm by vote, decide N. [Boards].
i <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	議和會	peace conference N.
i <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	議會	local council N. [bestowed.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	議恤	consider what honors should be
i <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	議論	to debate, to discuss (shang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	議論紛紛	many different views (fên <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	議論不到	cannot be discussed. [lun <sup>4</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	議明	to agree on (ting <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	議事會	local council N.
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	議事日程	docket N.
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	議事廳	senate-house, a senate, a ministry.
i <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	議單	a written agreement (ho <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	議定	to deliberate and determine (chên <sup>1</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -tsé <sup>2</sup>	議擇	to choose, to select. [cho <sup>2</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>4</sup>	議奏	to deliberate and report to the
i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>	議端	a motion, a bill N. [Throne.
i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	議端成	motion passed N. (t'ung <sup>1</sup> kuó <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	議端不成	motion not passed N.
i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	議端作廢	motion lost N.
i <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	議員	member of Parliament N.
i <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	議院	Parliament (kuó <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 668a	心意	thought, meaning, purpose, motive.
i <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	意見	an idea, an opinion (chu <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	意見不合	opinions differing (fên <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	意志	the will, volition.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	意想	to think (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	意向	intention, end in view (mu <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	意會	to conceive mentally (hsiang <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	意義	meaning, signification.
i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	意譯	paraphrase.
i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	意思	irresolute (êrh <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	意料不到	cannot be conjectured (ts'ai <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	意馬	ardour, zeal, enthusiasm (jé <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	意滿心足	satisfied (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	意識	discernment.
i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	意思	thoughts, intentions, meaning.
i <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	意態	exhibition of thoughts, ideas.
i <sup>4</sup> -ts'un <sup>2</sup>	意存	on purpose, wishes.
i <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	意外	beyond what one thought of.
i <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	意外之想	unthought of idea (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	意願	a wish (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> , yüan <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).

i <sup>4</sup> 669c	心	憶 <sup>550a1093a</sup>	to think, to remember.
i <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		憶記	to recollect (chi <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		憶昔	to remember old times (ku <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup>		憶懷	to bear in mind (ssü <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>		憶念	same.
i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>		憶思	same (chi <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 689a	田	異 <sup>566a281c</sup>	different from, strange, heterodox.
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>		異常	strange, unusual (fei <sup>1</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>		異兆	a strange omen (yü <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ). [chi <sup>1</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		異蹟奇事	miracles and strange events (shên <sup>2</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>		異奇	to be surprised at; strange (ch'a <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>		異教	heathenism, heresy.
i <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>		異種	an alien race.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>		異鄉	a village (ts'un <sup>1</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -p'u <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>		異香撲鼻	a peculiar incense strikes the nose.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		異象	a vision (mêng <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		異心	estranged minds.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>		異姓	a different surname (t'ung <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>		異姓同居	of different surname, though living
i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		異人	stranger (huan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ). [together.
i <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		異能	uncommon abilities.
i <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup>		異邦	a foreign country (fan <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>1</sup> , wai <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>2</sup>		異點	point of difference. [kuo <sup>2</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		異草奇花	rare plants and flowers (hua <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>		異端	depraved, heresy (hsieh <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		異字同義	synonym (tai <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>		異違	to oppose (k'ang <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>		異樣	of a different sort (hsüan <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		異言異服	strangelanguageandstrange clothes.
i <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		異域	another place; a foreign country.
i <sup>4</sup> 690b	艸	藝 <sup>567b283b</sup>	skill, trade, art, science.
i <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		藝精	ability, clever, scientific.
i <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		藝能	talent, ability, skill (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>		藝不壓身	equal to the task.
i <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		藝術	arts. [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		藝業	trade, profession (shou <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , shih <sup>4</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> 691a	彡	役 <sup>567c1095b</sup>	to send on service (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>		役差	to send on gov. service (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		役夫	inferior employés (pan <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		役人	same.
i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		役使	to send on messages (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).

i <sup>4</sup> 692a	手才	抑 <sup>568c1093a</sup>	to oppress; either, or.
i <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		抑制	to repress, curb.
i <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		抑或	or, whether, perhaps, if.
i <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ts'ü <sup>3</sup>		抑或如此	or perhaps thus (huo <sup>4</sup> chē <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>		抑勒	to control, to restrain (t'an <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup>		抑損	to injure, to oppress, to repress (hai <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 673c	上	亦 <sup>553c1903b</sup>	also, moreover, likewise, besides
i <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		亦好	also good (yeh <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ). [(yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		亦然	also, moreover, besides (êrh <sup>2</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>		亦可矣	also do, also right (yeh <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		亦說	likewise said.
i <sup>4</sup> 689b	言	譯 <sup>565a1904b</sup>	to translate; to interpret (fan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>		譯講	to translate, to explain the meaning.
i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		譯義	to translate the meaning.
i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>		譯官	an official interpreter (fan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>		譯論	translation (fan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		譯書	translate books.
i <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		譯音	to translate the sound (shêng <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 687b	馬	驛 <sup>565a1094b</sup>	government couriers.
i <sup>4</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		驛站	post station (yu <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> chū <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		驛館	a post-house.
i <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		驛馬	post-horses.
i <sup>4</sup> 693b	肆	肄 <sup>569b284c</sup>	practised in, versed in.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		肄習	to render familiar (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>		肄勞	to labour (lao <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		肄業	to study a profession (shih <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		肄業生	undergraduates (pi <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 687c	日	易 <sup>565a281b</sup>	alteration. to exchange, easy S.
i <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		易經	Book of Changes. W. I. 627.
i <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		易服	to change the national costume.
i <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>		易信	easy of belief, credulous (êrh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>2</sup>
i <sup>4</sup> 687a	糸	繹 <sup>564c1094b</sup>	the utmost; unceasingly. [juan <sup>3</sup> ].
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'üung <sup>3</sup>		繹窮	to exhaust (ch'üung <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 674a	大	奕 <sup>553c1093b</sup>	a long time; to play=奕 1633a.
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>		奕棋	to play chess (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 689c	羽	翼 <sup>566c1093c</sup>	wing, the flanks; to assist,
i <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>		翼長	a colonel (ts'an <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>		翼翅	wings (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> pang <sup>2</sup> ).
i <sup>4</sup> 691b	彳	毅	resolute.
i <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		毅然	resolutely.
i <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>		毅力	strong purpose, intrepid.

- i<sup>4</sup> 669b* 人 億<sup>550a1093c</sup> 100,000; an indefinitely number (chao<sup>4</sup>  
*i<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>* 億兆 100,000,000,000; the million, the  
*i<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>* 億萬萬 numberless (wu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>). [people.  
*i<sup>4</sup> 691b* 疒 疫<sup>563a1095c</sup> an epidemic, plague.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 疫氣 a pestilential vapour.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 疫病 an epidemic (wên<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
*i<sup>4</sup> 665b* 弋 弋<sup>547a1094c</sup> an arrow, a dart; to shoot. Rad.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>* 弋取 to take hold of. [56.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 弋獲 to lay hold of at once.  
*i<sup>4</sup> 685c* 邑 邑<sup>563b1096c</sup> a town, a city. Rad. 163.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 邑縣 a district city (hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
*i<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 邑人 citizens. [(kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
*i<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup>* 邑宰 a ruler of a city, a magistrate  
*i<sup>4</sup> 686c* 未 縊<sup>564b284b</sup> to strangle, to hang one's self.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 縊死 same (shang<sup>3</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).  
*i<sup>4</sup> 688c* 羽 羿 臆 S.  
*i<sup>4</sup> 686c* 羽 溢 to overflow.  
*i<sup>4</sup> 669c* 丙 臆 the breast, feelings.  
*i<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>* 臆論 theory (li<sup>3</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
*i<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>* 臆說 hypothesis (chia<sup>3</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).
- JAN<sup>2</sup> 694c** 火 然<sup>570a285a</sup> thus, so, however. [shih<sup>4</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-érh<sup>2</sup>* 然而 but, nevertheless. M. 257 (tan<sup>4</sup>  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-fou<sup>3</sup>* 然否 whether so or not; uncertain.  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>* 然後 then, afterwards (i<sup>3</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>* 然則 consequently, just the same.  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>* 然也 it is so (wei<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>). [têng<sup>1</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup> 694c* 火 燃<sup>570b285b</sup> to light, to burn, to kindle (tien<sup>3</sup>  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>* 燃火 to light a fire (shêng<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 燃眉之急 in utmost need (fig.).  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>* 燃燒 to burn.  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>* 燃燈佛 one of the Buddhas (mi<sup>2</sup> lê<sup>1</sup> fo<sup>2</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup> 695a* 髻 髻<sup>570c285b</sup> the beard, the hair of the face.  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>* 髻鬚 beard and moustache (hu<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>).  
*jan<sup>2</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup>* 髻翁 an old man (lao<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).
- JAN<sup>3</sup> 695a** 木 染<sup>570c286b</sup> to dye, to stain, to infect (chan<sup>1</sup>  
*jan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 染塵 worldly (hung<sup>3</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>). [jan<sup>3</sup>).  
*jan<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>* 染坊 a dye-shop. [(chiu<sup>3</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
*jan<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 染黃泉 "dyed in the yellow spring," dead  
*jan<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>* 染黃沙 same (huang<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
*jan<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 染指 fig. finger in the pie.

'jan <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup> -tsé <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>2</sup>	染指揮肥	same.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	染紅	dye red.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>3</sup>	染一染	to give a thing a dye (yen <sup>2</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ).
'jan <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	染衣裳	to dye clothes; soiled or dyed clothes.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	染病	to affect with disease (chan <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>3</sup> ).
'jan <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	染布	to dye clothes.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	染布匠	a dyer.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	染店	dye-shop.
'jan <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>	染污	to pollute (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
'jan <sup>3</sup> 694c	冂 冉	weak S.

<b>JANG<sup>3</sup> 696a</b> 手才	攘 <sup>571c290a</sup>	to reject, to steal. [k'ang <sup>1</sup> ].
'jang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	攘場	to winnow the chaff from the grain
'jang <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup>	攘除	to reject (yen <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [chü <sup>1</sup> ].
'jang <sup>3</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	攘鄰之鷄	to steal a neighbour's fowls (lin <sup>2</sup>
'jang <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	攘臂	to eject a person by force (chu <sup>2</sup>
'jang <sup>3</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	攘羊	to steal sheep (t'ou <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'u <sup>1</sup> ].
'jang <sup>3</sup> 695c	口 嚷 <sup>571b291a</sup>	wrangling, noise of many voices.
'jang <sup>3</sup> -jang <sup>3</sup>	嚷嚷	same (hsüan <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ).
'jang <sup>3</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	嚷鬧	to quarrel, to wrangle (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> nao <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>3</sup> (tzu) 696b	瓜 瓤 <sup>571c290c</sup>	the edible part of a melon (jên <sup>2</sup>
'jang <sup>3</sup> 695c	土 壤	loam, soil. Also <sup>3</sup> . [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].

<b>JANG<sup>4</sup> 696c</b> 言	讓 <sup>572c291c</sup>	to give way, to yield (t'ui <sup>4</sup> jang <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	讓酒	to invite to drink wine. [want.
'jang <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	讓着有餘	by yielding you get more than you
'jang <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	讓一步	stand aside! (chieh <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	讓人	to politely invite a person; to excuse.
'jang <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	讓客	to invite a guest (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	讓路	to give place in passing (kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	讓他進來	beg him to come in. [k'ou <sup>4</sup> ].
'jang <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	讓多少	what discount will you allow? (ché <sup>2</sup>
'jang <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>4</sup>	讓在上坐	invite to the seat of honor (shou <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	讓坐	to press a person to be seated (ch'ing <sup>3</sup>
'jang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	讓菜	to press guest to eat. [tso <sup>4</sup> ].
'jang <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	讓走	to request him to go.
'jang <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	讓位	to yield a place or seat (t'ui <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
'jang <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	讓我過去	allow me to pass.

<b>JAO<sup>2</sup> 698a</b> 食	饒 <sup>573a292a</sup>	overplus; to spare (k'uan <sup>1</sup> jao <sup>2</sup> ) S.
'jao <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	饒過數次	forgiven several times (pai <sup>2</sup> jao <sup>2</sup> ).
'jao <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	饒了他	forgive him (shê <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> ).



jao²-liao³-wo³-pa⁴	饒了我罷	forgive me! (k'uan¹ tai⁴).
jao²-ming⁴	饒命	to spare life (hsi² shên¹).
jao²-ni²-chê⁴-tz'ü⁴	饒你這次	let you off this time.
jao²-shu⁴	饒恕	to forgive (ch'iu² jao², shê⁴ mien³).
jao²-t'a¹-i¹-tun⁴	饒他一頓	to accept a meal from him (i¹ tun⁴ fan⁴).
jao²-t'ou²	饒頭	overplus, supplementary (yü² shêng⁴).

<b>JA0³ 698a</b> 手才	擾	573b292c	to give trouble; confusion (sao¹ jao³.
jao³-hai⁴	擾害		to disturb, to throw into confusion.
jao³-hai⁴-li²-min²	擾害黎民		to disturb the people (yao² tung⁴).
jao³-lian⁴	擾亂		to stir up confusion or disorder
jao³-lian⁴-chih⁴-an¹	擾亂治安		to disturb the peace. [(chiao³ hun⁴.

<b>JA0⁴ 697c</b> 走	遶	573a292c	to go about or around, to wind.
jao⁴-cho²-tsou³	遶着走		to go round (ch'ao¹ cho² chin⁴ tsou³).
jao⁴-k'ou³-ling⁴	遶口令		rigmaroles, catch talk, jingles.
jao⁴-pu⁴-kuo⁴-ch'ü⁴	遶不過去		cannot be evaded by detour:
jao⁴-wan¹-'rh²	遶彎兒		to go round a corner (kuai³ wan¹).
jao⁴-yüan³	遶遠		a long way round (lu⁴ yüan³).
jao⁴ 697b	糸	繞	572c292c
jao⁴-chu⁴	繞住		to wind silk (same as 遶).
jao⁴-i¹-tz'u⁴	繞一次		to stop by tying.
			to go round once.

<b>JÊ³ 707c</b> 心	惹	581b293a	to stimulate, to induce (chi¹ li⁴).
jê³-ch'í⁴	惹氣		to excite anger (shêng¹ ch'í⁴).
jê³-cho²	惹着		hiccoughing; aggravating.
jê³-ch'ou²-jên²	惹仇人		to make enemies (chich² yüan¹).
jê³-ch'u²-shih⁴-fei¹	惹出是非		made a scandal.
jê³-ch'u¹-shih⁴	惹出事(來)		to provoke something unpleasant.
jê³-ch'u¹-shih⁴-lai²	惹出事來		same. [(t'ao³ jên² hsien²).
jê³-hsien²	惹嫌		to provoke dislike or suspicion
jê³-huo³-shao¹-shên¹	惹火燒身		to stir up fire and burn one's self.
jê³-huo⁴	惹禍		to bring calamities on one's self
jê³-huo⁴-chao¹-tsay¹	惹禍招災		same. [(tzü⁴ tso⁴ yeh⁴).
jê³-jên²-hsiao¹	惹人笑		to cause people to laugh.
jê³-luan⁴-êrh²	惹亂兒		to get one's self into trouble.
jê³-jên²-ma⁴	惹人罵		provoke people to revile.
jê³-nao³	惹惱		to provoke to anger (ch'o⁴ nu⁴).
jê³-nu⁴	惹怒		same (chao¹ jê³).
jê³-nu⁴-ch'í³	惹不起		cannot afford to irritate.
jê³-pu⁴-tê²	惹不得		better not provoke him.
jê³-shih⁴-fei¹	惹是非		to stir up mischief (t'iao² so¹).

jê <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> jê <sup>6</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	惹他不起 惹厭	dare not provoke him. (kan <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>1</sup> ). to provoke dislike.
<b>JĒ<sup>1</sup> 708b</b> 火 𤇀 熱 熱 <sup>581c293a</sup>	熱腸 熱腸腸的 熱車 熱誠 熱氣 熱氣爐 熱氣騰騰 熱酒 熱決 熱河 熱心 熱血 熱血派 熱呼呼的 熱渾身汗 熱鬧 熱病 熱殺人 熱水 熱死人 熱帶 熱騰騰的 熱天 熱度	warm, ardent (wên <sup>1</sup> , nuan <sup>3</sup> ). affectionate (ch'in <sup>1</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> , tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ). quite eager, yearning (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ). a smart cart (chiao <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ). zealous, ardent zeal. steam, hot vapour (chêng <sup>1</sup> ). hot-air furnace (ti <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ). hot air ascends (t'êng <sup>2</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ). hot wine (shao <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ). immediate execution of criminal. Jehol, an Imperial Summer Palace. affectionate; zealous (ai <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ). enthusiastic. enthusiasts. quite warm, comfortable (nuan <sup>3</sup> ). heated till in a big sweat (ch'u <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ). noise, bustle, clamour (hsüan <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ). fever (shao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ). unbearably hot (tsao <sup>4</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ). hot water. unbearably hot. torrid zone, tropics. steaming hot (mên <sup>4</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> , chêng <sup>1</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ). hot weather (fu <sup>2</sup> tien <sup>1</sup> ). temperature (han <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>JĒN<sup>2</sup> 702b</b> 人 亼 人 <sup>577a386a</sup>	人家 人強馬壯 人間 人情 人權 人羣 人中 人中黃 人中白 人種 人種偏見 人犯	human beings, a man. M.125. Rad.9. human beings, families, the people. troops in excellent condition (also mankind (fan <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ). [fig.] the human feelings; kindness; a rights of man. [present- society (shê <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ). the raphis, middle of upper lip. a kind of medicine (excrement). medicine (urine) (niao <sup>4</sup> ). human race, a race. race prejudice N. a criminal (ch'in <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
jên <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> [chuang <sup>4</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>		
jên <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup> -p'ien <sup>1</sup> -		
jên <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup> [chien <sup>4</sup>		

jĕn²-fan⁴-tsu³	人販子	a dealer in children.
jĕn²-ho³	人和	popular; a favourite.
jĕn²-hsiang⁴	人像	a likeness (chao⁴ hsiang⁴).
jĕn²-hsin¹-pu⁴-tsu²	人心不足	man's heart is never satisfied (t'an³
jĕn²-hsing²-pien⁴-tao⁴	人行便道	side walk. [hsin¹)-
jĕn²-hsiung¹	人熊	a bear (hsiung¹ jĕn²).
jĕn²-jĕn²	人人	all men, everybody (ta⁴ chia¹).
jĕn²-jĕn²-tu¹-yu³	人人都有	all have (chieh¹ shih⁴):
jĕn²-ko³	人格	personality, talent; manhood.
jĕn²-k'o⁴	人客	a visitor, a guest (k'o⁴ lü³).
jĕn²-k'ou³	人口	persons, human beings.
jĕn²-k'un⁴-ma³-fa²	人困馬乏	troops utterly worn out (also fig).
jĕn²-lao³-hsi¹-tsu³	人老惜子	the old dote on their offspring.
jĕn²-lei⁴	人類	mankind (chung⁴ shêng¹).
jĕn²-li²	人力	human strength or ability (li² liang⁴-
jĕn²-li²-ch'ê¹	人力車	jinricksha (tung¹ yang² ch'ê¹).
jĕn²-lün²	人倫	the five relations of mankind (wu³).
jĕn²-ma³	人馬	man and horse, troops generally.
jĕn²-man³-wei³-huan⁴	人滿爲患	over-population. [mao⁴)-
jĕn²-mao⁴	人貌	the human countenance (hsiang⁴-
jĕn²-ming⁴ [t'ien¹	人命	a human life, a case of life and death.
jĕn²-ming⁴-kuan¹-	人命關天	a man's life is in the care of Heaven.
jĕn²-p'in²-chih⁴-tuan²	人貧志短	when poor, resolution fails (a pro-
jĕn²-p'in³	人品	a person's conduct or manner. [verb)-
jĕn²-p'in³-tuan¹-fang¹	人品端方	conduct upright (tuan¹, chêng⁴).
jĕn²-shĕn¹	人身	a man's body (shĕn¹ t'i³).
jĕn²-shĕn¹	人參	ginseng (medicine).
jĕn²-shĕn²	人神	man's spirit (ling² hun²). [hsing⁴)-
jĕn²-shih⁴	人氏	a person's place, name or family
jĕn²-shou⁴-pao³-hsien²	人壽保險	life-insurance. N:
jĕn²-tao⁴	人道	the principles of human conduct.
jĕn²-tao⁴-chü³-i²	人道主義	humanitarianism.
jĕn²-ting¹	人丁	a man (i¹ ko⁴ jĕn²). [t'ien¹ hsia⁴).
jĕn²-ting²-shih²-hou⁴	人定時候	when all the world was at rest (p'u³-
jĕn²-to¹-shih⁴-chung⁴	人多勢衆	numbers count e.g., in a fight.
jĕn²-t'ou²-ku³	人頭股	per capita.
jĕn²-ts'ai²	人才	ability, talent (ts'ai² fĕn⁴):
jĕn²-ts'ai²-liang³-	人財兩空	thief and his booty both gone (tsang¹
jĕn²-tsao⁴ [k'ung¹	人造	artificial.
jĕn²-tzū³	人子	a son of man; Christ. [jĕn² wang²).
jĕn²-wang²-chia¹-pai⁴	人亡家敗	utter ruin of a family (chia¹ p'o⁴-
jĕn²-wei²-ti¹	人爲的	artificial (t'ien¹ jan² ti¹).

jĕn²-wu⁴ 人物  
 jĕn²-ya²-tšü³ 人牙子  
 jĕn²-yen¹-ch'ou²-mi⁴ 人烟稠密  
 jĕn²-yüan² 人員  
 jĕn² 704a 人 仁 578b287a  
 jĕn²-ai⁴ 仁愛  
 jĕn²-che²-shou⁴ 仁者壽  
 jĕn²-che²-wu²-ti² 仁者無敵  
 jĕn²-chĕng⁴ 仁政  
 jĕn²-chün¹ 仁君  
 jĕn²-ĕn¹ 仁恩  
 jĕn²-'rh² 仁兒  
 jĕn²-fu⁴ 仁父  
 jĕn²-hsien⁴ 仁憲  
 jĕn²-hsin¹ 仁心  
 jĕn²-hsiung¹-ti⁴ 仁兄弟  
 jĕn²-hui⁴ 仁惠  
 jĕn²-i⁴ 仁義  
 jĕn²-i⁴-chih¹-pang¹ 仁義之邦  
 jĕn²-i⁴-li³-chih⁴-hsin¹ 仁義禮智信  
 jĕn²-i⁴-liang³-ch'üan² 仁義兩全  
 jĕn²-i⁴-lien²-ch'ih³ 仁義廉恥  
 jĕn²-min² 仁民  
 jĕn²-tĕ² 仁德  
 jĕn²-tzŭ³ 仁子  
 jĕn²-tz'ü² 仁慈  
 jĕn²-tz'ü²-kuang²-ta⁴ 仁慈廣大  
 jĕn²-wĕn² 仁聞  
 jĕn²-yen³ 仁研  
 jĕn² 700b 士 壬 575c287b

JĒN³ 699b 心 可 忍 574c287c  
 jĕn³-chi¹ 忍飢  
 jĕn³-ch'i⁴-t'un¹-shĕng¹ 忍氣吞聲  
 jĕn³-cho²-pa⁴ 忍着罷  
 jĕn³-hsin¹ 忍心  
 jĕn³-hsin¹-hai⁴-li³ 忍心害理  
 jĕn³-hsing⁴ 忍性  
 jĕn³-jĕn³-pa⁴ 忍忍罷  
 jĕn³-ju³-pao⁴-ch'ou² 忍辱報仇  
 jĕn³-li⁴ 忍力  
 jĕn³-nai⁴ 忍耐

men and all other created things,  
 a slave dealer (nu³ts'ai²). [mankind.  
 dense population.  
 official (kuan¹ yüan²).  
 humanity (po² ai⁴, tz'ü² pei¹).  
 same.  
 the benevolent man lives long.  
 the benevolent have no enemies.  
 humane government (nio⁴ min²).  
 a humane prince (ming² chün¹).  
 loving grace (ĕn¹ tien³).  
 a seed, a kernel (chung³, tzŭ³).  
 an adopted father (i⁴ fu⁴).  
 a just official; the authorities.  
 a benevolent heart (tz'ü² pei¹).  
 kind friend (mĕng² hsiung¹ ti⁴).  
 benevolence, charity (shih¹ shĕ³).  
 benevolence and justice (kung¹ i⁴).  
 a kind and just country.  
 the cardinal virtues (wu³ ch'ang²).  
 love and justice both preserved.  
 charity, justice and modesty.  
 benevolence to the people (ai⁴ min²  
 benevolence, charity. [ju² tzŭ³).  
 a seed, a kernel (jang³ tzŭ³).  
 benevolence, kindness (shih¹ shĕ³).  
 great kindness.  
 famous for benevolence (lĕ⁴ shan⁴).  
 arsenic (p'i¹ shuang¹, hsin⁴ shih²).  
 9th of the 10 天千, great, artful.

[jĕn³).  
 to bear patiently, to endure (jung²  
 to bear hunger (ai² o⁴, o⁴ ssü³).  
 to smother one's anger (lei² t'ing²  
 be patient! [chih¹ nu⁴).  
 to give way to feelings, hard-hearted.  
 to steel one's heart, and destroy  
 a patient disposition. [reason.  
 be patient! (hĕng⁴ jĕn³).  
 to endure insult in order to future  
 patience. [revenge (冤).  
 to endure, patient (nai⁴ fan²).

jĕn <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	忍不住	unable to endure (nan <sup>2</sup> jĕn <sup>3</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	忍不下去	same.
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	忍不過去	cannot be put up with (pu <sup>4</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	忍不得	unable to endure (nai <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	忍受	to endure (nai <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	忍受不住	cannot endure.
jĕn <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	忍爲高	patience is a virtue (ho <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>JĒN<sup>4</sup> 701a</b>	人任 <sup>575c289c</sup>	a trust, a post, to bear. M. 218 S.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	任期	term of office.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	任氣敢爲	very brave.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	任重	an important trust (tsé <sup>2</sup> jĕn <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	任性	determined, resolute; selfish.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -jĕn <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	任性忍爲	to act in arbitrary manner.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	任意	to indulge one's self (k'o <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	任意所爲	same (wu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	任口胡說	to talk bosh (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>	任麼	in this way (chê <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	任滿聽陞	when the term expires, wait pro-
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup> [shêng <sup>1</sup>	任免	remove bad officials. [motion.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	任命	to appoint by decree (hou <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	任命由天	fate depends on Heaven (t'ien <sup>1</sup>
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup>	任你	as you please (sui <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>3</sup> ). [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	任憑	at liberty to; to allow.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	任憑你罷	suit yourself (sui <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	任憑他說	let him talk! (yu <sup>2</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	任上	one's post (tsai <sup>4</sup> , hsieh <sup>4</sup> jĕn <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>	任甚麼	anything, no matter what. M. 218.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>1</sup>	任誰	no matter who (pu <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	任聽	to allow.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	任從	at liberty to; trusting in.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup>	任從你	do as you please (sui <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>3</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	任自意	to indulge one's self, selfish (ssü <sup>1</sup>
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	任用	use it as you like. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
jĕn <sup>4</sup> 700a	言認 <sup>575a289a</sup>	to recognise, to confess.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	認真	with diligence, to acknowledge.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	認真辦理	to act according to facts (chia <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	認真保護	give effective protection.
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	認真的辦	to take energetic action (ch'u <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	認見	to recognize (jĕn <sup>4</sup> tĕ <sup>2</sup> ).
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	認親	to be sanguine, to be certain. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
jĕn <sup>4</sup> -chun <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>	認準了	to recognise with certainty (jĕn <sup>4</sup>

jĕn<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-k'ò<sup>3</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-mìng<sup>2</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-ts'ò<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup> 698c 刀 刃 刀<sup>574a</sup>288b  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 刀 兒  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 刃 鋒 快  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup> 699a 糸 緞<sup>574b</sup>289a  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 緞 針  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup> (shên) 704c 禾 稔<sup>578c</sup>288b  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 稔 穀  
 jĕn<sup>4</sup> 68b 木 蓰 槴<sup>55a</sup>737c

**JĒNG<sup>1</sup> 705b** 手 才 扔<sup>579b</sup>291b  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup> 擲<sup>191b</sup>71c  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 擲 棄  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 擲 出 去  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 擲 去  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 擲 孩 子  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 擲 下  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 擲 開  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 擲 了 他  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-shai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 擲 骰 子  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 擲 傷  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 擲 石 頭  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 擲 掉  
 jĕng<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 擲 在 地

to admit that one deserves a fine.  
 to authorise, to approve.  
 clearly recognise. [pao<sup>3</sup>] O.  
 a grad. security for candidate (lin<sup>3</sup>).  
 to acknowledge the bill or note.  
 cannot make out for certain (chun<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot make him out (shu<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 do not recognize all the characters.  
 to acknowledge one's fault.  
 to recognise one to be a stranger.  
 to know, cognition.  
 to admit you deserve a beating  
 to know, recognise. [(ai<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 to know characters (shih<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup>).  
 make up one's mind (ting<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to apologize (p'ei<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to confess one's guilt (hsieh<sup>4</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to recognise characters.  
 the edge of a knife (i<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).  
 the edge of a knife (tao<sup>1</sup> jĕn<sup>4</sup>).  
 sharp point and edge.  
 to thread, as a needle (hsien<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to thread a needle (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 corn ears, ripe grain.  
 grain in ear, ripe grain; good crops.  
 the mulberry fruit (sang<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 [Also shên<sup>2</sup>, chên<sup>1</sup>.  
 to throw, to throw away (p'ao<sup>1</sup>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 same. See chih<sup>4</sup>. [t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to throw away, to abandon (yen<sup>4</sup>  
 thrown out. [ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 same. [hai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lose a baby by death (ying<sup>1</sup>  
 to throw down, leave behind.  
 throw away.  
 throw it away! (tiu<sup>1</sup>ch'í<sup>4</sup>, pu<sup>4</sup>yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw dice (tu<sup>3</sup>po<sup>2</sup>, chih<sup>4</sup>shai<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to wound by throwing (shang<sup>1</sup>sun<sup>2</sup>).  
 to throw stones (k'an<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to throw aside (ch'u<sup>2</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw on the ground.

**JĒNG<sup>2</sup> 705a** 人 仍<sup>579a291a</sup>  
*fēng<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>* 仍舊  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 仍舊還是  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>* 仍復  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 仍然  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>* 仍然如此  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>* 仍是不聽  
*jēng<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup>* 仍蹈前轍

**JIH<sup>4</sup> (taü) 705b** 日 日<sup>579c293b</sup>  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 日長  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 日長添線  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>* [hsien<sup>4</sup>] 日照  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>* 日積月累  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 日記簿  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>* 日期  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>* [chang<sup>3</sup>] 日起  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-tsêng<sup>1</sup>* 日見增長  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 日進日新  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>* 日進斗金  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 日久  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>* 日久年深  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 日就月將  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* [chiang<sup>2</sup>] 日出  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 日中  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>* 日耳曼  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>* 日費  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>* 日後再說  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>* 日下  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>* 日新月盛  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 日日  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 日日如是  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>* 日課  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>* 日光  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>* 日晷  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 日工  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>* 日落  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>* 日輪  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 日沒  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 日暮  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-nuan<sup>3</sup>* 日暖  
*jih<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>* 日報

forth with, as before, usual. M.263.  
 as of old, as formerly (chao<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 after all, still.  
 again, as before (chao<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 still, yet, as formerly.  
 same as before.  
 as disobedient as ever (pu<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 again treading in the old paths.

[yang<sup>2</sup>] Rad. 72.

the sun; the day. R. 75 (t'ai<sup>4</sup>  
 the days long or lengthening.  
 in long days more can be spun.  
 umbrella or parasol, sun shining.  
 gradually increasing as time goes on.  
 log-book, diary (chi<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a day, a date (hsien<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 sun-rise.  
 to increase daily (fa<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 daily renewal.  
 may a peck of gold come in daily.  
 many days, a long time (mien<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a long time (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 progressing.  
 sunrise (jih<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 noon (shang<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 Germany (tê<sup>2</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 daily expenditure (p'an<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 we will speak of it later.  
 these past few days (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
 constantly flourishing (hsing<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 every day, daily (t'ien<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>, chien<sup>4</sup>-  
 every day like this. [t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 a daily task. [(kuang<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 the light of the sun; daylight  
 a sun-dial (yin<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 work done by the day (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-  
 sunset (p'ing<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>). [kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 the sun's disc (or 面).  
 the sun sets (jih<sup>4</sup> lao<sup>4</sup>, p'ing<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>).  
 evening (before the sun sets).  
 the sun is warm (shai<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 daily paper (chu<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>).

<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	日本	Japan (tung <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).	[setting.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	日平西	the sun level with the west, the sun	the sun level with the west, the sun
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	* 日食	an eclipse of the sun (tien <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).	an eclipse of the sun (tien <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	日蝕	same (yüeh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).	same (yüeh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	日體	body of the sun.	body of the sun.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	日頭	the sun (t'ai <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).	the sun (t'ai <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	日側	the sun declining to the westward	the sun declining to the westward
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup></i> [ch'ung <sup>1</sup>	日短	the days short or shortening.	the days short or shortening.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	日子相冲	nativity characters opposed. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].	nativity characters opposed. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	日子簿	poor; difficulty in getting (kuo <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup>	poor; difficulty in getting (kuo <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup>
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup></i>	日子短	the days are short.	the days are short.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	日往月來	the flight of time (see below).	the flight of time (see below).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	日夜	day and night (chou <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).	day and night (chou <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i> [ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	日月	the sun and moon; days and months.	the sun and moon; days and months.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-</i>	日月星辰	sun, moon, and stars (san <sup>1</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).	sun, moon, and stars (san <sup>1</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	日月合璧	sun and moon in conjunction (lucky)	sun and moon in conjunction (lucky)
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup></i>	日月如梭	time flies, as the shuttle. [chi <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>	time flies, as the shuttle. [chi <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	日曜日	Sabbath, Sunday (li <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> , an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ) N.	Sabbath, Sunday (li <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> , an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ) N.
<i>jih<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	日用	daily expenditure, daily use (ching <sup>1</sup>	daily expenditure, daily use (ching <sup>1</sup>
			[fei <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>JO<sup>4</sup></b> (jê) 707a 卅 廿	若 <sup>580c296a</sup>	if, as. M. 35. 552. (t'ang <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> , shê <sup>4</sup>	if, as. M. 35. 552. (t'ang <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> , shê <sup>4</sup>
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	若干	numerous, so much (hsü <sup>3</sup> , to <sup>1</sup> ).	numerous, so much (hsü <sup>3</sup> , to <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	若干千的	very much.	very much.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	若論	if it be argued, as regards.	if it be argued, as regards.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup></i>	若乃	as to, but as to.	as to, but as to.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	若不	if not.	if not.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	若不然	if not so.	if not so.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	若不是	if it is not.	if it is not.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	若是	if, if it is.	if, if it is.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	若是不好	if it is not good.	if it is not good.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	若要	if you want.	if you want.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	若有	if there are, if you have. [jo <sup>4</sup> ).	if there are, if you have. [jo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jo<sup>4</sup></i> 708a	弱	weak, delicate, fragile (jüan <sup>3</sup> , no <sup>4</sup>	weak, delicate, fragile (jüan <sup>3</sup> , no <sup>4</sup>
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	弱質	a weak constitution, thin substance.	a weak constitution, thin substance.
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	弱肉強食	survival of the fittest (yu <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup>	survival of the fittest (yu <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup>
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	弱冠	a young man up to twenty. [lieh <sup>4</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> .	a young man up to twenty. [lieh <sup>4</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> .
<i>jo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	弱不敵強	weak unable to resist the strong.	weak unable to resist the strong.
<b>JOU<sup>2</sup></b> 709a	* 木 柔	soft, tender, pliable, gentle (wên <sup>1</sup>	soft, tender, pliable, gentle (wên <sup>1</sup>
<i>jou<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	柔和	mild, forbearing. [jou <sup>2</sup> ).	mild, forbearing. [jou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jou<sup>2</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>	柔弱	pliable, soft, flexible.	pliable, soft, flexible.

\*Note 56.



'jou <sup>2</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup>	柔軟
'jou <sup>2</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	柔軟體操
'jou <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup>	柔克鋼
'jou <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	柔毛
'jou <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	柔綿
'jou <sup>2</sup> -nên <sup>4</sup>	柔嫩
'jou <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	柔聲
'jou <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	柔術
'jou <sup>2</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>	柔順
'jou <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	柔語
'jou <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	柔遠人
'jou <sup>2</sup> 709b	手才 揉 <sup>582b294c</sup>
'jou <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	揉了
'jou <sup>2</sup> -ts'o <sup>1</sup>	揉搓
'jou <sup>2</sup> 709c	足 蹂 <sup>582c295a</sup>
'jou <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	蹂踐

<b>JOU<sup>4</sup>609corju<sup>4</sup></b>	月肉	肉 <sup>583a300b</sup>
'jou <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肉案子	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肉架子	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	肉刑	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	肉告示	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	肉蔻	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	肉桂	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	肉襪襪的	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肉瘤子	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>	肉癩	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肉包子	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	肉片	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	肉舖	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	肉身	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	肉市	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	肉絲	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -té <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>	肉得慌	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	肉疔	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	肉頭	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	肉刺	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	肉丸子	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	肉眼	
'jou <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	肉眼凡胎	

same (hsi<sup>1</sup> juan<sup>2</sup>).  
 free hand gymnastics.  
 the soft can wear away the hard.  
 soft hair; sheeps' wool (yang<sup>2</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 easy-going, compliant (wan<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 tender.  
 passive voice.  
 art of wrestling, jujitsu.  
 yielding (juan<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 soft speech.  
 to show kindness to men from afar.  
 to rub between the hands.  
 finished, settled, manipulated.  
 to rub between the hands; to worry.  
 to tread, to stamp (tz'ü<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to trample on (chien<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup>).

[chieh<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>) Rad. 130.  
 meat, flesh espec. pork (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>),  
 a butcher's block or table (t'u<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a butcher's shop (tsai<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>). [hsing<sup>3</sup>.  
 punishments of mutilation (k'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 fig. a tattler (shuo<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>1</sup>).  
 nutmegs.  
 cinnamon (tou<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 gross, lubberly. M. 500.  
 a wen, a tumor (fên<sup>3</sup> tz'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 the flesh creeps.  
 meat dumpling (pien<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a slice or slices of meat.  
 a butcher's shop. [hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 the human body (shên<sup>1</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>, ling<sup>2</sup>.  
 a meat market, shambles.  
 shreds of lean meat.  
 lazy, lifeless (lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>). [ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).  
 an ulcer, a chancre (yang<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>.  
 male adulterer (chien<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup>).  
 a corn on foot (chi<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 meat balls.  
 fig. dull sighted, blind (abusive).  
 a mortal man. [(hsia<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).

JU <sup>2</sup> 716c	女	如 <sup>583c297a</sup>	if, as, like (jo <sup>4</sup> , chia <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ). M. 381.
ju <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>		如膠似漆	inseparably joined together (fig.).
ju <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		如今	now, at present (hsien <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		如今的人	men of the present day.
ju <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>		如初	as at first, as before. [yao <sup>4</sup> ].
ju <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		如法泡製	correctly concocted (drugs) (p'ei <sup>4</sup>
ju <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		如何	how? (ho <sup>2</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		如何是好	how will it do?
ju <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		如心	according to one's mind (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>		如兄	like an elder brother (ko <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		如話而成	no sooner said than done.
ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		如意	agreeable to one's wishes; a sceptre.
ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		如意草	trefoil, clover, shamrock.
ju <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		如然	if, if it is, etc. cf. jo <sup>4</sup> 若.
ju <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		如日之升	like the rising of the sun to the
ju <sup>2</sup> -jo <sup>2</sup>		如若	if, as if, like as. [zenith (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> .
ju <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>		如故	as before.
ju <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		如官如府	perfectly satisfactory (t'o <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>		如果	if indeed, in case. [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
ju <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -fo <sup>2</sup>		如來佛	an honorary title of a Buddha (shih <sup>4</sup>
ju <sup>2</sup> mêng <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>3</sup>		如夢初醒	as if recently awakened from a dream.
ju <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>		如命	according to order (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		如是	thus, so (ju <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> .
ju <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup>		如式而行	to do according to pattern (yang <sup>4</sup>
ju <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		如數給他	give him according to the number.
ju <sup>2</sup> -t'ang <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup>		如湯潑雪	like water spilt in snow.
ju <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		如弟	like a younger brother (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		如在其上	as if upon it.
ju <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>		如同	like (hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>		如此	thus, as this, in this manner. [be well.
ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		如此方好	in this manner, and then it will
ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		如此看來	thus we see (yu <sup>2</sup> tz'u <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> che <sup>3</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		如此辦理	managed thus. [(shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> hêng <sup>2</sup>		如月之恆	like the steadfastness of the moon
ju <sup>2</sup> 713a	人	儒 <sup>585b297c</sup>	learned, a scholars, a Confucianist.
ju <sup>2</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>		儒者	men of the learned professions.
ju <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		儒家	scholar; Confucianists.
ju <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>		儒教	Confucianism (shêng <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup>		儒教之首	Confucius (k'ung <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>		儒學	Director of studies (in a hsien).
ju <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		儒學老師	same O.
ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		儒醫	a learned physician (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).

ju <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	儒人	men of the learned professions
ju <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	儒冠儒服	fig. settled down. [generally-
ju <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	儒士	learned man. [(san <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> )-
ju <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	儒釋道	Confucianism, Buddhism, & Taoism
ju <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	儒雅	learned, elegant (po <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
ju <sup>2</sup> 712c	卅 茹	roots S.
<b>JU<sup>3</sup> 715b</b>	<b>乙 乳</b> <sup>587b298b</sup>	milk; the breasts; to suckle.
ju <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	乳汁	milk (nai <sup>3</sup> ).
ju <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	乳金	liquid gold.
ju <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	乳疽	cancer of the breast.
ju <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	乳哺	to give the breast, to suckle.
ju <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	乳香	olibanum, frankincense.
ju <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	乳名	name given a few days after birth.
ju <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	乳母	a wet-nurse, a foster-mother.
ju <sup>3</sup> -nai <sup>3</sup>	乳孀	the breast; milk.
ju <sup>3</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	乳娘	a wet-nurse (nai <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
ju <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	乳媪	same.
ju <sup>3</sup> 710c	水 ㄩ 汝 <sup>583c298c</sup>	you, your (êrh <sup>3</sup> , ni <sup>3</sup> mén <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>JU<sup>4</sup> 714c</b>	<b>入 入</b> <sup>586c299a</sup>	to enter, to put in, to receive. Rad.
ju <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	入賬	receipts (chin <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ). [(k'ao <sup>3</sup> )-
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	入場	to enter the arena, to be examined
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	入場券	entrance ticket. [(hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>3</sup> )-
ju <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	入場考試	to enter the arena for examination
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -	入朝面君	to have an audience (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ts'an <sup>1</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> [chün <sup>1</sup>	入籍	to acquire citizenship (min <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	入教	to enter the church (fêng <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	入錢	receipts (chin <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	入出數目	income and expenditure.
ju <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	入去	to enter. [family. See Note 1.
ju <sup>4</sup> -chui <sup>4</sup>	入贅	to marry and live with the wife's.
ju <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	入相	door on left (theatre) (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
ju <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	入項	income (chin <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ). [chiang <sup>2</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	入學	to attain the first grade B. A. O.
ju <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	入華	to invade or enter China.
ju <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup>	入膏肓	disease has reached fatal stage.
ju <sup>4</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	入考	to be examined for a degree.
ju <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	入閣拜相	to be at court O.
ju <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	入口貨	imports (ch'u <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
ju <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	入口稅	import duty.
ju <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	入寇	to invade (of rebels).

[11.

<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	入官
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup></i>	入款
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	入裏面
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup></i>	入殮
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	入門
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	入幕
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	入內地
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>	入泮
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	入不進去
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>hsiu<sup>1</sup>hsing<sup>3</sup></i>	入山修行
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>2</sup></i>	入上個名
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	入聲
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	入水式
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	入在心裏
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup></i>	入在內
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	入味
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	入伍
<i>ju<sup>4</sup> 714a</i>	辰辱 <sup>386a299c</sup>
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	辱賤人
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	辱親
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	辱國
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>	辱罵
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	辱沒了他
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	辱身
<i>ju<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 714c</i>	衣褥 <sup>586b300a</sup>
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	褥套
<i>ju<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	褥墊

<b>JUAN<sup>3</sup> 716c</b>	車
<i>juan<sup>3</sup></i>	軟 <sup>588a305b</sup>
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	軟怯
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	軟和和的
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	軟心的人
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>	軟弱
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	軟肋
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	軟簾紙
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	軟簾子
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	軟帽子
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	軟煤
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>-tsü<sup>3</sup></i>	軟棚子
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>1</sup></i>	軟梯
<i>juan<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	軟硬

to be confiscated, to enter official receipts. [life.]  
to go inside or within. [(ch'êng<sup>3</sup>).  
to put the body in the coffin  
to enter a door; to commence study.  
a secretary (tso<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
to go into the interior.  
to gain the degree of *hsiu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup> O*.  
cannot enter (chin<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
to go to the mountains and be a  
to enter one's name. [hermit.  
the entering tone (p'ing<sup>2</sup> tsé<sup>4</sup>).  
ceremony of ship-launching.  
to enter the heart.  
put it within.  
interested, appreciative (tzü<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
to enlist (mu<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
to insult, to shame (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
to disgrace a person (shih<sup>1</sup> ch'ung<sup>3</sup>).  
to disgrace one's parents (fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
disgrace one's country (pên<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
to insult and revile (ling<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
put him to utter shame.  
to disgrace one's self (tiu<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
a mattress, a mat. [(pei<sup>4</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
a bed-bag (used when travelling)  
a cushion, a pad (tso<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).

soft, flexible, yielding, weak (ying<sup>4</sup>).  
same (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
timid, weak (fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
quite soft, yielding (jou<sup>2</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>).  
soft hearted.  
weak, feeble (no<sup>4</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
the floating ribs (lei<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
a kind of writing paper.  
a flexible door-screen (mên<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>  
soft hat. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
coal made of coal dust and clay.  
barber's sheds, places for boys, etc.  
a rope ladder (t'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [catamites.  
soft and hard (kang<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>4</sup>).

*juan<sup>3</sup>ying<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>* 軟硬不吃

cross-grained (person)(wan<sup>2</sup>kêng<sup>3</sup>).

**JUI<sup>3</sup> 717b** 艸 廿 { 藥<sup>589a301b</sup>  
*jui<sup>3</sup>* 蕊  
*jui<sup>3</sup>* 蕊  
*jui<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>* 蕊榜  
*jui<sup>3</sup> 717b* 廿 丙

petals, centre of a flower.  
 same (hua<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (hua<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a list of chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> graduates O.  
 budding S.

**JUI<sup>4</sup> 717c** 玉 瑞<sup>589b782b</sup>  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 瑞氣  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>ch'ien<sup>1</sup>i'iao<sup>2</sup>* 瑞氣千條  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup>* 瑞雪  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 瑞日  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 瑞國  
*jui<sup>4</sup> 718a* 金 銳<sup>589b302b</sup>  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 銳氣  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 銳利  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>3</sup>* 銳敏  
*jui<sup>4</sup> 718a* 目 覷 睿<sup>589c301c</sup>  
*jui<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 睿智

an auspicious omen, also shui<sup>4</sup>(hsing<sup>4</sup> same (chi<sup>2</sup>). [fu<sup>2</sup>, chao<sup>4</sup>).  
 glowing rays, e. g., of setting sun.  
 seasonable snow (hsia<sup>4</sup> hsüeh<sup>3</sup>).  
 an auspicious day; good weather  
 Sweden (瑞典). [(chi<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a pointed weapon; sharp, valiant.  
 valour (hao<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 sharp, pointed (li<sup>4</sup>, k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 acute, vigorous, sharp (min<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 wise, shrewd (chih<sup>4</sup>).  
 intuitive wisdom (ts'ung<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).

**JUN<sup>4</sup> 718b** 門 閏<sup>589c302a</sup>  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 閏指  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 閏日  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 閏兩個月  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 閏時  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>* 閏歲  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 閏月  
*jun<sup>4</sup> 718b* 水 斗 潤<sup>590a302b</sup>  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>* 潤澤  
*jun<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>* 潤雨

an intercalary month; extra.  
 six-fingered, an additional finger.  
 intercalary day.  
 to intercalate two months.  
 intercalary time.  
 an intercalary year.  
 an intercalary month.  
 moist, to moisten (ên<sup>1</sup> tsé<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (shih<sup>1</sup> jun<sup>4</sup>).  
 to moisten with rain (lin<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).

**JUNG<sup>2</sup> 719b** 木 榮<sup>590c1146b</sup>  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>* 榮寵  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>* 榮華  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>kuei<sup>4</sup>* 榮華富貴  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 榮華樹  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>* 榮辱  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>* 榮光  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>* 榮歸  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 榮名  
*jung<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>* 榮典

honor, glory; gay, brilliant S.  
 to love, to honour (ên<sup>1</sup> ch'ung<sup>3</sup>).  
 splendid, glorious (ts'an<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>4</sup>).  
 splendour, riches, and honours.  
 name of a beautiful flowering tree.  
 honour and disgrace (ling<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
 splendour, glorious (kuang<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to retire honorably from public life.  
 a glorious name (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 decoration bestowed. N.

<i>jung<sup>2</sup>tsung<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>4</sup>tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	榮宗耀祖	to do honor to one's ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> glory, honour. [tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	榮威	
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	榮耀	brilliant, splendid glory.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup> 720a</i>	戈 戎 <sup>591b303a</sup>	weapon; military S. (wu <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	戎裝	military clothing, equipments.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	戎服	military clothing (hao <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	戎行	the army, the ranks (chün <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	戎衣	military clothes. [hang <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	戎兵	military weapons (ping <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	戎伍	the ranks, the army (tui <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup> 720c</i>	糸 絨 <sup>591c303b</sup>	silk floss, down, wool.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	絨線	woollen yarn.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	絨花	silk embroidered flowers.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	絨花樹	silk tree (acacia).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	絨毛	wool (yang <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ). [etc.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	絨綿布	woollen and cotton mixtures, lustres,
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	絨毯子	woollen rug.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	絨字	characters made of velvet.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup> 720b</i>	手 毯 <sup>591c303c</sup>	felt, fine soft hair (chan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	毯氈子	felt rugs.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	毯鞋	felt shoes.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	毯帽	felt hats. [See <i>jung<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>jung<sup>2</sup> 721a</i>	宀 容 <sup>592a1146c</sup>	to bear, the countenance, aspect.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	容止	carriage, address, behaviour.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	容像	a portrait (chao <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	容易	easy (chien <sup>1</sup> nai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup></i>	容讓	polite, complaisant, yielding (yu <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	容人之量	capacity for bearing with others.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	容人的過	to forgive people's faults (pao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup></i>	容忍	to endure, to tolerate (jen <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	容留	to allow to remain.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	容貌	figure, countenance (chuang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>	容納	to receive and contain, to endure.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	容稟	to allow to petition (ti <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	容不下	not large enough to hold it. [shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	容恕	to forgive, to pardon (shê <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> , jao <sup>2</sup>
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	容體	a person's figure and manner (hsiang <sup>4</sup>
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	容我幾天	grant me a few days. [mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	容顏	the countenance (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup> 722a</i>	木 榕 <sup>592c1147a</sup>	the bastard banyan.
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	榕城	Foochow (fu <sup>2</sup> chow <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	榕樹	banyan tree.

<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> 722a	金 鎔 <sup>593a1147a</sup>	to mould, to smelt.
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	鎔化	to melt metal (chu <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> 722b	虫 融 <sup>593b1147b</sup>	to blend. Also <i>yung</i> <sup>2</sup> S.
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	融和	mixed together.
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	融化	to melt, destroy. [understood.
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup>	融會貫通	brought together and thoroughly
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> 722a	艸 廿 蓉 <sup>593a1147a</sup>	African marigold (fu <sup>2</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>jung</i> <sup>2</sup> 719a	廿 茸 <sup>590b304a</sup>	tender; horn; thick (lu <sup>4</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>JUNG</b> <sup>3</sup> 722c → 冗	冗 <sup>593b304b</sup>	business; scattered.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	冗費	extra expenditure (hua <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	冗官	officers off duty or not employed.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	冗吏	same (hou <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	冗兵	extra troops.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	冗食	sinecures.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup>	冗食之員	officers who hold sinecures.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> tsa <sup>2</sup>	冗雜	confused, scattered.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> 722c 毛 毳 毳	毳 <sup>593c303c</sup>	down, fur
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	毳雞	a chicken (fledgling) (ch'u <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	毳毛	fine soft hair, down, fur.
<i>jung</i> <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	毳羽	down.

<b>KA</b> <sup>1</sup> 723a	口 嘎 <sup>593a357c</sup>	[etc. (or k'a). noise of chirping birds, laughter,
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	嘎吱一聲	there was a crash (hua <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> i. s.).
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -ka <sup>1</sup>	嘎嘎	imitation of a certain sound.
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>4</sup>	嘎謬	eccentric, queer (ku <sup>3</sup> kuai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -pêng <sup>1</sup> -ts'ui <sup>4</sup>	嘎珊瑚脆	very brittle (ts'ui <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup>	嘎○○	(used in combination following).
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	嘎拉兒	a corner, e.g., of a room (Pekingese)
<i>ka</i> <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> 756a	蛤固	severe, harsh. [(chiao <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>K'A</b> <sup>1</sup> 723a	嘎 <sup>593a957c</sup>	noise of laughter (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -k'a <sup>1</sup>	嘎嘎	same. [ch'un <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -k'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	嘎嘎的笑	a roar of laughter (hsiao <sup>4</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	嘎巴	an angle, fork of a tree (niu <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	嘎巴檔	fork of the trousers (k'u <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -tsa <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	嘎雜子	cross-grained man; bastard.
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> (ch'ia) 144c 卜	卡 <sup>118b940b</sup>	a pass, a barrier, a guard house.
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	卡房	a guard-house (kuan <sup>1</sup> ch'ia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	卡路	an important pass.
<i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	卡倫	a Customs' barrier (Manchoo).

k'a<sup>1</sup> (or ha) 169a 口 哈<sup>386a218a</sup>  
 k'a<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 哈喇

sound of laughter.  
 broad-cloth (ha<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup>, ta<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>2</sup>).

**KAI<sup>1</sup> 723c** 言 該<sup>594b306a</sup>  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup> 該斬  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 該賬的  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 該錢  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 該錢不還  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> [huan<sup>2</sup>] 該欠  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 該著  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 該然  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 該班  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup> 該不該  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 該部議處  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup> 該部議奏  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 該殺的  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 該死  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 該打  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 該打就打  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 該大臣  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 該他如此  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 該他的  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>shao<sup>3</sup> 該多少  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 該當  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 該當何罪  
 kai<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup> 該應

to owe; ought, right (ying<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 ought to be beheaded (chan<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 a debtor (chai<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to owe money (ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 refusing to pay your debts.  
 to owe.  
 ought, right, proper; owing, to owe.  
 same (i<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 one's turn on duty (lun<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>).  
 should you or not? [settle case-  
 let the said Board consult and  
 let the said Board consult and  
 ought to die, useless. [report-  
 he deserves death.  
 deserves a beating (ai<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 merits a beating and gets it.  
 the said high official (doc.).  
 thus is his fate (ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 to owe him.  
 how much is owing?  
 ought, should, it is my duty (polite).  
 what penalty should be given?  
 ought (ying<sup>1</sup> kai<sup>1</sup>).

[(kêng<sup>1</sup> kai<sup>3</sup>).

**KAI<sup>3</sup> 724b** 支 改<sup>595a307a</sup>  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 改朝換帝  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 改正  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 改期  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 改嫁  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 改制  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 改裝衣服  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 改行  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 改建  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> [chêng<sup>4</sup>] 改削  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>- 改邪歸正  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 改形  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 改換  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 改移  
 kai<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 改易

to change, to alter, to reform  
 a change of dynasty (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to reform, to correct, to alter.  
 to change the date (jih<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 to marry a second husband (êrh<sup>4</sup>  
 to change the system. [lai<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to adopt a disguise (ssü<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to change one's trade or occupation.  
 to reconstruct.  
 to amend and erase (shan<sup>1</sup> kai<sup>3</sup>).  
 to change from corrupt to right  
 to alter in appearance. [courses.  
 to change, put another in place of.  
 same.  
 same.



<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	改人	to banter a person (hsi <sup>4</sup> lung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	改日	another day, some other time. [ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> .
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	改日來	come some other day. (hou <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	改日再見	I'll see you again shortly, good bye!
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	改容	to change colour (through sickness).
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	改革	to change.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	改過	to reform, to amend (hui <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	改過自新	same (tsai <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	改良	to reform.
<i>hai<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	改良會	Reform Society.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	改良社會	to reform society.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	改良私塾	modernized private school.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i> [hsing <sup>4</sup>	改名	to change one's name.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-</i>	改名換姓	to change name and surname.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	改惡從善	to reform (ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> an <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>	改判	amended judgment.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	改變	to change, to alter.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	改色	to change colour.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	改頭換面	to disguise one's self.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	改造	to rebuild.
<i>kai<sup>3</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	改頓	to change regular diet (i <sup>1</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).

KAI<sup>4</sup>725a 艸 廿 蓋 { 蓋<sup>595b307c</sup>

<i>kai<sup>4</sup></i>	蓋	to cover; to build S.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	蓋	same (chê <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> , yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	蓋 懲	to screen a fault (hu <sup>4</sup> tuan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 豬窩	to built a pigsty.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	蓋 兒	a cover.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 房子	build a house (hsiu <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ). [clothes.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup></i>	蓋 蓋頭	to cover the head with the bed
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	蓋 廟築塔	to build temples and rear pagodas.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	蓋 被窩	to pull up the bed clothes.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	蓋 不掩	to cover incompletely.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup></i>	蓋 上	to cover (p'u <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 上蓋	to put on the cover.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>	蓋 世之才	talents which overtop all others.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 世無雙	no match in the whole world.
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 地而來	coming on like a flood (e. g., men,
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 頂兒	to roof or cover a house. [insects).
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup></i>	蓋 頭	a bride's head-dress (mien <sup>3</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	蓋 掩了	to cover up completely, to conceal.
	蓋 印	to affix a seal.

<i>kai<sup>4</sup></i> 725c	木	槩 <sup>596a307b</sup>
<i>kai<sup>4</sup></i>		概
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>		概准行
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>		概行
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>huo<sup>4</sup>mien<sup>3</sup></i>		概行豁免
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>		概行免稅
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	[shui <sup>4</sup>	概觀
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup></i>		概括
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>		概略
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup></i>		概念
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>chun<sup>3</sup>hsing<sup>3</sup></i>		概不准行
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>4</sup></i>		概不賒賬
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>		概不施捨
<i>kai<sup>4</sup></i> 725c	一 句	丐 <sup>596a307a</sup>
<i>kai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		丐子
<i>kai<sup>4</sup></i> 728b	頁	額 <sup>598b309c</sup>

to level, collectively, generally. same (ta<sup>4</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 allowed everywhere.  
 all will answer; everywhere.  
 a general pardon (huang<sup>2</sup> ên<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> all exempted from duty. [shê<sup>4</sup>).  
 concept, idea. N.  
 generalization. N.  
 generally speaking.  
 abstraction. N.  
 will not be allowed anywhere.  
 gives credit to no one.  
 never gives charity (chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beg (t'ao<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>, yao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a beggar (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 fontanelle (t'ien<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>2</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>) or k'ai.

<b>K'AI<sup>1</sup></b> 726b	門	開 <sup>596b303a</sup>
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>		開閘
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup></i>		開齋
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>		開差
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>		開拆
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>shu<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup></i>		開拆書信
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>		開戰
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>		開張
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>		開賬
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		開車子
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup></i>		開徵
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		開成立會
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>		開襖
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		開枷
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup></i>		開講
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>		開腔
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>		開鎗
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		開錢
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		開智
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>		開禁
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>		開卷
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>		開拳
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		開船
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>		開缺
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>		開恩

to open, unloose; to begin. M. 190.  
 to open the sluice (cha<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 to break fast, i.e., cease the practice.  
 to send a runner anywhere (ch'ai<sup>1</sup>i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to break open (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to break open a letter.  
 to begin to fight (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beg (t'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to open an account (chi<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to drive cart aside to let another pass.  
 to begin collection of taxes (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> to inaugurate a society. [liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 opening at the side of coat, a gusset.  
 to release from the wooden collar.  
 to explain, to begin to expound. [hsi<sup>4</sup>  
 to begin to sing (theatre) (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 to fire, to open fire on (fang<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to give out money, to pay off (hua<sup>1</sup>  
 to open (the people's) minds. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>.  
 to remove restrictions or prohibi-  
 to begin one's studies (tu<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>1</sup> [tions.  
 to cuff, to box (ta<sup>3</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to set sail (k'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to leave a post vacant (jên<sup>4</sup>). [ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be gracious, to show favor (shih<sup>4</sup>

<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>	開發	to disperse, to distribute.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	開飯	to set forth or serve a meal ( <i>pai<sup>3</sup>fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	開方子	to write a prescription ( <i>i<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	開方便	to begin charity ( <i>shan<sup>4</sup>mên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup></i>	開放	to release, to liberate ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	開放門戶	"open door" policy. N.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	開行	to open a firm ( <i>mai<sup>3</sup>mai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	開河	to open the river (bound by frost).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	開消 (銷)	to expend, to dispose of ( <i>hua<sup>1</sup>hsiao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup>mên<sup>4</sup></i>	開心解悶	to cheer up and dispel ennui ( <i>san<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	開信	to write a letter ( <i>hsieh<sup>3</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup></i> . [ <i>mên<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	開花	an opening flower.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	開花砲	a gun which throws a shell.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	開花彈	shell, bomb ( <i>cha<sup>1</sup>tan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	開化世代	age of dawning civilization. N.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup></i>	開懷	joyful ( <i>hsi<sup>3</sup>huan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	開荒	to break up ground for cultivation.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	開會	to open a society or meeting.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-ts'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	開會詞	opening address.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	開墾地	same ( <i>kêng<sup>1</sup>chung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	開科取士	to examine and select scholars.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	開口	to open the mouth, to commence
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	開口味	appetizing ( <i>hou<sup>4</sup>wei<sup>4</sup></i> ). [speaking.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	開褲襠	child's split-pants. [of the city.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	開關	to open and shut; to open the gates
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	開光	dedication of temple with theatricals,
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	開鑿	to dig a grave ( <i>chüeh<sup>2</sup>fên<sup>3</sup></i> ). [etc.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	開弓	to draw a bow ( <i>la<sup>1</sup>kung<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>kuo<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	開國	to inaugurate a dynasty ( <i>ch'uang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>kuo<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>2</sup>hsün<sup>1</sup></i>	開國元勳	ministers who found a state. [ <i>ming<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup></i>	開闊	clear-headed, judicious ( <i>ts'ung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	開闊話	judicious words ( <i>liang<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	開列	to arrange in a row; to make out a
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	開列于後	stated in order as follows. [list of.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	開鎌	to begin to reap. [married woman.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	開臉	to shave and dress the hair as a
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	開路先鋒	to open a path in battle. [ <i>mên<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	開門	to open a door, open the door! ( <i>pi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	開蒙	to enter school for first time ( <i>ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	開幕	to open for the first time. [ <i>mêng<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	開幕之禮	opening ceremony.
<i>k'ai<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	開辦	start a new enterprise.

k'ai <sup>1</sup> -p'ang <sup>2</sup>	開嘮	to boast (k'ua <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	開包	to open a bundle, obstreperous.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	開砲	to begin cannonade (fang <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	開闢以來	from the foundation of the world.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	開不住	cannot succeed as a business.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	開不開	cannot open.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	開步走	forward march!
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	開不得	must not be opened. [(a placard).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	開鋪大吉	a lucky period for opening a shop
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	開傘	to open an umbrella (yü <sup>3</sup> san <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	開善門	to be benevolent (山門 also used).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	開市	to open a shop or market.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	開市大吉	a lucky day for opening a shop
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	開釋	to release, to let go. [or market.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	開手	to begin; to open the hand (ch'i <sup>3</sup>
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	開水	to boil water, boiling water. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>4</sup>	開鎖	to unlock, to release (so <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	開單	to make out a bill. [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup> -	開堂講道	to open a hall and preach (chiang <sup>3</sup>
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	[tao <sup>4</sup> ] 開刀	to open a knife; to kill. [forerunner.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	開道	to open a way, to clear the way;
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	開導	to explain clearly, to instruct.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	開得	able to open (k'ai <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ). [yen <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	開燈	to begin smoking opium (hsi <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup>
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	開天闢地	the creation (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> , hun <sup>4</sup>
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	開庭	to try a case at law. [tun <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	開頭	at first (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>3</sup>	開賭	to gamble, to open a den (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>	開端	the first principles (li <sup>3</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>3</sup>	開腿	to stretch the legs, at full speed.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	開通	clear-headed, judicious (ts'ung <sup>1</sup>
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -	開通風氣	to advance civilization. [ming <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	[ch'i <sup>4</sup> ] 開味	to enjoy one's self, to have an ap-
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	開藥方	to write a prescription. [petite.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	開眼	to open the eyes, to gain experience.
k'ai <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	開印	to recommence business (official)
	木	(pan <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , ya <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>K'AI<sup>3</sup></b> (ch'iai) 145c	楷	round text; a pattern, a mould.
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	楷寫	round text; to write legibly (ts'ao <sup>3</sup>
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	楷書	same. [tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>3</sup> 728b	心 ↑ 慨	generous, magnanimous (ta <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>4</sup>	慨嘆	oh, dear! what a pity! (t'an <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).

k'ai <sup>3</sup> 728a	金 鎧 <sup>598a308c</sup>	armor, mail.
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup>	鎧甲	same (k'uei <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>3</sup> 727c	凱 凱 <sup>597c308c</sup>	a victory (shêng <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -hsüan <sup>4</sup>	凱旋	to return in triumph.
k'ai <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	凱歌	a triumphal song.
<b>KAN<sup>1</sup> 728c</b>	乙 乾 <sup>598c311c</sup>	dry, dried up. See ch'ien <sup>2</sup> .
kan <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>	乾折	to substitute, e. g., presents (chê <sup>3</sup>
kan <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	乾親戚	a sort of adopted relative. [kan <sup>1</sup> ]:
kan <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	乾淨	clean, tidy (hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	乾兒子	adopted son (informal) (i <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	乾飯	dry food, i.e., rice without gravy.
kan <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	乾旱	drought (t'ien <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	乾笑	a dry (tearless) smile.
kan <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>	乾枯	withered (tiao <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	乾菓子	dried fruits. [chê <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ].
kan <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	乾禮	dry presents, i.e., money (shui <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ,
kan <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	乾糧	dry bread, or provision carried by
kan <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -sang <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	乾了嗓子	parched throat. [travellers.
kan <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	乾裂了	cracked from dryness (t'ien <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>	乾媽	an adopted mother; a procuress.
kan <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	乾娘	adopted mother.
kan <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	乾巴巴的	very dry; stern (hsien <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	乾濕	dry and wet.
kan <sup>1</sup> -tieh <sup>1</sup>	乾爹	an adopted father (informal) (i <sup>4</sup>
kan <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	乾菜	dry vegetables. [fu <sup>4</sup> ].
kan <sup>1</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	乾燥	dry, parched (pêng <sup>4</sup> ts'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>4</sup>	乾草	hay, dried millet straw (i <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	乾土	dry land.
kan <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>1</sup>	乾噁	to retch (o <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> 729c	干 干 <sup>599c309a</sup>	a shield; concern S. Rad. 51.
kan <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	干證	to depose; a witness (chien <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	干己	which concerns one's self (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>	干咎	to be guilty, to bear the guilt (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	干求	to entreat, to beg (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	干犯	to trespass, to offend (ch'o <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	干係	consequences, implication (kuan <sup>1</sup>
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	干休	to settle, to finish, to drop. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
kan <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	干戈	shields and spears (chün <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	干連	to implicate.
kan <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	干涉	implicate, interfere.
kan <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	干罪	to bear the penalty (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).

kan <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>		干預		interfere with.
kan <sup>1</sup> 732a	甘	甘	601b310c	sweet, agreeable; voluntary. Rad.
kan <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>1</sup>		甘蔗		sugar-cane (t'ang <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ). [99. S.
kan <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>		甘結		a voluntary engagement.
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	[yüan <sup>4</sup>	甘心		willingly. M. 145.
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -		甘心情願		perfectly willing (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		甘心樂意		gladly willing.
kan <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>		甘苦		sweet and bitter (suan <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup>		甘苦備嘗		to have experienced sweet and bit-
kan <sup>1</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		甘霖		seasonable rain (hsi <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ). [ter-
kan <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	*	甘露		sweet dew; favour (lu <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>		甘美		delicious, luscious.
kan <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		甘水		fresh or sweet water (t'ien <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>		甘肅		the province of Kansuh. W.I. 152.
kan <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>		甘甜		sweet (hsi <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		甘草		licorice.
kan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		甘味		a sweet flavour (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		甘言蜜語		honeyed words (ch'iao <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup>
kan <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		甘雨		refreshing rain (lin <sup>2</sup> ). [sê <sup>4</sup> ].
kan <sup>1</sup> 731a	肉月	肝	600c310c	the liver.
kan <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>		肝氣症		liver complaint.
kan <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>		肝肺		liver and lungs.
kan <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>		肝火盛		apt to get angry (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>		肝膽		the liver and gall.
kan <sup>1</sup> 732c	疔	疔	602a311b	a sort of spreading sore, venereal
kan <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		疔積		rickets, atrophy. [sores (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>		疔瘡		venereal sores, ulcers (yang <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup>
kan <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 732b	木	柑	601c311b	a kind of orange (chü <sup>3</sup> , ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> -p'ê <sup>2</sup>		柑皮		orange peel.
kan <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 730c	木	杆	600b310b	a stick, a post, a flag-staff; railings.
kan <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 731c	竹	竿	601b310b	a bamboo stick (chu <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>1</sup> 732b	水	泔	602a311b	to boil thick, slops.
kan <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -i'ung <sup>3</sup>		泔水桶		dirty water-bucket (ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>KAN<sup>3</sup> 733b</b>	心	感	602c312b	to move, to influence, to affect.
kan <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		感激		grateful (chi <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> , k'o <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		感激不盡		extremely grateful (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		感覺		feeling, sensation.
kan <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		感情		gratitude, the feelings (wang <sup>4</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
kan <sup>3</sup> -ch'o <sup>1</sup>		感觸		moved e. g. by sorrow, anger &c.

\*Note 57.

<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	感恩	to be grateful for favours.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	感恩不盡	to be everlastingly grateful.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	感恩不忘	always remembering with gratitude.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ksieh<sup>4</sup></i>	感謝	to be grateful (hsieh <sup>4</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	感化	to reform, to regenerate. N.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	感官	sense-perception.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	感力	influence (chi <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , t'ung <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	感冒	to have caught cold (fêng <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup></i>	感念	grateful. [tung <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-p'ei<sup>3</sup></i>	感佩	to gratefully remember.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	感戴無旣	inexpressibly grateful. See above.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	感德	grateful, to excite virtue. [to affect.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	感動	to move or influence the feelings,
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	感應篇	Book of Rewards and Punishments.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>3</sup></i>	感應不爽	rewards and punishments unerring.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	感孕而生	to conceive supernaturally and bear-
<i>kan<sup>3</sup> 732c</i>	支敢 <sup>602b312a</sup>	to venture, to dare. M. 374 (fang <sup>4</sup>
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	敢情	sure enough, truly. [tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	敢來	I venture to come (ch'i <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>1</sup></i>	敢攀	I venture to drag you to my house.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	敢保	willing to guarantee. [(kao <sup>1</sup> p'an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	敢是	of course, really.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	敢死隊	Dare-to-die Band (1911-12).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	敢當	I did it, I dare to do it (pu <sup>4</sup> kan <sup>3</sup>
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	敢做	I did it, I venture to do it. [tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	敢作敢爲	dares to act and to bear (for 作 also
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	敢自	of course, really (tzü <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ). [做).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	敢問	I venture to ask (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup> 731b</i>	走趕	to pursue, to endeavour to overtake.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup></i>	趕齋	(Buddhist) quickly eat (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	趕車的	a carter (chang <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	趕集	to attend a market (mai <sup>3</sup> tung <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	趕脚的	driver of hired animal, e.g., a don-
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	趕緊	quickly, at once (ma <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ). [key.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	趕進城來	to drive into the city.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	趕着羣羊	driving a flock of sheep.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>	趕逐	to drive out, to expel (nien <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup>
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	趕逐出境	driven out of the district. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	趕出城去	driven out of the city.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>3</sup></i>	趕出教外	expelled from the church.
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	趕出了	driven out (chu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	趕出寺去	an expelled priest (ho <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).

- kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 趕去 to go in pursuit.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 趕回來 to hurry back, to drive back.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 趕會 to attend a fair (kan<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup> 趕考 to go to examination (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 趕考棚 booths at examination times O.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 趕科 to attend the exams. O.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 趕快 to pursue quickly (chui<sup>1</sup> kan<sup>3</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> 趕鬼 to drive out devils (sung<sup>4</sup> sui<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 趕來趕去 driven hither and thither.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 趕路 to travel quickly (ch'u<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 趕驢的 a donkey driver.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>3</sup> 趕攏 to curry favor, to coax (pa<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 趕忙着去 to go post-haste (k'uai<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 趕明天說 speak of it to-morrow. [shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 趕不上 unable to overtake or do (nien<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 趕不上城 can't get in before closing of gates.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>4</sup> 趕不上邊 came late (wan<sup>3</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 趕上去 to pursue after (chui<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 趕到 to overtake, by the time when. M.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 趕得上 able to overtake. [421.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup> 趕早 very early on the road (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 趕賊 to pursue a thief (pu<sup>3</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup> 趕晚 to go late when travelling (tsou<sup>3</sup>  
 kan<sup>3</sup> 733a 木 橄 602b312b olive. [lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup> 橄欖 same.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 橄欖山 Mount of Olives.  
 kan<sup>3</sup> 729c 手才 擀 599b313a to roll out, as dough.  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 擀麵杖 a rolling pin.  
 kan<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 731c 木 桿 601b312c a post, a flag-staff, Num. of spears,  
 kan<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup> 桿棒 indian clubs. N. [etc.=桿.  
 KAN<sup>4</sup> 729b 干 幹 599b313b tree trunk, to manage, ability  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 幹臣 a talented minister (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 幹路 trunk line (railway).  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 幹辦 to transact, to manage.  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 幹不來 unable to manage (pan<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 幹甚麼 what are you doing? why?  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 幹事 to manage an affair, a secretary  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 幹事員 active member. [(pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 幹得來 able to manage.  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 幹營生 to work (tso<sup>4</sup> huô<sup>2</sup>).  
 kan<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 幹員 an able official (nêng<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).



- K'AN<sup>1</sup> 735b** 士 堪<sup>604a314a</sup> to bear, sustain, able for.  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>* 堪宜 fit, proper (hsiang<sup>1</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>* 堪任 adequate to sustain the post (tan<sup>1</sup>  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 堪堪的 just the thing, suitable. [tang<sup>1</sup>]-  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>* 堪可 tolerable, adequate.  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>* 堪克 same.  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>* [shêng<sup>1</sup>] 堪當 worthy of; ought to be.  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-* 堪輿先生 a geomancer (fêng<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>),  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>* 堪用 useful, serviceable (yu<sup>3</sup> yung<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
**K'AN<sup>1</sup> 736a** 刀 刊<sup>604c314a</sup> 刊 to cut, to carve, to engrave (tiao<sup>2</sup>  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>* 刊發 print, publish. [k'o<sup>4</sup>].  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>* 刊刻 to engrave, to cut (as types).  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 刊木 to fell timber; to carve wood (fa<sup>4</sup>  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>* 刊板 to cut on blocks for printing. [shu<sup>4</sup>].  
*k'an<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>* 刊字 to cut characters on wood.  
**K'AN<sup>1</sup> 736b** 龍 龕<sup>605a314c</sup> a niche for idol, a shrine.
- K'AN<sup>3</sup> 736** 土 埧 坎<sup>605b315a</sup> a pit, a snare (hsien<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup>* 坎坑 a pit, den or cave (tung<sup>4</sup>, hsüeh<sup>4</sup>),  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>* 坎坷 uneven, irregular (ts'an<sup>1</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>* 坎卦 one of the 8 diagrams (pa<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 坎宮 the north (pei<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>1</sup>).  
**K'AN<sup>3</sup> 736b** 石 砍<sup>605a315b</sup> to cut, to chop (ko<sup>1</sup>, ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>, tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 砍肩兒 a waistcoat without sleeves (pei<sup>4</sup>,  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 砍伐樹木 to cut down timber. [hsin<sup>1</sup>].  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 砍下來 to cut down.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>* 砍快 prompt, peremptory (kan<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>* 砍了一下 gave a cut (tao<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* 砍腦袋 decapitate (chan<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 砍破了 cut open (p'ou<sup>3</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 砍不開 cannot cut open.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 砍不動 unable to cut.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 砍樹 to cut down a tree (fa<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 砍死 to cut down and kill.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 砍他一刀 give him a cut with a knife.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 砍得動 able to cut. [shih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
**K'AN<sup>3</sup> 736b** 手 才 坎<sup>605a315b</sup> to strike, or throw stones at (jêng<sup>1</sup>  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>* 坎狗 throw a stone at a dog.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>* 坎破喇 smashed (tsa<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>4</sup> la<sup>1</sup>).  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>* 坎他一磚 hurl a brick at it. [lan<sup>2</sup>].  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>(chien<sup>3</sup>)561a* 木 檻 a sort of cage cart for prisoners.  
*k'an<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>* 檻車

k'an <sup>3</sup> 737a	人 侃 605c315a	straightforward speech (chien <sup>3</sup>
k'an <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>3</sup>	侃侃	same. [chih <sup>2</sup> , kêng <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ].
k'an <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	侃言	same.
k'an <sup>3</sup> 474c	關	S.
<b>K'AN<sup>4</sup> 734a</b> 目 翰 看 603b316b		to look (1 & 4 tones) (kuan <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ,
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	看茶來	get tea. [ch'iao <sup>2</sup> , ch'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	看機會	seize an opportunity (ch'ên <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	看起來	judging from appearance. [hui <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -kou <sup>3</sup>	看家狗	a watch-dog.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	看街的	a policeman (hsün <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> , ching <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	看見	to see (kuan <sup>1</sup> , shih <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	看見過	seen (mu <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [nu <sup>2</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	看錢鬼	a miser (shou <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> , k'an <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	看輕了	to esteem lightly (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	看着容易	is easy to look at. [(sui <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	看着辦	to act according to circumstances
k'an <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	看着東西	guarding the things. [(k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	看卷子	inspector of essays at examinations
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chun <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	看準了	to be correct in judging (i <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> [ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	看中	pleased with, prefer (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> -	看風駛船	to sail according to the wind. [yü <sup>2</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	看風水	to exercise the geomantic art (k'an <sup>1</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	看孩子	to take care of a child.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	看戲	to look at theatricals (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	看相的	physiognomist.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	看護婦	hospital matron, sick nurse.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup>	看護小孩	nurse for children.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	看花	to look at flowers.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -t'ao <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup>	看貨討價	pay according to quality of goods.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	看一看	take a look (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	看熱鬧	to look at any bustle, gaiety, etc.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	看人設話	adapt yourself to listener.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	看顧	to look after, to take care of (chüan <sup>4</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	看官	gentle reader! [ku <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	看管	to look after, to manage (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	看慣了	used to seeing (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	看光景	act according to circumstance (sui <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	看過	seen (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ), [chi <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	看了看	to look again and again.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	看門的	a gatekeeper, a porter (pa <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	看明白	to see clearly.

k'an <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	看脈	to feel the pulse (hao <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> , p'ing <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	看班官	a lock-up keeper (pan <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ). [mo <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	看病	to attend to a case of illness (ch'iao <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>3</sup>	看病的人	doctors; patients (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ). [ping <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	看破	to see through an affair. [mou <sup>2</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup>	看破機關	to see through the trick (chi <sup>4</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> hung <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	看破紅塵	to see through the vanity of this
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	看不起	to despise-(miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [world.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	看不見	unable to see, invisible.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup>	看不清楚	cannot see clearly (ma <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	看不出	illegible, can't make out. [tung <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> .
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	看不明白	cannot understand (a book) (pu <sup>4</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	看不到底	can't see to the bottom. [jên <sup>2</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>3</sup>	看不得	not fit to be seen (chien <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup>
k'an <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	看不透	can't see through, or to the bottom.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	看柿	the tomato (fan <sup>1</sup> ch'ich <sup>2</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	看勢作事	to act as the circumstances require.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	看守	to keep guard, to look after (pa <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> .
k'an <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	看書	to read books (tu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> , kung <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>1</sup> -hiao <sup>3</sup>	看呆了	lost in admiration (ch'a <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	看待	to treat (well or ill), to behave to.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	看得見	able to see, visible (wang <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>1</sup>	看得癡呆	lost in admiration (ch'u <sup>1</sup> c'hi <sup>2</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	看得出	able to see.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	看得來	to discover; legible.
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	看的真	seen clearly (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	看頭	something worth seeing (k'o <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> .
k'an <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	看透	to see through (k'an <sup>4</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -nu <sup>2</sup>	看財奴	miserly, a miser (shou <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	看完了	finished seeing. [pai <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ].
k'an <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	看望	to visit, to interview (hui <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ,
k'an <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup> -tzŭ <sup>3</sup>	看屋子	to guard the room (hu <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
k'an <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	看押	to look after, to keep in custody.
k'an <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	看押起來	same (tso <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	看眼	to be a spectator (kuan <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	看塋地	to select site for grave (geomancy)
k'an <sup>4</sup> 735c	力 勘	investigate (yen <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ). [(fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> .
k'an <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> mou <sup>4</sup>	勘丈地畝	to measure land (chang <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
k'an <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	勘風水	geomancy (k'an <sup>1</sup> yŭ <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).

**KANG<sup>1</sup> 738b 刀 可** 剛 606c318b  
kang<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 剛正

hard, firm; recently (ying<sup>4</sup>).  
firmness, resolution, fortitude.

<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	剛強	violent, brutal, headstrong (pao <sup>4</sup>
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	剛直	straightforward, upright. [nio <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	剛志	firmness, resolution (chih <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	剛至	that very moment arrived.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	剛去	just gone (chiang <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup></i>	剛柔	hard and soft; firm and yielding.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup></i>	剛剛	just now. M. 161. (chiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	剛剛用	just enough for use.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	剛過了	just passed by.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	剛來	just come (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	剛烈	overbearing (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ). [p'i <sup>2</sup> ]-
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	剛暴	brutal obstinacy, overbearing (tiao <sup>1</sup>
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	剛復自用	stubborn and self-opinioned (wan <sup>2</sup>
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	剛大	firmness, resolution. [kêng <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	剛到	just arrived.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	剛纔	just now, but a moment ago. M.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	剛纔來了	just come (fang <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ). [161.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	剛纔到了	same.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	剛子油	croton oil (pa <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup></i>	剛硬	headstrong, obstinate (ku <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	剛勇	brave, determined (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup> 738c</i>	糸 綱 607b319c	the large cord of a net; to regulate..
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	綱常	moral obligations (san <sup>1</sup> kang <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup>
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	綱紀	laws, principles, to control. [ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ..
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	綱鑑	history (shih <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> , t'ung <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	綱琴	piano (fêng <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	綱領	a bond, a connecting idea.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	綱目	a general outline, a head.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup> 739a</i>	金 鋼 607b319b	steel (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>wên<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鋼甲蚊子	"mosquito" gunboats (ping <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ..
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	鋼版	steel engraving.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	鋼筆畫	pen and ink sketch, etching.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	鋼筆頭	steel pen.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	鋼筆	steel pens (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	鋼刀	a steel knife.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	鋼條	a bar of steel (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-tsuan<sup>4</sup></i>	鋼鑽	a steel drill.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	鋼眼	eye for drawing out wire.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup> 737c</i>	缶 缸 606a319a	a large earthen vessel, a vat (shui <sup>3</sup>
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	缸一口	one vat (t'ung <sup>3</sup> ). [kang <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup></i>	缸蓋	a vat cover.
<i>kang<sup>1</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	缸盆	vats and basins.

- kang<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 缸瓦市 a mart for vats and tiles.  
*kang<sup>1</sup>-wêng<sup>4</sup>* 缸甕 a vat.  
*kung<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>* 缸窰 a kiln for burning vats.  
*kang<sup>1</sup> 738a* 肉月 肛<sup>606b319b</sup> the rectum, the anus.  
*kang<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 肛門 same (p'í<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).
- KANG<sup>3</sup> 738b** 山 崗<sup>606c318a</sup> the ridge or top of a mountain, a mound (shan<sup>1</sup>).  
**KANG<sup>4</sup> 738a** 木 榦<sup>606b569b</sup> a trunk, a pole.  
*kang<sup>4</sup>* 杠<sup>606a319a</sup> same. (See *k'ang<sup>2</sup>*).  
*kang<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>* 杠橋梁 a small bridge (i<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
*kang<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>* 杠房 funeral paraphernalia shop (pin<sup>4</sup>).  
*kang<sup>4</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>* 杠杠 to carry on a pole (by two men).  
*kang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 杠不動 unable to carry or move.  
*kang<sup>4</sup> 653a* 虫 虹<sup>536b</sup> the rainbow. (Also *kung*, *chiang*, the rainbow came out. [*hung*]).  
*kang<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 虹出來了 to temper steel (kang<sup>1</sup>).  
*kang<sup>4</sup> 738c* 火 燭<sup>607a319c</sup> [p'ing<sup>2</sup> an<sup>1</sup> S].  
peace, repose, comfort, strength.  
stout, hearty (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
same.  
\*the celebrated emperor K'ang-hsi.  
K'ang-hsi's dictionary. W. I. 672.  
repose, tranquillity (an<sup>1</sup> ning<sup>2</sup>).  
same (t'ai<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>). [*k'ang<sup>1</sup>*].  
the husk of grain, chaff (mai<sup>4</sup>).
- K'ANG<sup>1</sup> 739b** 广 康<sup>607c320a</sup>  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 康强  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 康健  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>* 康熙  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>* 康熙字典  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup>* 康寧  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>* 康太  
*k'ang<sup>1</sup> 739c* 米糠 糠<sup>608a320a</sup>  
手才 搥搥  
**K'ANG<sup>2</sup> 737b** 扛<sup>606a319b</sup>  
*k'ang<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 扛枷  
*k'ang<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>* 扛鋤  
*k'ang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 扛不動  
*k'ang<sup>2</sup> 739c* 心忪 慷<sup>608a320b</sup>  
*k'ang<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 慷慨義氣  
*k'ang<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>* 慷慨的很  
to carry as on shoulders (t'ai<sup>2</sup> or to wear wooden collar. [*kang<sup>1</sup>*].  
to shoulder a hoe.  
unable to carry it.  
generous, magnanimous.  
generous and patriotic (hao<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
most noble (k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>).  
to resist, to thwart, to disobey.  
to refuse to pay a debt (ch'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
to keep up the price.  
to disobey, to thwart (wei<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
to carry bags; a coolie.  
oppose official and resist arrest.  
\* A. D. 1662-1723.

<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	抗糧	to resist or evade the paying of
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup></i>	抗逆	to resist, disobey (wei <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ). [taxes.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	[tsun <sup>1</sup> 抗敵	to oppose, to resist (ti <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-</i>	抗斷不遵	oppose the decisions of the official.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup> 740c</i>	火炕 608c320c	to dry by a fire, a stove bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>1</sup></i>	炕氈	a rug on a kang.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	炕牀	to warm a bed; a warm bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	炕旱	dry weather, drought.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	炕蓆	the mat on a stove bed. [kan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	炕火	to dry or warm by a fire (pei <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	炕一炕	to dry or warm by a fire.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup></i>	炕一鋪	one kang.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	炕爐子	a heating stove.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	炕面子	top of a stove-bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>4</sup></i>	炕排牖	wainscoting of stove-bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	炕屏	four-leaved screen.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	炕布	to spread out cloth to dry.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	炕洞	the flues in a stove-bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	炕沿	the edge of a stove-bed.
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup> 740b</i>	匱 608b320c	the divan in guest room (k'o <sup>4</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup></i>	匱棹	the low table on the divan (i <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	匱牀	divan.

<b>KAO<sup>1</sup> 741a</b>	高 高 609a324a	high, eminent, good. Rad. 189 S.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>3</sup></i>	高矮	tall and short (k'ao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	高矮不等	different heights. [ming <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup></i>	高昂	rising higher, ambitious (t'ian <sup>1</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>4</sup></i>	高傲	haughty, ambitious (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	高照燈	ornamental lanterns (hua <sup>1</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	高超	to exceed others (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ). [kuei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	高價	high in price (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> , ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	高強	better and better, improving (chang <sup>3</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	高脚步	high stepping. [chin <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-tsü<sup>3</sup></i>	高脚擔子	a load tied up close to the pole.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	高翹	stilts.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	高見	your opinion (polite) (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	高親貴友	your honorable friends and relations.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	高中	to pass high on the list.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	高行	high in price (ang <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	高香	long incense sticks (i <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	高賢	an eminent person (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	高興	elated, pleased, great pleasure (lé <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	高姓	what is your name? [hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>2</sup></i>	高姓大名	what is your name and surname?
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	高一作	superior to others. [(kuei <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	高人	a tall person; an eminent person.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>wa<sup>1</sup></i>	高崗下窪	hills and valleys.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	高高的	lofty, very tall (hsi <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	高口味	extremely savoury (tzü <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup></i>	高官顯爵	your honorable rank?
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> [chüeh<sup>3</sup></i>	高貴	honorable (tsun <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	高過人頭	higher than a man's head.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	高麗	Korea (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	高麗紙	Korean paper.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	高麗人參	Korean ginseng (jên <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	高麗國	Korea (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	高粱	millet (hsiao <sup>3</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	高糧	the tall grain, i. e., millet.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	高糧酒	whiskey made from millet (shao <sup>1</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>4</sup></i>	高樓大廈	a mansion (fu <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ). [chiu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	高帽子	tall cap, i. e., great honor.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	高名	great reputation; what is your
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	高名得很	very lofty. [name?
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	高命人	a lucky man (yün <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>1</sup></i>	高攀	I have the honour of his acquaint-
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	高卑	high and low (tsun <sup>1</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ). [ance.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>man<sup>3</sup>tso<sup>4</sup></i>	高明滿座	a room full of respected friends.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	高山絕頂	very lofty mountains (shan <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> [ting<sup>3</sup></i>	高尚	superior, e. g., attainments.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	高稍稍的	quite high, lofty.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	高身量兒	tall in person (hsi <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	高升	lofty promotion (t'i <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>2</sup> . [(runners).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	高升高升	please add more wine money!
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	高聲	in a loud voice (ta <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>3</sup></i>	高聲朗誦	to read in loud clear voice. [han <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [sung<sup>4</sup></i>	高手	to forgive, a person of great ability.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	高壽	what is your age? (to elderly
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	高大	lofty. [people].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>shou<sup>3</sup></i>	高抬貴手	please overlook the offence (fig.)
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	高談	pomposity; to declaim. [(pao <sup>1</sup> hau <sup>2</sup> .
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	高堂父母	father and mother both alive.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup>liang<sup>4</sup></i>	高燈下亮	a high lamp casts its light far.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	高等	high grade.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	高等法官	Judge of Supreme Court. N. §

<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	高等小學	Intermediate school (ch <sup>4</sup> u <sup>1</sup> t'êng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	高等批評	Higher Criticism. [ai <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	高低	high and low, the height of (kao <sup>1</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	高調戲	high-noted music (ch <sup>4</sup> ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	高跳	high jump. N.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	高才	great ability (ta <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	高祖	ancestors of the 4th degree (tsu <sup>3</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>4</sup></i>	高聳	high, elevated. [tsung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	高徒	an excellent student (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	高位	a high station. [anoint.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup> 742b</i>	肉月膏	fat, lard; rich food; a plaster, to
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup></i>	膏車	to grease the cart (4th tone).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	膏恩	rich favours (hung <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup></i>	膏肥	fat, greasy.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>	膏滑	greasy, slippery (hua <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	膏火	allowance to students, money for
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	膏梁	rich food. [candles.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>chia<sup>1</sup></i>	膏梁人家	a wealthy person (fu <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	膏梁子弟	sons of a rich person (fu <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	膏露	genial dew.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	膏盲	dangerously ill, incurable
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-sao<sup>1</sup></i>	膏臊	lard (chu <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-tsé<sup>2</sup></i>	膏澤	rich, moist; rich favours.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	膏藥	plaster (for sores, etc.) (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> kao <sup>1</sup>
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	膏油	lard. [yao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kao<sup>1</sup> (tzu<sup>3</sup>) 743a</i>	羊羔	a lamb, a kid (yang <sup>2</sup> , shan <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>3</sup></i>	羔裘	a lamb-skin coat.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	羔羊	a lamb (yang <sup>2</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup> 743c</i>	米糕	cakes, steamed pudding.
<i>kao<sup>1</sup> 743a</i>	食糕	same (chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	糕乾	a pudding (made of rice-flour).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	糕餅	same (made of glutinous rice-flour).
<i>kao<sup>1</sup> 742b</i>	竹篙	bamboo pole, a pole on boats.
	禾稟	[copy.
<b>KAO<sup>3</sup> (tzu<sup>3</sup>) 742b</b>	稿	straw; draft of a document, original
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	稿案	official papers, clerk of records.
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	稿房	an office for archives.
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	稿公	a clerk of records (chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	稿書	draft of a letter, etc. (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>	稿底子	same (ta <sup>3</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>3</sup> 742a</i>	木稿	dry, rotten (tsao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>	稿枯	rotten, decayed (k'u <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).



<i>kao<sup>3</sup> 742b</i>	糸	縞 <sup>610a326a</sup>	plain white silk. [(sang <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		縞衣	white clothes; mourning clothes
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>		縞素	plain white (mourning).
<b>KAO<sup>4</sup> 743c</b>	口	告 <sup>611a326b</sup>	to tell, to inform, to announce
<i>kao<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		告成	completion. [(pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		告幾天假	to ask a few days' leave of absence.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		告假	to ask leave of absence. [Church.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chich<sup>3</sup></i>		告解	"confession" in Roman Catholic
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		告知	to inform (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>		告狀	a plaint, an indictment (k'ung <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> .
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>4</sup></i>		告竣	to announce the completion. [parents.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>		告終養	to resign in order to care of aged
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>		告謝	to return thanks (kan <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>		告休	to intimate resignation (hsieh <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup></i>		告饒	to apologize, to beg pardon.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		告人	to accuse or prosecute a person.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		告官	to bring a case before an official.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup></i>		告老還家	apply to resign on account of age.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>		告令	proclamations to the people.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>		告白	a notice, advertisement. [thing.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>		告備	to announce the completion of a
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>		告別	to take leave (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ). [nature.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>		告便	to ask leave to perform the offices of
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		告病	to report one's self sick (and resign
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		告示	a proclamation. [office).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>		告訴	to tell, to inform (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>		告訴我	tell me (pao <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>		告訟	to impeach, to accuse (ts'an <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>		告他一狀	lodge an accusation against him.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		告倒了	to carry a suit against any one.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>		告祖	to inform one's ancestors by prayer.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>		告罪	to apologize.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup></i>		告退	to retire from office (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>		告辭	to take leave; to ask leave to retire.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup> 744b</i>	言	諾 <sup>611c326c</sup>	to order, to proclaim, to grant title.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		諾戒	to solemnly enjoin. [parents, etc.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		諾封	to bestow rank on women, living
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>		諾命	a patent of nobility. Note 61.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>		諾授	to give title to officer. Note 61. [titles.
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		諾條	inscription at gate of high official's
<i>kao<sup>4</sup>-tsêng<sup>4</sup></i>		諾贈	to bestow a posthumous distinction.

**K'AO<sup>3</sup> 745b** 老攷考<sup>612c327a</sup>  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 考案首  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 考察  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 考場  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup> 考正  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 考成  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 考教習  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 考較  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup> 考究  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 考取人才  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 考中了  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 考繙譯  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup> 考現任  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 考秀才  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 考官  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 考功  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 考列一等  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 考錄遺才  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 考名  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 考妣  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup> 考妣三年  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 考生  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 考試  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 考歲  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 考掉  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 考童  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 考文  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 考問  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 考武  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 考驗  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 考院  
**K'AO<sup>3</sup> 744c** 火烤<sup>613b327b</sup>  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 烤雞  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 烤焦  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 烤直  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 烤火  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup> 烤一烤  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 烤一烤手  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 烤衣裳  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 烤肉  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 烤麵包  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 烤木

to examine, to interrogate.  
 to come out first at primary for B.A.  
 to examine (ch'a<sup>2</sup>k'ao<sup>3</sup>). [G.469 O.  
 the examination hall (chin<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>,  
 to adjust. [k'o<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to complete (wan<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>, ch'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 to examine for teachers. [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to compare and examine, to observe.  
 to examine (chiu<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to select the worthy by examination.  
 passed examination successfully.  
 to examine for interpreterships.  
 to examine substantive officials. O.  
 to go up for the first degree O.  
 a chief examiner of graduates. O.  
 to examine merits (hsün<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to pass first at examinations. O.  
 to examine candidates for B.A. O.  
 examination name. O. [k'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 deceased father and mother (hsien<sup>1</sup>  
 three years' mourning for parents.  
 to examine undergraduates. [O.  
 to examine at literary examinations.  
 yearly examinations (sui<sup>4</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup>) O.  
 to fail in examinations (lo<sup>4</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
 an undergraduate (t'ung<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to examine civil candidates. O.  
 to enquire into, to examine.  
 to examine military candidates. O.  
 to examine. [O.  
 the examination hall (kung<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to warm, to toast, to roast (pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to roast a fowl (hsün<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>). [la<sup>3</sup>).  
 to burn in baking (hu<sup>2</sup>, shao<sup>1</sup>chiao<sup>2</sup>  
 to straighten bent wood by heat.  
 to warm by a fire (nuan<sup>3</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
 to warm, to roast, to toast.  
 to warm the hands (nuan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to warm clothes by the fire.  
 to roast meat (shao<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to toast bread (hung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to bend wood by heat.

k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 烤餅  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 烤手  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 烤點心  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup> 746a 手才 拷 613a327b  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 拷訊  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 拷鼓  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 拷打  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 拷問  
 k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 拷問口供

**K'AO<sup>4</sup> 745a** 非 靠 612b327c  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup> 靠枕  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 靠着  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 靠自己  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 靠船  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>3</sup> 靠椅  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 靠人家  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup> 靠賴  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> [shan<sup>1</sup>] 靠不住  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>- 靠山吃山  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 靠水吃水  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 靠得住  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 靠天吃飯  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 靠頭  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup> 744c 犒 612a327c  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 犒勞  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup> [chün<sup>1</sup>] 犒賞  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>- 犒賞三軍  
 k'ao<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 746a 金 鏹 ○ ○

to bake a cake (chien<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>3</sup>, ch'ao<sup>3</sup>)  
 to warm the hands.  
 to bake cakes.  
 to beat, to torture (k'ou<sup>3</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to examine by torture.  
 to beat a drum (lei<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>). [ta<sup>3</sup>]-  
 to beat, to torture (k'u<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup>  
 to examine by torture (hsing<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to torture in order to force evidence..

[(chang<sup>4</sup>)-  
 to lean against, to depend on  
 to lean on a pillow (chên<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 leaning against, depending on (i<sup>3</sup>  
 relying on one's self. [k'ao<sup>4</sup>]-  
 to moor a boat (k'ai<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a chair with a back.  
 to depend on a person.  
 to rely upon (i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>4</sup>, t'ou<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 not to be depended on.  
 adapt yourself to circumstances.  
 same (sui<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>4</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be depended on (p'ing<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
 trust in Heaven for food. [(i<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>)-  
 a support, as the back of a chair  
 to grant rewards, to feast workmen.  
 feast or extra donation to workmen.  
 to give rewards (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>,  
 a largess to the army. [ch'ang<sup>2</sup>]-  
 manacles (shou<sup>3</sup> k'ao<sup>4</sup>, chiao<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).

KÊ and K'Ê. See Ko and K'ô

**KEI<sup>3</sup> 109c** 給 88c393c  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 給人使喚  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 給個憑據  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 給你磕頭  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 給你說話  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 給別人  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 給不起了  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 給事中  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup> 給是不給  
 kei<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 給他的

[62. 179. (tz'ü<sup>4</sup>)-  
 to give; to, for (also chi<sup>3</sup>). M-  
 to give him to use (sung<sup>4</sup>, tsêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 to give a proof (chêng<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 I will knock my head to you.  
 to speak to you (t'an<sup>2</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to give another person.  
 cannot afford to give.  
 supervising censors (yü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>). O-  
 whether you give or not, will not  
 to give him. [give-

kēi <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	給文憑	to give a diploma.
kēi <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>	給我	give me.
[kēi <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	給我寫	write for me (dative. M. 62).
kēi <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup>	給我買	buy for me.
kēi <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>4</sup>	給我罷	give it me.
kēi <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -tsə <sup>4</sup>	給我做	do it for me.
kēi <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	給印	to affix a seal (yin <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> ).
kēi <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	給於	to transfer.

<b>KĒN'</b> 746a	木 根 <sup>613c317a</sup>	a root, source, num. of poles &c.
kên <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	根基	the foundation (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	根脚	foundation, e. g., of wall. [ch'a <sup>3</sup> ].
kên <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup>	根究	to investigate thoroughly (k'ao <sup>3</sup>
kên <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	根據地	military base, standpoint. N.
kên <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	根兒裏	in the root.
kên <sup>1</sup> -miao <sup>2</sup>	根苗	shoots, sprouts; origin, source.
kên <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	根末	root and topmost bough; beginning
kên <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> [chüeh <sup>3</sup>	根本	root, source or origin. [and end.
kên <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup> -	根本解決	to settle acc. to deep principles.
kên <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	根本來歷	origin and history.
kên <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	根本要道	most fundamental doctrine..
kên <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>1</sup>	根稍	root and branches. [numerous.
kên <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	根深葉茂	when root is deep, leaves are
kên <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	根深蒂固	when the root is deep, the stalk is
kên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	根底	the bottom, origin. [tough.
kên <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	根子	one's antecedents (lai <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	根子硬	fig. dangerous characters.
kên <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	根芽	shoots, from old roots.
kên <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	根由	origin (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> , pên <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	根源	origin, source, cause.
kên <sup>1</sup> 747b	足 跟 <sup>614a317b</sup>	the heel; to follow, to accompany
kên <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>1</sup>	跟踉	stumbling. [chiao <sup>3</sup> kên <sup>1</sup> ].
kên <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	跟這裏走	to go this way (從 ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	跟前	in front of (of child and parent)
kên <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	跟前有子	I have sons. [(mien <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	跟着	following (sui <sup>2</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	跟役	servants, followers (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	跟人學	to learn from anyone. [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
kên <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跟官的	followers of an official (tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup>
kên <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	跟馬人	running footmen, horse followers
kên <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	跟你要	to require from you. [(ting <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
kên <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跟班的	a servant, a follower (chang <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).

- k'ên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 跟不上 cannot keep up to (kan<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup> 跟誰學誰 we imitate our associates (t'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 k'ên<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup> 跟隨 to accompany, to follow. [pan<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>1</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup> 跟從 to follow.  
 k'ên<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 跟我去 go with me (han<sup>4</sup> wo<sup>3</sup>).
- KĒN<sup>4</sup> 746b** 艮 艮 613b317c one of 8 Diagrams; hard. Rad. 138.  
 k'ên<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 艮硬硬的 gluey, tough (ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>4</sup> 751a 二 互 a limit, from. See kêng<sup>3</sup>.
- K'ĒN<sup>3</sup> 747c** 肉月 肯 614b324a to be willing (ch'ing<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup> 肯許 willing to consent, agreeable.  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup> 748a 手才 搆 614c324b to oppress, to extort Gi<sup>4</sup> (chê<sup>2</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup> 搆勒 to extort money, to squeeze (lê<sup>4</sup>so<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-t'un<sup>1</sup> 搆吞 to monopolise (lung<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup> 748b 心 懇 615a318a to beg, to entreat (ai<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 懇祈 to beg earnestly (chuan<sup>3</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 懇切 earnest, urgently entreat.  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 懇親會 reception, social function (ch'a<sup>2</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 懇求 (乞) to beseech (ch'i<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>). [hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 懇恩 to importune a favour (ên<sup>1</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup> 748b' 土 墾 615a318a to bring waste ground into cultiva-  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 墾力 to exert strength (shih<sup>3</sup>chin<sup>4</sup>). [tion.  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 墾地 newly cultivated land (k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ên<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup> 747c 口 啃 614c324c to gnaw, to nibble, to bite.  
 k'ên<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 啃草 to nibble grass.
- K'ĒN<sup>4</sup> 748a** 衣 褶 614c318c gusset under the arm.  
 [ching<sup>1</sup> M. 142.
- KĒNG<sup>1</sup> 748c** 日 更 615b311b to alter; night watches; more<sup>4</sup>. See  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 更正 to reform (kai<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 更加百倍 a hundred fold more.  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>3</sup> 更强 better, stronger.  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 更兼 in addition, besides, moreover.  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 更房 watchman's room.  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 更夫 a watchman (ta<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 更香 incense to mark the night watches  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 更新之時 a new era. [(shao<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 更換 to change, to alter, to exchange.  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 更衣 to change one's clothes (huan<sup>4</sup>i<sup>1</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup> 更改 to change, to alter, to transform  
 kêng<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 更鼓 watchman's drum. [(kai<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).

kĕng <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>		更利害
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>		更樓
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>		更漏
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	[hsing <sup>4</sup>	更名
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>3</sup>		更名改姓
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	[ching <sup>4</sup>	更變
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -shĕn <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		更深夜靜
kĕng <sup>4</sup> -tĕ <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup> shĕn <sup>1</sup>		更得謹慎
kĕng <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>		更多
kĕng <sup>1</sup> 750b	耒 畊	耕 <sup>617a322b</sup>
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>		耕種
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>		耕牛
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup>		耕牛戰馬
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -nou <sup>4</sup>		耕耨
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		耕地
kĕng <sup>1</sup> 750c	羊	羹 <sup>617a322a</sup>
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		羹匙
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>1</sup>		羹湯
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>2</sup>		羹碟
kĕng <sup>1</sup> 750a	广	庚 <sup>616c321a</sup>
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		庚金
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		庚辛金
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		庚年
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	*	庚帖
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		庚子年
kĕng <sup>1</sup> 749c	禾 稷	秔
kĕng <sup>1</sup>		稞 <sup>616b322a</sup>
kĕng <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		粳米

<b>KĒNG<sup>3</sup> 750c</b>	耳	耿 <sup>617b323a</sup>
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>4</sup>		耿介
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		耿直
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -kĕng <sup>3</sup>		耿耿
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>		耿光
kĕng <sup>3</sup> 749b	口	哽 <sup>615c322c</sup>
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -kĕng <sup>3</sup>		哽哽
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>1</sup>		哽噎
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		哽咽
kĕng <sup>3</sup> (kĕn)751a	二 互	亘 <sup>617b323b</sup>
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup>		亘古至今
kĕng <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -jĕn <sup>2</sup>		亘古一人

\*Note 58.

still worse, more severe.  
 a watch tower (shou<sup>3</sup> wang<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 a clepsydra or water time-keeper  
 to change one's name. [(lou<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to change one's name and surname.  
 to change, to alter. [(pan<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 in the deep stillness of the night  
 we must be still more careful.  
 more, a greater number or quantity.  
 to till, to plough (li<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to plough and sow, (sa<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>,  
 a plough bullock. [po<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 the peaceful ox and the war-horse.  
 agricultural operations, cultivation.  
 to plough land (li<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>, chiang<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 broth, soup (t'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
 a soup-ladle or spoon (t'iao<sup>2</sup> kĕng<sup>1</sup>).  
 soup, broth.  
 a soup-plate (p'an<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
 one's age; 7th of the 天干.  
 the west (hsi<sup>1</sup>). [shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 term in geomancy (k'an<sup>4</sup> fĕng<sup>1</sup>  
 year of one's birth; one's age (sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 a paper containing the 8 natal  
 Boxer Year, 1900. [characters.  
 a kind of rice, common rice (also  
 same (ta<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>). [read ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.

bright, straightforward, resolute S.  
 alone, single (tan<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>). [ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 straightforward (k'an<sup>3</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>, chĕng<sup>4</sup>  
 firm, resolute, determined (shuang<sup>3</sup>  
 bright, clear. [k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a stoppage in the throat; sobbing.  
 to sob (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>, ch'ou<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (ta<sup>3</sup> ch'ou<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>).  
 same,  
 an extreme limit; from.  
 from of old till now (ku<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 Kuan Ti, so called (kuan<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).

kêng<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 亙古以來  
 kêng<sup>3</sup> 489a 艸 廿 莖<sup>219b170c</sup>  
 kêng<sup>3</sup> 266a 頁 頸<sup>210b406</sup>  
 kêng<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 頸項  
 kêng<sup>3</sup> 749b 土 塹<sup>615c322b</sup>  
 kêng<sup>3</sup> (tzū) 749b 木 梗<sup>616a322b</sup>  
 kêng<sup>3</sup> (tzū) 749c 糸 綆<sup>616b322c</sup>

**K'ĒNG<sup>1</sup>** 751a 土 坑  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 坑害  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 坑人  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>3</sup> 坑坎  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup> 坑坑窪窪  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 坑騙  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 坑砂  
 k'êng<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup> 坑窪

**KO<sup>1</sup>** 754a 手 才 攔<sup>619c426b</sup>  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 攔正了  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 攔記  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 攔起來  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 攔淺  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-chū<sup>2</sup> 攔局  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 攔下  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 攔一邊  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 攔開  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 攔木  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 攔板  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chū<sup>4</sup> 攔不住  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 攔不下  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 攔在棹上  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 攔在心裏  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 攔在那裏  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 攔在地下  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 攔穩當  
 ko<sup>1</sup> 755b 刃 割<sup>621a428c</sup>  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 割愛  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 割雞  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 割幾斤肉  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 割齊截  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 割禾  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 割一塊

from the highest antiquity.  
 the stem of plants, flowers, etc. also  
 the neck (po<sup>3</sup> kêng<sup>4</sup>). [ching<sup>1</sup>.  
 same (also ching<sup>3</sup>).  
 a bank, a ridge, a footpath.  
 stem of a plant, flower, etc., blunt,  
 a rope (shêng<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>). [obstinate.

a pit, a hole, to injure (tung<sup>4</sup>, hsüeh<sup>4</sup>.  
 to hurt, to injure, to entrap.  
 to do people mischief (hai<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a pit, hole.  
 full of holes and hollows.  
 to entrap, to cheat (ch'i<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 manure cakes, poudrette.  
 a pit.

[hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to put, to place, run aground (fang<sup>4</sup>  
 placed straight (pai<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>, p'ai<sup>2</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup>.  
 to be anxious about (tien<sup>4</sup> huai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to put aside, to remove. [(as a vessel).  
 to strand, to run aground or ashore  
 a gambling establishment (tu<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>2</sup>.  
 to put down (fang<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lay aside.  
 to remove (ch'ê<sup>4</sup>).  
 the plate about the door or window  
 a shelf (shu<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>). [table..  
 unable to leave off, can't bear, as a  
 unable to put down or in (fang<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 put it on the table. [hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 put it in your heart.  
 where shall I put it?  
 put it on the ground.  
 placed firmly.  
 to cut, to injure (k'an<sup>3</sup>, ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> t'uan<sup>4</sup>.  
 sacrificing love.  
 to kill a fowl (tsai<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to buy a few catties of meat.  
 to cut off evenly.  
 to reap grain.  
 to cut off a piece.

ko <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	割肉	to cut meat, to buy meat.
ko <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	割開	to cut open (p'ou <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	割工錢	to cut wages (k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	割禮	circumcision.
ko <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	割麥子	to reap wheat (huo <sup>1</sup> , shou <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -p'êng <sup>1</sup>	割烹	"cut and fry," viands.
ko <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup>	割捨	to sever, to part with (tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	割捨不下	cannot part with (shê <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tē <sup>2</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	割勢	to castrate (shan <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	割首	to decapitate (chan <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	割地	to cut off territory (chan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	割頭換頂	confusing two things together.
ko <sup>1</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	割斷	to cut asunder.
ko <sup>1</sup> 754c	口 哥 <sup>620b423a</sup>	an elder brother.
ko <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -lia <sup>3</sup>	哥兒倆	two brothers, both brothers.
ko <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup>	哥兒們	brothers (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	哥哥	an elder brother.
ko <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	哥老會	a famous secret society (pai <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>2</sup>
ko <sup>1</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	哥嫂	an elder brother's wife. [chiao <sup>4</sup> ].
ko <sup>1</sup> 755a	欠 哥 <sup>620c423a</sup>	to sing, a song (shih <sup>1</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>4</sup>	歌唱	to sing (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	歌曲	to sing songs (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	歌笑	to sing and laugh (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	歌本	a song book (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	歌詩	to sing hymns or odes.
ko <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	歌誦	to chant (sung <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	歌舞	to sing and dance (t'iao <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>3</sup>	歌謠	to lampoon in verse.
ko <sup>1</sup> 755b	肉 月 髀 髀 <sup>621a427b</sup>	the arm, the side.
ko <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>	肱肢窩	the armpit.
ko <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	肱星兒	a defect, fault (mao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>	肱膀肘	the upper arm.
ko <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup> -	肱膀肘彎	the bend in the elbow.
ko <sup>1</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	[wan <sup>1</sup> ] 肱臂	the upper arm.
ko <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>	肱髀	forearm (chien <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	肱髀肘兒	the armpit.
ko <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	胳膊	same.
ko <sup>1</sup> 755b	疔 <sup>620c427b</sup>	pimples, boils.
ko <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	疔痴	silly, idiotic, foolish (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> ).
ko <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup>	疙瘩	a knot (as in string), a knob of a
ko <sup>1</sup> 756b	戈 <sup>621c489a</sup>	a lance, a spear (kan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ). S. [cap
ko <sup>1</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>	戈矛	same.



ko<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 戈什哈  
 ko<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 756b 鳥 鴿 621c428b  
 ko<sup>1</sup> 915b 口 略 618b553a  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 咯吱  
 ko<sup>1</sup> 755b 足 跔 621a427c  
 ko<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 跔蹬走着

**KO<sup>2</sup> 752b** 木 格 618c426c  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 格致  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 格致家  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 格針  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 格例  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 格式  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 格子  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 格字紙  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 格外  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 格外加恩  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 格外施恩  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 格外大  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 格物入門  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 格言  
 ko<sup>2</sup> 757a 阜 隔 622a427c  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>kao<sup>4</sup>chuang<sup>4</sup> 隔牆告狀  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>shê<sup>4</sup> 隔牆鄰舍  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 隔教  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 隔肢隔肢  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 隔風  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 隔河  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 隔一道街  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 隔日  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 隔開  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 隔感  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 隔年的事  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 隔壁  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 隔壁鄰舍  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup> 隔三跳兩  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 隔扇  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup> 隔饅  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 隔的遠  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 隔斷了  
 ko<sup>2</sup> 757c 革 革 622c428a  
 ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 革職

petty military retainers.  
 the pigeon or dove (pan<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cough, to hawk. See lo<sup>4</sup>.  
 to creak, hum.  
 thumping noise.  
 to go jolting along (tun<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>)-  
 [to reach.  
 a bound or rule; to understand;  
 researches, especially in natural  
 scientists. [science.  
 thorns (chi<sup>2</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 a statute or rule (t'iao<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 a form, a pattern (yang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 trellis.  
 ruled paper.  
 extraordinary, out of rule (fei<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>2</sup>).  
 extraordinary grace (i<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (hung<sup>2</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 extraordinarily large (hao<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>).  
 elementary physics.  
 motto.  
 separated, apart from. See chieh<sup>4</sup>.  
 going to law under difficulties.  
 next door neighbors (chieh<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 Mohammedan religion (hui<sup>2</sup> hui<sup>2</sup>  
 to tickle (yang<sup>3</sup>). [chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to keep out wind, e.g., cloth (t'ou<sup>4</sup>  
 separated by the river. [fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 separated by a street, in the next  
 the day after. [street.  
 separated or put apart.  
 telepathy. N.  
 next year's affairs. [bours (chien<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>  
 a partition wall; next-door neigh-  
 next-door neighbours. [chên<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 by fits and starts, irregularly (chên<sup>4</sup>  
 a screen, or movable partition.  
 to hiccup.  
 far apart.  
 shut off, to separate.  
 hides, to flay; to degrade. Rad. 177.  
 to degrade an official (chai<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>4</sup>).

<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	革職留任	rank taken away, but left at post.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	革除	to reject, to deduct. [(ting <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	革去頂戴	to take away the button (hsiao <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>3</sup>
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	革軍	revolutionary army.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	革俸留任	docked of salary, but left at post.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	革新	innovation.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	革官	to degrade official (kuan <sup>1</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	革了頂兒	to have taken away the button
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	革面	to reform thoroughly. [(ting <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	革面洗心	same (kai <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	革命	revolution. N.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	革命思想	revolutionary ideas. N.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	革命黨	the revolutionary party (lün <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	革退	to degrade and discharge, to reject.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> (ka) 756a</i>	蛤 <small>621b428b</small>	cockles, clams, oysters, mussels, etc.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	蛤粉	powder made from oyster shells (a
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-k'ö<sup>1</sup></i>	蛤壳	cockle shells. [medicine].
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	蛤固	crabbed disposition, fierce. See ka <sup>3</sup> .
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	蛤蜊	species of clam.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	蛤吧蛤吧	to crack, to crepitate (hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>	蛤蚌	oysters (pêng <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	蛤蚌皮	oyster shells.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	蛤子	a frog; clams (ha <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	蛤子肉	clams (without shell).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> 757b</i>	葛 <small>622b428c</small>	creeping plants, connection S.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>	葛根	a sort of medicine.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	葛布	a kind of grass cloth (hsia <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	葛籐	creepers; complications. [made.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	葛草	the plant of which grass cloth is
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> 753c</i>	閣 <small>619b426a</small>	an upper room; a council chamber.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	閣下	sir, master, you (tsun <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ). [perors.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup>hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	閣老宰相	Secretary of State under Ming em-
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> 756c</i>	口 噤 <small>622a428a</small>	to belch; unable to swallow.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	噤症	vomiting; colic (t'ü <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>1</sup></i>	噤噎	unable to swallow (yen <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 756c</i>	木 榻 <small>622a428a</small>	a partition, a screen; a press or case.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	榻扇	a folding screen (p'ing <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> 756c</i>	肉 月 膈 <small>622a428a</small>	the breast, the diaphragm. [ration.
<i>ko<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	膈膜	fig. misty, misunderstanding, sepa-
<i>ko<sup>2</sup> (o)</i>	口 呃 <small>36a2c</small>	a sound of repletion, to belch.

**KO<sup>4</sup>** (2, 3) 751c 口 各<sup>618a426b</sup>  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 各處  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>-kó<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 各處各道  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 各種  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 各方面  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 各房各屋  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 各行  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 各項  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 各行其道  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 各人  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tí<sup>1</sup> 各人的  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 各各  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 各管其事  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 各管一條  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 各歸各色  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 各供一詞  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 各國  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 各國新聞  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 各門各戶  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 各褶  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-jao<sup>3</sup> 各不相擾  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 各色  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup> 各省  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 各式  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 各地方  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 各自  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 各自各兒  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 各自留神  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 各自隨便  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 各樣  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 各樣俱全  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 各樣都有  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 各要小心  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 各有其能  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 各有一路  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 各有一說  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 各有所長  
 ko<sup>4</sup> 758a 竹 个 { 箇<sup>623b423c</sup>  
 ko<sup>4</sup> 人 { 個<sup>623a</sup>  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 個中人  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 個換個  
 ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 個人

each, every, various. [ch'u<sup>4</sup>].  
 everywhere (tao<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>, ch'u<sup>4</sup>  
 every place (pien<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 various sorts.  
 from every point of view.  
 every house and room.  
 every trade (shih<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 every sort or kind.  
 each go his own road (lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 each person, every one. [(t'i<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 one's private or personal property  
 every one; each singly (i<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
 each attends to his own affairs.  
 each mind his own or one affair.  
 sorted according to color (yen<sup>2</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 each to tell a different story (in  
 each or every country. [evidence].  
 news of all lands.  
 every family (chia<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieces of cloth glued together (chih<sup>3</sup>.  
 mutually refuse invitations.  
 various kinds.  
 all the provinces.  
 every sort.  
 every place.  
 one's self (tzü<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 by one's self (tu<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
 let each take care (hsiao<sup>3</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 let each follow his own convenience.  
 each or every sort.  
 to have of every sort (chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 we must each be careful.  
 each has his special ability (ts'ai<sup>2</sup>  
 singular, sui generis. [nêng<sup>2</sup>).  
 each has a different tale.  
 each has his own strong point.  
 a piece, a numerative particle. M.2.  
 same. [(chung<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 middlemen in this affair of ours  
 to exchange piece for piece (tui<sup>4</sup>  
 the individual (t'uan<sup>2</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>). [huan<sup>4</sup>].

<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	個人主義	individualism. N.
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	個個	all, every one (jên <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ts'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	個個如此	every one thus (chieh <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	個半月	a month and a half.
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-i'<sup>3</sup></i>	個體	the individual. N.
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	個子大	of tall stature (shên <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>4</sup> 755b</i>	虫 虻	an insect. 621a427a
<i>ko<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	虻蚤	a flea (t'iao <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> , ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ko<sup>4</sup> 757c</i>	手才 擗	to sew together; twist a rope, noise of sacrificial vase. Rad. 193. [scraping. 622c429b]
<i>ko<sup>4</sup> 868b</i>	鬲	
<b>K'Ō<sup>1</sup> 760a</b>	禾 科	class, series; a rank. 624c424a
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	科長	Head of Department. N.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	科場	examination arena (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	科甲	having 2nd and 3rd degrees. O.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>1</sup></i>	科甲出身	to enter official life via the exams. O.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	科舉	provincial exam. of chü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> . O.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	科罰	a fine (fa <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	科房	an office in a yamên.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	科學	science. N.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	科學家	scientists. N. [O.]
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	科考	provincial examination. G. 472.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	科目	studies of curriculum, course.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	科派	compulsory service or taxation.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	科食	sacrificial leavings (chi <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	科稅	taxation by compulsion (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> a censor's yamên. O. [liang <sup>2</sup> ]).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	科道	a censor (yü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ). O. [O.]
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	科道官	having literary degrees (2nd or 3rd).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	科第	the rules observed at the literary
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	科條	the toad (ha <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ). [exam. O.]
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	科斗虫	the toad character (from shape).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	科斗字	to decide and punish.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	科罪	to examine and decide (tuan <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	科斷	clerk of Department.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	科員	to cut into, to carve. See k'ŏ <sup>1</sup> .
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup> 761c</i>	刀 刳	unable to digest (hsiao <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> to make a mark. [tung <sup>4</sup> ]).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	刻化不動	engraved on my bones and heart.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	刻个記號	oppressive, tyrannical (ts'an <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	刻骨銘心	to cut type blocks.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	刻苦人	to ill treat (k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	刻板	
<i>k'ŏ<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup></i>	刻剗	

k'o<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup> (pao) 刻薄  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>2</sup> huan<sup>1</sup> 刻不容緩  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 刻圖書  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 刻字匠  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 763b 石 磕<sup>627a430c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup> 磕個响頭  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 磕磕巴巴  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 磕磕絆絆  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>4</sup> 磕碰  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 磕三個頭  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 磕頭  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 磕烟灰  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 763a 手才 搥<sup>627a430c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>1</sup> 搥個稀爛  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 搥扁了  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 搥傷了  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 搥碎了  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 木 棵 ○ ○  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 761a 禾 稞<sup>625b425c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 761c 頁 顆<sup>625c425a</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 762c 類<sup>626b160a</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 762c 士 殼 { 壳<sup>626c412a</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 殼  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 759c 支 岐<sup>624b425c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 岐打  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 759b 土 坳<sup>624a425b</sup>  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 760c 虫 蝌  
 k'o<sup>1</sup> 754b 木 柯

K'O<sup>2</sup>(hai)762b 口 欬 咳<sup>626b429c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>-sou<sup>4</sup> 咳嗽  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>-sou<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>3</sup> 咳嗽喘  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>-sou<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>3</sup> 咳嗽發喘  
 k'o<sup>2</sup> 763b 目 瞌<sup>627a430c</sup>  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 瞌睡  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>(ch'ia)765b 手才 搽<sup>629a</sup> ○  
 k'o<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 搽出去

K'O<sup>3</sup> 758b 口 可<sup>623b425a</sup>  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup> 可哀  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 可愛  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 可牆

to extort, miserly (nüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 the fixed time must not be postponed  
 to engrave a map, or private seal.  
 a type-cutter.  
 to knock, to thump (ta<sup>3</sup>, p'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to knock your head till it sounds  
 stammering. [on the floor.  
 trembling, tottering from age.  
 to knock, to thump.  
 3 kowtows. [rence. O.  
 Chinese highest mark of reve-  
 to knock the ashes out of a pipe.  
 to strike, pat, beat.  
 broken to pieces (sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to flatten.  
 injured by a blow (sun<sup>3</sup> hai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to smash to pieces.  
 numerative of trees.  
 wheat, grain; C. Go<sup>4</sup>. [grain, etc.  
 a bead. Numerative of beads,  
 the lower part of the face (hsia<sup>4</sup>pa<sup>1</sup>.  
 shell, skin, husk (also ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 to thump, to beat lightly.  
 to knock out, as ashes from a pipe.  
 uneven, rough.  
 tadpole (tou 蚪). See above 科.  
 helve, stalk, or ko<sup>1</sup>. S.

to cough, a cough (lao<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 cough, to cough (hai<sup>1</sup> sou<sup>4</sup>).  
 asthma.  
 asthma and cough.  
 sleepy, worn out.  
 sleepy, drowsy (ta<sup>3</sup> tun<sup>3</sup>).  
 to seize.  
 drag him away!

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may, can, might, could; fit, proper  
 lamentable (k'o<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 amiable, worthy to be loved.  
 along the whole wall.

<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	可巧	fortunately (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	可見	able to see, visible.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	可止	that which may be dispensed with.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	可親近	attractive.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	可敬	worthy of respect (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	可取	worthy, good qualities (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-</i>	可去瞧瞧	we may go and have a look. [ch'u <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-fou<sup>3</sup></i> [ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	可否	whether possible or not. [(k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>	可恨	worthy of detestation, detestable
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	可惜	alas! lamentable, pitiable.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	可惜了兒	pity, a pity to waste (k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	可喜	true cause for joy (hsi <sup>3</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	可笑	laughable (chien <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	可心	after one's heart (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	可心可意	same.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	可信	credible (tsu <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	可行	may be done.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	可疑	suspicious, doubtful (huai <sup>2</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	可以	may, can, it will do. [pensed with.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	可以不必	not absolutely necessary, can be dis-
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	可人	a competent person (nêng <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	可看得來	visible, able to see.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	可靠	trustworthy (k'ao <sup>4</sup> te <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	可口	good to eat, palatable (tzŭ <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-k'ua<sup>1</sup></i>	可誇	praiseworthy (k'ua <sup>1</sup> chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	可觀	worth seeing (k'an <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	可了不得	terrible (liao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	可憐	pitiable (k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>	可憐我	pity me! (ai <sup>1</sup> ts'an <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	可留	deserving to be spared.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	可惱	provoking, aggravating (jê <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	可怕	to be feared (chü <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	可憑	reliable (k'ao <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ŏ<sup>3</sup></i>	可不是	may or can it be done or not?
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	可不是	to be sure, right, correct, certainly.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	可不是麼	is it not right? [M. 521.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	可不是呢	same.
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	可不早了	how late it is! (wan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	可身	a good fit (k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	可是	but, however (tan <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	可嘆	deplorable, sad (t'an <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> , k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ŏ<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	可道	every road (lu <sup>4</sup> ).

k'o<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 可道有人 the whole road full of people.  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 可得 must. M. 218. [k'o<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 可體 a good fit (of clothes) (hsiao<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 可聽 worth hearing (t'ing<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup> 可託 reliable (k'ao<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-tsêng<sup>4</sup> 可憎 abominable (k'o<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup> 可尊 worthy of honor (tsun<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 可完了 finished (wan<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 可畏 dreadful, fearful.  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 可惡 detestable, abominable.  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 可要小心 you must mind what you are about.  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 可原 excusable (yüan<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 可用 of use.  
 k'o<sup>3</sup> 765c 水 渴 629a430a thirsty; to long for (k'ou<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 渴想 to anxiously expect (p'an<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 渴死 die of thirst (o<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 渴得慌 extremely thirsty (k'ou<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup> 491b 脾 苛 24b215b petty, annoy (also ho).  
 k'o<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 苛刻 oppress, very severe.

K'O<sup>4</sup> 764b 客 628b429a a guest, a visitor, customer (pin<sup>4</sup>  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 客棧 a lodging-house. [k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup> 客車 passenger train (huo<sup>4</sup> ch'é<sup>1</sup>). N.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 客氣 formal, conventional.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 客氣客氣 you are treating me too politely.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 客家 Hakka people.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 客房 guest room.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 客貨 a merchant's goods, merchandise.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 客人 a visitor, a guest; a traveller.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 客股 subscribed capital (pên<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 客官 an official who is guest.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 客觀 objective (chu<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>). N.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup> 客旅 a stranger, a traveller. [goods.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 客不離貨 the merchant must not leave his  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 客不送客 guests do not escort guests.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 客商 a travelling merchant, a commercial  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 客舍 a traveller's room. [traveller.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 客歲 the by-gone year (ch'ü<sup>4</sup> niên<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 客堂 a guest hall (hui<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>, ying<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 客套 conventional (hsü<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>). [t'ao<sup>4</sup>.  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 客套話 mere complimentary phrases (hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 k'o<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 客體 subordinate place, objective. N.

k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	客店	an inn, a lodging house.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	客廳	a reception room (hua <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup>	客載	merchandise (huo <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	客屋子	a traveller's room (hsing <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	客爺	a guest; a traveller; a lodger.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	客寓	a lodging for travellers.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> 761a	青 課	625b435b exercise, lessons, taxes; to counsel.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	課程	curriculum.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'î <sup>2</sup>	課期	the time of examination (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	課勸	to exhort, to advise (ch'üan <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	課卦	form of divination (chan <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>2</sup> , pa <sup>1</sup>
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	課本	text-books. [kua <sup>4</sup> ].
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	課表	recitation schedule. N.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	課詩	to make verses (tso <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	課試	to try, to experiment (shih <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	課稅	Customs duties.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	課堂	recitation room. [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	課筒	a tube used in fortune-telling (suan <sup>4</sup>
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	課文	an essay or poem.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> 761c	刀 刻	626a430a time, 15 minutes. See k'ŏ <sup>1</sup> .
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	刻下	now (hsien <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> , mu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	刻日	a fixed day.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	刻漏	a clepsydra or water time-keeper.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -sou <sup>1</sup>	刻搜	to annoy, to act vexatiously to (k'ŏ <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> 763b	几 克	627b430b to be able, competent, to subdue.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	克己	to overcome one's self, cheap.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	克己復禮	to deny one's self and return to pro-
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>3</sup>	克儉克勤	very thrifty and diligent. [priety.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	克去私慾	to overcome the passions (ch'ing <sup>2</sup>
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	克壯	overpowering force. [yü <sup>4</sup> ].
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup>	克堪	adequate to, to sustain.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	克當	to sustain (tan <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ). [to kill.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> 764a	刀 刳 剋	627c430b to overcome, to subdue; to injure,
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ch'î <sup>1</sup>	剋期	an appointed time; to appoint a day.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	剋伐	to transport, to banish (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	剋扣	to deduct, to discount (chê <sup>2</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -tsê <sup>2</sup>	剋擇	to choose a propitious day (tsê <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup>
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> 761c	馬 騾	625c425c a mare (êrh <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ). [jih <sup>4</sup> ].
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>3</sup>	騾騾	a she-mule.
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -lü <sup>2</sup>	騾驢	a she-ass (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	騾馬	a mare (p'in <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 761c	金 鏤	625c489c small silver ingots (yüan <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).



- k'ö<sup>4</sup> 1035b 疴 疴 sickness. Or o<sup>1</sup>.
- KOU<sup>1</sup> 766a** 勾 勾<sup>629b328a</sup> to hook, to entice, to exclude S.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 勾賬 to cancel an account.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 勾結 to entangle, to implicate.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 勾情 intrigue, liaison (ssü<sup>1</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup> 勾除 mark off for rejection.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>2</sup> 勾決 to sentence to death (ch'u<sup>1</sup> ch'üeh<sup>2</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup> 勾串 in collusion.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 勾扶 to plaster.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 勾消 to cancel.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 勾魂 to bewitch (mi<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-nieh<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup> 勾攝票 a summons.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 勾搭上了 formed an illicit connection.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 勾當 a job, affairs, business (bad sense).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup> 勾通 to be in a plot (mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 勾子 a hook, or 鈎 (ta<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>2</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 勾引 to entice, to inveigle (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup> 766c 金鈎 鈎<sup>630a328b</sup> a hook, a sickle; a spear; to hook.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 鈎針 crochet needle (pien<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>). N.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 鈎起 to hook up.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 鈎止 to detain (liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 鈎致 to cause, to induce, to influence.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 鈎住 to hook fast.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 鈎搭連環 closely linked together in evil.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>1</sup> 鈎梯 a hook ladder, a scaling ladder.  
 kou<sup>1</sup> 766c 手才 拘<sup>630a328b</sup> to hook, to grasp, to restrain.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup> 拘牽 to drag along (la<sup>1</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 拘執 to grasp (chua<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 拘串來的 obtained by collusion with.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 拘了他來 drag him here! beguile him here.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 拘留 to detain, to keep.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>- 拘抹墻縫 to plaster up the cracks in wall.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> [fêng<sup>4</sup> 拘拿 to seize; to apprehend.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 拘手 be partners with, etc.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 拘束 to restrain (tsu<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup> 拘通 to entice, to inveigle (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup> 769b 水 溝<sup>632a328c</sup> a gutter, a drain, a sewer, a ditch.  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 溝池 a ditch, a moat (i<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>).  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 溝渠 ditches, gutters, drains (yin<sup>1</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>,  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup> 溝壑 banks of a ditch. [yang<sup>2</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>].  
 kou<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 溝滿壕平 high flood in the water-courses.

<i>kou<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	溝沿	banks of gutters, etc.
<b>KOU<sup>3</sup> 767b</b>	犬 狗 <sup>630b329b</sup>	[ <i>ya<sup>2</sup> kou<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>kau<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	狗仗人勢	the dog (ch'üan <sup>3</sup> , ha <sup>1</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> kou <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i> ] 狗叫	a dog relies on his master's in-
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>4</sup></i>	狗咬	dog barks ( <i>yao<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>fluence</i> ].
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	狗吠	the dog vomits ( <i>ou<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	狗肺	the dog barks ( <i>kou<sup>3</sup> yao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> p'ên<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	狗血噴頭	dog's lights, villainous (fig.) ( <i>kuei<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>2</sup></i>	狗熊	furious reviling ( <i>ma<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>cha<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>1</sup></i>	狗獾	the black bear ( <i>jên<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	狗一隻	a badger.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	狗一條	one dog.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	狗苟	same.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	狗把勢	beastly, vile. N.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>4</sup></i>	狗屁	boast, all talk and no do ( <i>k'ua<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	狗食蟲	trash, bosh (abusive). [ <i>k'ou<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	狗豆子	the fire fly; worms (in children).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	狗偷鼠竊	"dog beans," ticks. [ <i>(ying<sup>2</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>)</i> ].
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	狗蚤	stealing on the sly.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	狗腿衙役	the flea ( <i>ko<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	狗洞兒	nick name for yamên runners.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	狗子	dog's hole (cut in doors).
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>	狗牙	the flea; dog!
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	狗牙條子	dog's teeth, zig zag line.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>3</sup></i>	狗咬	dog-teeth edging.
<b>KOU<sup>3</sup> 768b</b>	艸 苺	the bite of a dog, the dog barks.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	苺且	hurried, precipitate; to catch fish.
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>	苺儉	disreputable, careless, illicit in-
<i>kou<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	苺合	stingy, skinflint. [ <i>tercourse</i> ].
<i>kou<sup>3</sup> 767a</i>	木 枸	illicit intercourse.
		a fruit, a kind of medlar or aspen.
<b>KOU<sup>4</sup> 770b</b>	弓 够	to shoot with bow, enough ( <i>tsu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup></i>	夕	same.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	够吃的	enough to support one.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	够本	selling at cost price ( <i>shê<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	够不着	wont reach, wont go far enough.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	够三十	exactly thirty ( <i>chêng<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	够他受的	all that he can bear (of suffering).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup></i>	够多了	plenty.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>	够多麼	what is that enough for?
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	够用了	enough for use.

<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 770a</i>	土	垢 <sup>632c330a</sup>	filth, mud, immorality.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		垢面	dirty face ( <i>wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>		垢污	filth, dirt ( <i>ang<sup>1</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 769a</i>	手才	搆 <sup>632a330b</sup>	to pull, to drag, implicate.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		搆着了	able to reach.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-:i: o<sup>2</sup></i>		搆和	to make peace.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>		搆不着	unable to reach.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		搆不上來	not able to reach up to.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		搆棗兒	to pick dates.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>		搆造	to establish, to build. [yen <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>		搆怨	to bring dislike on one's self ( <i>t'ao<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 770a</i>	具	購 <sup>632c330b</sup>	to buy, to hire ( <i>mai<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup></i>		購買	to buy. [huo <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>		購辦	to buy up, e. g., wholesale ( <i>tun<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 770b</i>	言詢	詬 <sup>633a330a</sup>	to reproach, rail at ( <i>ma<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>		詬罵	same.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 770b</i>	女	姁 <sup>633a330b</sup>	to pair.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup> 769b</i>	木	構	to build.
<i>kou<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>		構造	to build.

<i>K'OU<sup>1</sup> 771a</i>	手才	搵 <sup>633b331a</sup>	to lift up; scrape.
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		搵起來	to raise up (as clothes).
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>		搵心挖膽	much alarmed ( <i>hsia<sup>4</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		搵衣	to lift up the clothes.
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>1</sup></i>		搵搵	cocoa ( <i>k'ou<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>		搵餅吃	to sponge upon others ( <i>p'ien<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		搵破了	to work a hole with a nail ( <i>ting<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		搵不出來	unable to get hold of it. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>		搵不動	cannot scratch a hole ( <i>k'uai<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>1</sup> 770c</i>	刀司	剗 <sup>633b531a</sup>	to pick out with a knife ( <i>ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).

[30.

<i>K'OU<sup>3</sup> 771a</i>	口	口 <sup>633c331b</sup>	the mouth. Num. of bags. etc. Rad.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>		口占	to dictate to an amanuensis.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		口占的	an improvisatore. See Note 59.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		口氣	speech, sentiments. See Note 60.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>		口氣字	an interjection.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		口角	quarrel, dispute ( <i>fen<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>1</sup>, chêng<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>yen<sup>3</sup></i>		口角字眼	a term applied to particle. [ching <sup>4</sup> .
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		口枝 (支)	a mimic, a ventriloquist, or 技 ( <i>tu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>		口吃	to stammer ( <i>chieh<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>		口齒	the teeth; speech, utterance.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		口齒好	good speech, clear enunciation.

<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	口緊	reticent.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	口輕的	young (age of animals).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	口臭	foul-mouthed.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	口瘡	a gumboil.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	口訣	a charm (words) (fu <sup>2</sup> chou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup></i>	口唇	lips (ch'un <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	口腹	food, necessities (shih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	口號	a watch-word, a pass-word, order to
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	口小	young in age (of animals). [soldiers.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	口話	style of speech.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	口譯	oral translation.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>	口渴	thirsty (k'o <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	口供	evidence, confession of a criminal
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	口裏	in the mouth. [(chien <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	口糧	food, provisions (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup></i>	口北	beyond the frontiers (k'ou <sup>3</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	口不穩當	inclined to lying (sa <sup>1</sup> huang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	口舌	altercation. [(ch'iao <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	口舌利便	specious, plausible, loquacious
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	口是心非	deceitful, double-faced (ssü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	口述	oral method; to dictate. [êrh <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	口袋	a bag or sack (nang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	口套	muzzle. [(shê <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	口條	the tongue of animals (for food)
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	口疔	a sore behind the neck.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	口頭	flavor, talk. [wang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	口頭交兒	a mere verbal acquaintance (lai <sup>2</sup>
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	口頭的話	mere compliment, common talk.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	口頭語兒	a common saying, a pet phrase.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	口才	eloquence (pien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , hua <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>	口奏	to state verbally to the emperor.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	口子	a port; a breach in river banks (ma <sup>3</sup>
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	口詞	oral, verbal language. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	口外	beyond the frontiers.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-</i>	口外充軍	to banish beyond the borders.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	口味兒	taste, flavour (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	口音	pronunciation.
<i>k'ou<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	口愿	a verbal vow (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>K'OU<sup>4</sup> 773</b>	<b>口 叩</b> <sup>634c333a</sup>	to strike, to knock; to ask (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	叩見	to visit a superior (ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup></i>	叩請	to request (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> , yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).

k'ou<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup> 773b 才 敏 扣<sup>635a332a</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 扣車  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 扣針  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 扣住  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup> 扣除  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 扣船  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 扣工錢  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 扣過了  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 扣留  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>huo<sup>3</sup> 扣留軍火  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 扣門  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup> 扣鈕  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 扣八兩  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 扣布  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 扣色  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 扣上  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 扣數  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 扣水  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 扣算  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 扣底子 (or 攤)  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 扣頭  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 扣子  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup> 773a 金 釦<sup>635b332b</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 釦門  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup> 釦攀  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 釦鼻子  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup> 773c 宥<sup>635c332b</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup> 宥  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 寇讎  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 寇黨  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 寇賊  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup> 774a 艸 廿 蔻<sup>635c332c</sup>  
 k'ou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 蔻仁

to thank with much earnestness.  
 to knock at a door (p'ai<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to humbly petition (ti<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>3</sup> t'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 to bump the head in salutation.  
 same (k'o<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to strike, to deduct.  
 official impressing of carts.  
 safety pin (pao<sup>3</sup> an<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>). N.  
 captured, covered.  
 to deduct, subtract (chê<sup>2</sup>).  
 impressing of boats (t'ieh<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cut one's wages.  
 it is already subtracted.  
 to keep, to confiscate, to intern.  
 to confiscate ammunition.  
 to knock at a door. See 叩 k'ou<sup>4</sup>  
 to button, to clasp. [mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 deduct eight taels.  
 a narrow kind of cotton—T-cloths.  
 discount on acc. of quality of silver.  
 to cover over (chê<sup>2</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 the sum deducted.  
 discount (chê<sup>2</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to calculate and deduct.  
 deducting discounts.  
 squeeze, speculation.  
 a button (see 釦, next entry).  
 to engrave, to chase; a button.  
 a button loop (niu<sup>3</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 to pillage S.  
 same (tao<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 an enemy (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>2</sup>).  
 banditti, rebels (tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 the nutmeg (tou<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.

KU<sup>1</sup> 777b 女 姑<sup>638b432a</sup>  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 姑置勿論  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup> 姑且

paternal aunt; to tolerate.  
 to drop the subject.  
 for a time (chan<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).

ku <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>	姑舅	cousins.
ku <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	姑夫	a father's sister's husband.
ku <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	姑息	indulgent, forgiving; to spoil, as a spoiling children. [child.
ku <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -tsü <sup>3</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	姑息子女	[child.
ku <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup>	姑姑	a father's sister; aunts.
ku <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	姑姑子	a nun (ni <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>1</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup>	姑媽	a father's elder sister.
ku <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	姑母	a father's sister, aunts (mu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -nai <sup>3</sup> -nai <sup>3</sup>	姑奶奶	a great-aunt (a girl having married Miss, a girl, aunt. [is so-called).
ku <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	姑娘	girls (hsiao <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup>	姑娘們	to take into consideration.
ku <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>	姑念	cousins.
ku <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>	姑表弟兄	father's sister's daughters and sons.
ku <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	姑表姊妹	sister-in-law.
ku <sup>1</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	姑嫂	Soochow (su <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ). [family.
ku <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>1</sup>	姑蘇	an elderly lady's title in her own a Buddhist nunnery (fo <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	姑太太	a father's sister's husband.
ku <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	姑子庵	an orphan; alone, solitary (ch'i <sup>1</sup> an orphan. [liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	姑爺	a single palm cannot make a noise. I, the emperor (huang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> 778b	子孤	a single boat (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -ai <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	孤哀子	an orphan boy, a fatherless boy. orphan asylum.
ku <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -	孤掌難鳴	a lonely grave (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ). [souls.
ku <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	[ming <sup>2</sup> 孤家	a society for help of orphaned orphanlike; isolated (kuan <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>3</sup> one with no relatives. [ku <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	孤舟	orphans and widows (kua <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	孤兒	alone, unassisted (ling <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	孤兒院	an orphan girl, a fatherless girl. lonely and poor, destitute (p'in <sup>3</sup> a solitary rock. [han <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>2</sup>	孤墳	a solitary individual. [world.
ku <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	孤魂會	without any support, alone in the a forlorn widow (kua <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	孤孤單單	isolated, lonely, orphanlike. same (lêng <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
ku <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	孤苦人	alone, solitary; without relations.
ku <sup>1</sup> -k'ua <sup>3</sup>	孤寡	a fatherless boy.
ku <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	孤立人	
ku <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	孤女	
ku <sup>1</sup> -p'in <sup>2</sup>	孤貧	
ku <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	孤山	
ku <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	孤身	
ku <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -k'ao <sup>4</sup>	孤身無靠	
ku <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>	孤孀	
ku <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	孤單	
ku <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	孤丁丁	
ku <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	孤獨	
ku <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	孤子	

ku<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup> 孤子留養  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 775a 人 估 636b433a  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 估計  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 估價  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 估値  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup> 估衣鋪  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 估衣攤子  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 估量  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup> 估摸  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>1</sup> 估猜  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 估堆買的  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 775c 水 汙 沾 637a432b  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 沾酒  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 沾虛名  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 775a 口 咕 636c  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-nang<sup>1</sup> 咕囊  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 咕都兒 (朵)  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 780a 竹 箠 箍 640c431c  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 箍緊必斷  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup> 箍洗澡盆  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 箍木桶  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 776b 辛 辜 637b432c  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 辜負  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 辜負恩典  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 辜負光陰  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 776b 車 轄 637b432c  
 ku<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 轄轆  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 778a 脚 廿 菇 639a332a  
 ku<sup>1</sup> 776a 虫 蛆 637b431b

a murderer spared to support his  
 to value, to conjecture. [mother-  
 same (ts'ai<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to estimate the price.  
 price.  
 an old clothes shop (=ku<sup>4</sup>).  
 old clothes stall.  
 to conjecture, to reckon (liao<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conjecture, to imagine.  
 to conjecture, to regard doubtfully.  
 bought in the lump (ling<sup>2</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to buy; to sell (mai<sup>3</sup>, mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sell wine. [entitled.  
 to get credit to which one is not  
 to mutter (ku<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>1</sup> nang<sup>1</sup> nang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to mutter, to speak to one's self.  
 buds of flowers, etc. (ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 a hoop, to hoop.  
 hoop too tight will break.  
 to hoop a bath-tub.  
 to hoop a barrel.  
 fault, crime, guilt (tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be ungrateful.  
 same (wang<sup>4</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to waste time (fei<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a wheel, to revolve, to go round.  
 a wheel (lun<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). See ku<sup>3</sup> lun<sup>2</sup>.  
 a gourd, pumpkin or melon (mo<sup>2</sup>  
 mole cricket (蟻 蛄 lou<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>). [ku<sup>1</sup>].

KU<sup>3</sup> 774b 口 古 636a432c  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 古跡  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 古記兒  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 古教  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 古錢  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 古制  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 古今  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 古傳  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 古塚  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-t'ü<sup>2</sup> 古兒詞  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup> 古爾阿尼  
 ku<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 古人

old, ancient (lao<sup>3</sup>) S.  
 traces of antiquity, ruins.  
 old tales, records.  
 ancient doctrines or principles.  
 ancient cash.  
 the old regime.  
 ancient and modern.  
 an ancient record.  
 an ancient grave (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 old tales, legends, etc.  
 the Koran.  
 the ancients.

ku <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	古古的	old, ancient.
ku <sup>3</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>	古怪	strange, curious, odd (ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> kuai <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	古來的	ancient. [ku <sup>3</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	古來有	have been of old (kêng <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> , tzu <sup>4</sup>
ku <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	古禮	an old custom (fêng <sup>1</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	古廟	an ancient temple (ssü <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	古巴	Cuba. [chih <sup>2</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -p <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> -ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup>	古板脾氣	old-fashioned, bigoted, obtuse (chan <sup>1</sup>
ku <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	古北口	a pass to Mongolia (mêng <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	古聖人	the ancient sages (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	古詩	an ancient ode.
ku <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	古時候	ancient times.
ku <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	古事	old affairs (shih <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	古式	old fashioned.
ku <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	古書	ancient books.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tiao <sup>2</sup>	古調	an ancient tune. [fables (tien <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	古典	maxims from historical works or
ku <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup>	古董	curios, antiquities.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	古董兒	same.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	古董鋪	a curiosity shop.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	古董玩器	curios.
ku <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	古銅	a bronze antique.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	古字	ancient characters (k'o <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	古瓷	old porcelain.
ku <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>	古玩	curiosities, antiques.
ku <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	古玩器	same.
ku <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	古往	of old, in olden times (tzü <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup> -chim <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	古往今來	past and present.
ku <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	古文	ancient literature. [(tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>	古窯	an old furnace; old China ware
ku <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	古語	an old saying, a proverb (su <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> 780b	骨	a bone. Rad. 188.
ku <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	骨節	the joints.
ku <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	骨肉	one's children.
ku <sup>3</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	骨肉	blood relationship.
ku <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	骨格	the features (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	骨力	vigorous (style of penmanship)
ku <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>	骨髒	a skeleton (pai <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ). [(hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	骨牌	dominoes.
ku <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	骨屍	a corpse (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>2</sup>	骨瘦如柴	as thin as a stick (shou <sup>4</sup> , p'i <sup>1</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -su <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>	骨酥肉癢	paralysed (with fright) (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).



ku <sup>3</sup> -sui <sup>3</sup>	骨髓	bones and marrow; marrow...
ku <sup>3</sup> -t'í <sup>3</sup>	骨體	a skeleton.
ku <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	骨頭	a bone, bones.
ku <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	骨頭節兒	the joints.
ku <sup>3</sup> 781c 鼓鼓鼓	鼓 <sup>642a434a</sup>	a drum; to rouse. Rad. 207.
ku <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	鼓掌	to clap the hands (p'ai <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ,
ku <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup>	鼓掌擊節	to applaud. [p'ai <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	鼓掌喝彩	same.
ku <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup>	鼓掌大笑	to clap the hands and laugh loudly.
ku <sup>3</sup> -ch'í <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	鼓起來了	bulged out.
ku <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	鼓架子	a drum stand (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> , lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -ch'ín <sup>2</sup>	鼓琴	to play on the dulcimer; harmony.
ku <sup>3</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup>	鼓吹	to applaud enlogize.
ku <sup>3</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	鼓簧	"pipe and drum," to deceive by
ku <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	鼓勵	to stimulate. [specious language.
ku <sup>3</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	鼓鑼	drums and gongs.
ku <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup> [chuan <sup>4</sup>	鼓樓	a drum tower (chung <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -	鼓板正傳	to talk seriously.
ku <sup>3</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	鼓膨膨的	quite distended, plump, round.
ku <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	鼓瑟	"drums and harps," to play on
ku <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	鼓手	a drummer. [the harp.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	鼓動	to stimulate, to excite (chi <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	鼓舞	same.
ku <sup>3</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup>	鼓樂	music generally (yo <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -hsüan <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	鼓樂喧天	loud sound of instruments (lo <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> -
ku <sup>3</sup> 779c 禾殼	穀 <sup>640b453c</sup>	grain; real, good. [hsüan <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -k'ang <sup>1</sup>	穀糠	grain and husk.
ku <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	穀祿	income, salary (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
ku <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	穀善	good, excellent.
ku <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	穀草	rice or oat straw.
ku <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	穀子	spiked millet.
ku <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	穀芽	rice steeped till it buds. [Note 21.
ku <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	穀雨	"corn rain," one of the terms. See
ku <sup>3</sup> 781b 谷	谷 <sup>641c453a</sup>	a valley, bed of a stream. Rad. 150.
ku <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	谷風	the east wind (tung <sup>1</sup> ). [shan <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	谷穴	the hollow of the foot; a valley
ku <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	谷神	to nourish the animal spirits (ching <sup>1</sup>
ku <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	谷水	mountain streams. [shên <sup>2</sup> ].
ku <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	谷道	the perinæum, the anus.
ku <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	谷雨	"nourishing rain," one of the terms.
ku <sup>3</sup> 783b 具	賈 <sup>643a434c</sup>	to traffic, a merchant. See chia <sup>3</sup>
ku <sup>3</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup>	賈買	to buy. [(shang <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	賈市	a market (chieh <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	賈售	to sell (mai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 779b</i>	肉月肱	the thighs; a division, a body (ta <sup>4</sup>
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	股強	firm, stable (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ). [t'ui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	股分	share in business (kung <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	股利	dividend. N.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	股票	certificate of stock. N.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	股東	shareholder. N.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	股友	same. N.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 782c</i>	月 臃 <sup>642c433</sup>	dropsical, swollen (chang <sup>4</sup> , chung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	臃脹	swollen out. [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	臃蓬	sails belly out with the wind (kua <sup>1</sup>
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 780a</i>	車 轂 <sup>640c454b</sup>	the nave of a wheel, an axletree;
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	轂輪	a wheel (see ku <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ). [a wheel.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 782c</i>	目 瞽 <sup>642b434b</sup>	blind (hsia <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	瞽目院	asylum for the blind.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup></i>	瞽瞍	Shun's father.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 1380a</i>	凸 <sup>1102a892a</sup>	projection, convex, also <i>tu</i> , <i>tieh</i> .
<i>ku<sup>3</sup> 776a</i>	牯	a bull.
<i>ku<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	牯嶺	Kuling (summer resort).
<b>KU<sup>4</sup> 775a</b>	支 故 <sup>636c434o</sup>	a cause, old, to die (ping <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	故舊	an old friend (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	故犯	to offend on purpose (té <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	故鄉	one's native place (chia <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	故意	design, purposely (t'é <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	故人	an old friend; a person dead.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	故國	one's native country, the old country
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	故里	one's native place. [(pên <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	故殺	murder with malice aforethought.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	故事	an old affair (ku <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	故似	because of this (yin <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	故典	historical precedent (tien <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	故此	wherefore, therefore (so <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	故問	ask intentionally (t'é <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup> 776c</i>	口 固 <sup>637c435a</sup>	hard, solid, obstinate, constant.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	固城	defences, outworks of a city.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	固疾	a chronic disease (chiu <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	固知	I will know; determined to know.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	固執	obstinate (chan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> , kang <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	固意	purposely, determined. [jan <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	固然	certainly, unquestionably (kuo <sup>3</sup>

<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	固陋	rude, ignorant (ts'u <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	固本保元	to protect one's constitution.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	固守	to maintain firmly; to strengthen
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	固定	firm, fixed, natural. [defences.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-t'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	固辭	to refuse firmly.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup> 783c</i>	佳僱 雇	to hire (lin <sup>4</sup> , mi <sup>4</sup> )
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	雇車	to hire a cart (See ch'ê <sup>1</sup> , 車).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	雇匠	to hire workman (chiang <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	雇脚	to hire coolies or conveyances.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	雇脚夫	to hire coolies.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	雇船	to hire a vessel.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	雇好了	hired successfully.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	雇人看守	to hire a man as caretaker. [kung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	雇工人	to hire labourers, a labourer (tso <sup>4</sup>
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	雇募	to hire (as soldiers) (chao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	雇不出來	cannot be hired.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-t'ö<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	雇妥了	hired satisfactorily (t'ö <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup> 784a</i>	頁顧 顧	to look at; to regard (ch'üan <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ) S.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	顧家	to look out for one's family.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	顧前顧後	i. e., very careful (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	顧主	a customer (chu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	顧後	regard for consequences.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	顧惜	to care for.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	顧繡	embroidery—so-called for noted
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	顧繡師傅	embroiderers. [maker.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	顧恤	to pity (lien <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	顧看	to look at, to look after.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-k'ö<sup>4</sup></i>	顧客	a customer. [k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	顧口	to look out for a subsistence (hu <sup>1</sup>
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	顧臉面	to have regard to face (tiu <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	顧念	to think upon, to consider (ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	顧不得去	can't find time to go (tieh <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>3</sup>
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	顧嘴	to look for a living. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>-küan<sup>1</sup></i>	顧問官	advisory official. N.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup> 777b</i>	金 錮	to pour metal into cracks, to caulk.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup></i>	錮鑪鍋	to mend old kettles.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup> 618b</i>	手才 搯	to dig; to stir. also hu.
<i>ku<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	搯不動	can't wriggle or stir (yung <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>3</sup>
<b>K'U<sup>1</sup> 786a</b>	口 哭	to weep, to cry loudly (ai <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	哭起來	to burst out crying.
<i>k'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	哭泣	to cry, to weep (ti <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup> , liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).

- k'u<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 哭笑  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 哭皇天  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 哭人  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup> 哭哭啼啼  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> 哭喪  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 哭甚麼  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 哭聲  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 哭死  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup> 哭死哭活  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 哭天哭地  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 哭也無益  
 k'u<sup>1</sup> 787a 窟 窟<sup>645c455a</sup>  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup> 窟穴  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 窟窿  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 窟窿眼  
 k'u<sup>1</sup> 785a 木 枯<sup>644a436a</sup>  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 枯乾  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 枯煤  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 枯瘦  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 枯樹  
 k'u<sup>1</sup> 786a 骨 骷<sup>645a436a</sup>  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup> 骷髏  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 骷髏骨  
 k'u<sup>1</sup> 1492b 骨 髑<sup>1190b922a</sup>  
 k'u<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 髑髏骨  
  
 K'U<sup>3</sup> 785a 艸 苦<sup>644b436b</sup>  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 苦差  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 苦車  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 苦急  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 苦極了  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 苦切  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 苦盡甜來  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 苦窮  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 苦主  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup> 苦楚  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 苦船  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup> 苦勸  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 苦海無邊  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> 苦寒  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 苦像  
 k'u<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 苦心人  
  
 crying and laughing, hysterical.  
 to call on heaven for aid (yü<sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 to weep for a man.  
 weeping and lamentation (pei<sup>1</sup>  
 to wait for the dead. [t'ung<sup>4</sup>].  
 what are you crying for?  
 the sound of weeping (yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cry to death.  
 to weep bitterly (hao<sup>2</sup>t'ao<sup>2</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 no use to cry about it.  
 a hole, a cave (tung<sup>4</sup>, ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to dig a hole; a hole or cavern.  
 a hole (wa<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
 a small hole.  
 rotten wood, decayed (hsiu<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 dried up.  
 coke (chiao<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 lean, shrivelled.  
 a dead tree (mu<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 a skeleton; the shoulder blade.  
 a skeleton (pai<sup>3</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>, ku<sup>3</sup> lou<sup>2</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (ku<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 skull (Giles=tu).  
 the skull (nao<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
  
 bitter, distressing (hsin<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>, la<sup>4</sup>).  
 hard service (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 cart-sick.  
 urgent (chao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 extremely distressing (nan<sup>2</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 misery, distress (mo<sup>2</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>). [yu<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>4</sup>.  
 bitter ended comes the sweet (t'ien<sup>2</sup>  
 wretchedly poor (p'in<sup>2</sup> han<sup>2</sup>).  
 the injured person or party (shang<sup>1</sup>  
 bitterness, sorrow. [sun<sup>3</sup>].  
 sea-sick.  
 to severely lecture (tsê<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 the sea of woe is shoreless (hui<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>  
 wretchedly poor (p'in<sup>2</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>an<sup>4</sup>].  
 a woe-begone expression (yu<sup>1</sup>ch'ou<sup>2</sup>.  
 a very diligent man (yin<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).

<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i> [ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	苦患	distressing, bitter (huan <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	苦口相勸	to lecture soundly.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>2</sup></i>	苦口良言	good advice harshly delivered.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	苦苦哀告	bitterly entreat (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	苦功	hard labor (lao <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	苦辣辣的	very bitter (lieh <sup>4</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>	苦勸	to distress, to molest. [ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup></i>	苦了我了	this does me a great injustice (yüan <sup>1</sup>
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	苦賣菜	sowthistle, dandelion, hawkweed.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	苦命	a bitter fate (ming <sup>4</sup> ch'üung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup></i>	苦難	misery, calamity (huan <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> , huo.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	苦惱	same. [huan <sup>4</sup> ] <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	苦拔苦掖	to do one's utmost for (chin <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	苦病苦治	bad disease needs bitter remedy.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup></i>	苦不可耐	unendurable poverty (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	苦不可言	unspeakable agony (shuo <sup>1</sup> ). [chu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-<sup>4</sup>pu-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	苦不過的	extreme of misery.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>yo<sup>4</sup></i>	苦是良藥	good medicine is bitter.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-</i>	苦守清規	woman strictly chaste (chên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i> [kuei <sup>1</sup>	苦水	bitter water (t'ien <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ,kan <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>huang<sup>2</sup>lien<sup>2</sup></i>	苦似黃連	as bitter as wormwood.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	苦死	to die of grief, or want.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	苦他所難	force him to do what he cannot.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	苦待他	to maltreat him (chê <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>	苦膽	the gall; courage (fang <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-suan<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>4</sup></i>	苦甜酸辣	bitter, sweet, sour, and acrid.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	苦在心裏	he keeps his troubles to himself.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	苦菜	the sowthistle, dandelion, hawk-
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-ts'an<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	苦參參的	bitter, as ginseng (jên <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ). [weed.
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>han<sup>2</sup>ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	苦讀寒窗	a poor student suffers (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	苦味	a bitter taste (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).

[yin<sup>2</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>].

<b>K'U<sup>4</sup> 787b</b>	广 庫 <sup>646a436c</sup>	a treasury, a storehouse (fu <sup>3</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	庫房	a treasurer; a storehouse.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	庫官	treasury officer (kuo <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	庫吏	a treasury-clerk.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	庫倫	Urga.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	庫平銀	silver according to Treasury scale.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	庫大使	a treasury keeper of prov. yamên.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	庫丁	treasury labourers. [G. 297.
<i>k'u<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	庫廳	a treasury keeper. G. 297.

k'u<sup>4</sup> (tsü) 737c 衣袴 { 袴 646b437b  
 k'u<sup>4</sup> 褲襠  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 褲帶子  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 褲襠  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 褲腿  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 褲腿帶兒  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup> 褲腰  
 k'u<sup>4</sup> 786c 酉 酷 645b456b  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 酷好  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 酷刑拷打  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup> 酷熱  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 酷吏  
 k'u<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 酷吏派

**KUA<sup>1</sup> 789a 刀刮** 刮 647b469a  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 刮淨  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 刮著  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 刮去皮毛  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>] 刮削  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>- 刮削價錢  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 刮衣裳  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup> 刮垢  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 刮臉  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 刮摩  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 刮木  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 刮痧  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 刮刀子  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 刮頭篦子  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 刮字

**kua<sup>1</sup> 788a 瓜** 瓜 646b466a  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 瓜分  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>2</sup> 瓜瓢  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 瓜葛  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup> 瓜菜  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 瓜田  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 瓜子  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 瓜子臉  
 kua<sup>1</sup> 789c 風 刮 颳 648a470a  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 颳沉了  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 颳晴了天  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 颳翻了  
 kua<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 颳風

trowsers, drawers, pantaloons.  
 same (ch'a<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>, t'ao<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 a trowser's belt or string.  
 the seat of trowsers (k'a<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>).  
 the legs of trowsers.  
 strings for tying the legs of trowsers.  
 a waist-belt.  
 cruel, tyrannical (ts'an<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>, nio<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have a passion for.  
 cruel punishments and tortures  
 very hot (tsao<sup>4</sup> jê<sup>4</sup>). [(hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 cruel underlings (t'an<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>1</sup>  
 tyrants, tyr. officers. [li<sup>4</sup>).  
 [(hsiao<sup>1</sup>).

to scrape, to pare off, to rub off  
 even (kuang<sup>1</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 a carter's cry—look out! (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>  
 to scrape off skin and hair. [ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to scrape or pare off. [chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to abate the price of anything (huan<sup>2</sup>  
 to brush clothes (shua<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to scrape off the dirt (ni<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 to shave the face (t'i<sup>4</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>, hsiu<sup>1</sup>fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 to scrape or pare off, to rub off.  
 to plane wood (pao<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to scarify for cholera (huo<sup>4</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup>  
 a razor. [chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 a fine comb for the head (mu<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to erase or scratch out characters.  
 cucumbers, melons, gourds, etc.  
 to partition, e.g., China. [Rad. 97.  
 the edible inside of melons.  
 concerned, implicated (kan<sup>1</sup> shê<sup>4</sup>).  
 melons and fruit, fruit generally.  
 melon land (huang<sup>2</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>, hsi<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>).  
 melon seeds (hsiang<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>).  
 an oval face; handsome (applied to  
 to blow; as the wind. [women).  
 foundered in storm (k'uang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 wind has cleared the sky (ch'ui<sup>1</sup>).  
 capsized by the wind (ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to blow, windy (sou<sup>1</sup> sou<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).

*kua*<sup>1</sup>-*hsüan*<sup>4</sup>-*fêng*<sup>1</sup> 颯颯風  
*kua*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*k'ai*<sup>1</sup>-*t'ien*<sup>1</sup> 颯不開天  
*kua*<sup>1</sup>-*ta*<sup>4</sup>-*fêng*<sup>1</sup> 颯大風  
*kua*<sup>1</sup> 790b 虫 蝸 <sup>648c466c</sup>  
*kua*<sup>1</sup>-*niu*<sup>2</sup> 蝸牛  
*kua*<sup>1</sup> 790a 鳥 鵠 <sup>648b469c</sup>  
*kua*<sup>1</sup> 788c 刀 刮 <sup>647a466b</sup>  
*kua*<sup>1</sup> (*kuo*) 789c 耳 聒 <sup>647c469b</sup>  
*kua*<sup>1</sup>-*tê*<sup>2</sup>-*huang*<sup>1</sup> 聒得慌

to blow a whirlwind.  
 (wind) fails to clear the sky.  
 to blow a gale or typhoon.  
 a snail (lo<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 the rook (lao<sup>3</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>, lao<sup>3</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>, wu<sup>1</sup>  
 to slice, to cut out (ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>). [ya<sup>1</sup>].  
 clamor, din (hsüan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>).  
 unpleasantly affected by the noise.

**KUA**<sup>3</sup> 790c 寡  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>1</sup> 寡妻  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*chü*<sup>1</sup> 寡居  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*shün*<sup>1</sup> 寡君  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*fu*<sup>4</sup> 寡婦  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup> 寡合  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 寡人  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*mu*<sup>3</sup> 寡母  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*ti*<sup>2</sup>-*chung*<sup>4</sup> 寡不敵衆  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*tê*<sup>2</sup> 寡得  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*wên*<sup>2</sup> 寡聞  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*yen*<sup>2</sup> 寡言  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*yü*<sup>4</sup> 寡慾  
*kua*<sup>3</sup> 790b 刀 刮 <sup>648b466c</sup>  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'u*<sup>1</sup>-*t'a*<sup>1</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 刮出他來  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*ssü*<sup>3</sup> 刮死  
*kua*<sup>3</sup>-*tsui*<sup>4</sup> 刮罪

few, little; rarely; alone; (shao<sup>3</sup>  
 a rare wife (hsien<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>). [M. 117].  
 to live in widowhood; to live alone.  
 our sovereign (the one sovereign).  
 a widow (shuang<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to join in society rarely.  
 I, myself, the sovereign (the single  
 a widow (ku<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>). [person].  
 the few cannot oppose the many.  
 possessed of but little virtue (tê<sup>2</sup>  
 to have heard but little. [hsing<sup>2</sup>].  
 to speak little, reticent.  
 few desires (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>3</sup>  
 to hack to pieces. [yü<sup>4</sup>].  
 cut him to pieces!  
 to hack to death.  
 to punish by hacking to death

**KUA**<sup>4</sup> 791b 手才 { 挂 <sup>649b467b</sup>  
*kua*<sup>4</sup> 掛  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*chang*<sup>3</sup> 掛鞦 (40b)  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup> 掛賬  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 掛帳子  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ao*<sup>2</sup>-*chu*<sup>1</sup> 掛朝珠  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ê*<sup>1</sup> 掛車  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>2</sup> 掛旗  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>3</sup> 掛起  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 掛起來  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 掛劍  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>1</sup> 掛牽  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>4</sup> 掛欠  
*kua*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ih*<sup>3</sup> 掛齒

to suspend, anxious. num. of cash,  
 same (tiao<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>). [etc.  
 to shoe an animal (ting<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>)  
 to run a bill, to buy on credit (la<sup>1</sup>  
 to hang up curtains. [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
 to wear court beads.  
 a pulley, a block (hua<sup>2</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>).  
 to hang up a flag. [lai<sup>2</sup>].  
 to hand up, to suspend (tiao<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>  
 same. [tao<sup>1</sup>].  
 to wear a sword (pao<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>, k'ua<sup>4</sup>  
 to think of, to regard. [chai<sup>4</sup>].  
 to hang up one's score (ch'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 "to hang on the teeth," to speak of.

*kua<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 掛住了  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 掛出牌子  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>* 掛號  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>* 掛孝  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 掛心  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 掛花  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>* 掛畫  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 掛幌子  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>* 掛紅  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 掛意  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 掛冠  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 掛簾子  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>* 掛慮  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>* 掛麵  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>* 掛念  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>* 掛念他  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>* 掛牌  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>3</sup>* 掛匾  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>* 掛屏  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 掛不住  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>* 掛上  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>* 掛失票  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup>* 掛帥  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>* 掛燈  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>* 掛彩  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 掛帷子  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 掛誤  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>* 掛印  
*kun<sup>4</sup> 791a* 卜卦<sup>649b467c</sup>  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 卦盒  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup>* 卦命  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-* 卦命先生  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 卦盤子  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>* 卦位  
*kua<sup>4</sup> 791a* 穴 罣<sup>649a467b</sup>  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>* 罣碍  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 罣心  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup>* 罣懷  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 罣誤  
*kua<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 792a* 衣 褂<sup>650a468b</sup>  
*kua<sup>4</sup> 791a* 言 誑<sup>649a467a</sup>  
*kua<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 誑

held up.  
 notice of appointment is hung out.  
 to register, e. g., name (hao<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to wear mourning (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 suspense, anxiety.  
 to dress gaily or in bright colors.  
 to hang up a picture (hua<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hang up a sign-board (chao<sup>1</sup>p'ai<sup>2</sup>.  
 to decorate for festal occasions (kua<sup>4</sup>  
 to be in suspense. [ts'ai<sup>3</sup>].  
 to resign office (hsieh<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to suspend a screen (ch'ui<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 suspense (huai<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>, ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 long strips of dough boiled in soup.  
 anxious (hsüan<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>, ko<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feel anxious about him.  
 hang up notice. [(pien<sup>3</sup> o<sup>2</sup>).  
 to hang up a tablet, as doctors do  
 to hang up a screen (lien<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot hang upon.  
 to hang up. [pai<sup>2</sup>].  
 to advertise a lost banknote (kao<sup>4</sup>  
 to become commander-in-chief  
 to hang up a lamp. [(yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to decorate for festal occasions (kua<sup>4</sup>  
 to hang curtains (chang<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>. [hung<sup>2</sup>.  
 to trouble, to involve in (ch'ien<sup>1</sup>lien<sup>2</sup>.  
 to become commander-in-chief.  
 to divine; the diagrams (pa<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 a lottery case or box (nien<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to tell fortunes (suan<sup>4</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>, pu<sup>4</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>.  
 a fortune-teller (suan<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 a dish for throwing lots in.  
 a divination diagram.  
 a hindrance; to fall into a net.  
 to affect, concern.  
 to think of, to regard.  
 to be anxious about.  
 a ruined official.  
 an outercoat (ma<sup>3</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 impose on, deceive (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to mislead.



K'UA <sup>1</sup> 792c	言 誇	誇 <sup>650b468a</sup>	to praise, to boast (ching <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		誇張	same. [tzū <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup> ].
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>		誇獎	to praise (tsan <sup>4</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> , tzū <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>1</sup>
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		誇富	to boast of one's wealth (fu <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		誇海口	to boast, to brag.
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		誇口	same (chang <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		誇功	to boast one's merits (kung <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		誇大	to boast.
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -tsan <sup>4</sup>		誇讚	to praise, to extol.
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>		誇嘴	to brag.
k'ua <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		誇子	brogue, <i>patois</i> . read <sup>3</sup> .

K'UA <sup>4</sup> 792c	肉 月 胯	胯 <sup>650b468b</sup>	legs, thighs or hips (ta <sup>4</sup> t'ui <sup>3</sup> , ku <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		胯下	between the legs, under the thigh.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		胯骨	the hip-bones.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>		胯骨白	acetabulum.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		胯襠裡	the space between the thighs.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		胯子	thighs.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> 793a	足	跨 <sup>650c468b</sup>	to bestride, to pass over; to surpass.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		跨車沿	to sit on the shaft of a cart. [sea.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup>		跨海	on the coast; to coast; to cross the
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		跨過去	to pass over (tu <sup>4</sup> , kuo <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		跨梁	a cross-beam (lin <sup>3</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		跨馬	to bestride a horse (ch'i <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ). [ing.
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		跨所兒	a set of rooms at side of main build-
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		跨刀	to wear a sword (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
k'ua <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		跨子船	houseboat for travelling on rivers.

KUAI <sup>1</sup> 793a	丿	乖 <sup>651a470a</sup>	crafty, eccentric.
kuai <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		乖張	unreasonable (tiao <sup>1</sup> p'i <sup>2</sup> ). [kuai <sup>4</sup> ].
kuai <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>		乖巧	clever, ingenious, artful (ch'i <sup>2</sup>
kuai <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>3</sup>		乖舛	mistaken, error (ch'uan <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
kuai <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>		乖滑	crafty (chi <sup>2</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
kuai <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		乖異	strange, odd, unaccountable.
kuai <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		乖口	eloquent, plausible, glib (k'ou <sup>3</sup>
kuai <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>1</sup>		乖乖	a kiss (ch'in <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> ). [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
kuai <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		乖乖的	keep quiet! (to children).
kuai <sup>1</sup> -lei <sup>2</sup>		乖戾	perverse (hsieh <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
kuai <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>4</sup>		乖謬	same.
kuai <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>4</sup>		乖僻	same.

**KUAI<sup>3</sup> 793b** 手才 拐<sup>651a470a</sup>  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup>* 拐肘  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 拐去  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 拐販  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup>* 拐回來  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 拐過去  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>* 拐騙  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* 拐帶  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 拐子  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 拐彎兒  
**KUAI<sup>3</sup> 793c** 木 拐<sup>651a470</sup>  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>* 拐杖  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>* 拐棍  
*kuai<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup>* 拐棒

to swindle, to kidnap; to turn.  
 the elbow. (ko<sup>1</sup> po<sup>2</sup>).  
 to kidnap, to swindle.  
 to kidnap and sell (lo<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to turn back (fan<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>2</sup>).  
 to go round (jao<sup>4</sup> wan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to swindle, to defraud.  
 to kidnap, to swindle.  
 a kidnapper, a swindler (kuang<sup>1</sup>  
 a corner, to turn a corner. [kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 a staff, a stick (with a handle).  
 same (kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a stick, a staff.

**KUAI<sup>4</sup> 793c** 心† 怪<sup>651b470b</sup>  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 怪精  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>* 怪好  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>* 怪現狀  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>* 怪現像  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 怪性  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 怪異  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 怪人  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>* 怪苦  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>* 怪辣  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>* 怪力亂神  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>* 怪模怪樣  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>* [yang<sup>4</sup>] 怪難  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>4</sup>* 怪僻  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>* 怪不得  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>* 怪不得我  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 怪澁的  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 怪事  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>1</sup>* 怪酸  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 怪道  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup>* 怪哉  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 怪物  
*kuai<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>* 妖怪

strange; to blame; very (ch'i<sup>2</sup>kuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 supernatural, ghostly.  
 very good (ting<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 disgraceful, obnoxious.  
 same.  
 a strange disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 strange, monstrous (hsi<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 a singular or strange person.  
 very bitter (k'u<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 very pungent. [ed by Confucius.  
 strength, disorder &c. (subjects avoid-  
 very strange appearance (ku<sup>3</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup>  
 very hard (chien<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>). [i<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>.  
 eccentric.  
 no wonder that.  
 must not blame me (yüan<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>2</sup>).  
 very rough to the taste.  
 a strange affair (shih<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 very sour (above).  
 strange! strange to say.  
 strange!  
 a monster, a monstrosity.  
 bogy, apparition (yao<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).

**K'UAI<sup>3</sup> 794b** 手才 搥<sup>652a471a</sup>  
*k'uai<sup>3</sup>-k'uang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 搥筐子  
*k'uai<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 搥籃子

to rub; to scratch; to carry on the  
 to carry a basket on arm. [arm-  
 same.

*kuai<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>* 攞破喇  
*k'uai<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>* 攞破臉  
*k'uai<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>* 攞瘡瘡  
*k'uai<sup>3</sup> 794c* 卅 崩  
 scratched a wound (nao<sup>2</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup>, chua<sup>1</sup> to scratch a person's face. [p'o<sup>4</sup>])  
 to scratch an itching (nao<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>)  
 rushes S.

**K'UAI<sup>4</sup> 794c** 心 † 快<sup>652a471a</sup>  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup>* 快暢  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>* 快車  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>* 快機砲  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>* 快鎗  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>* 快信  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>* 快靴  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>* 快活  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>* 快口  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>* 快快  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 快來  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 快來了  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup>* 快樂  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 快利  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>* 快馬輕刀  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup>* 快慢  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 快忙去  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>* 快班  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup>* 快跑  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>* 快當  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 快刀  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>* 快頭  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup> shê<sup>2</sup>* 快嘴快舌  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 995b* 竹 筷<sup>652b</sup> ○  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 筷籠子  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup> 795b* 土 塊<sup>652c471c</sup>  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 塊然  
*k'uai<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 塊然一物  
 cheerful, fast, soon; sharp (su<sup>2</sup> su<sup>2</sup>.  
 delightful, happy, comfortable  
 a fast cart. [(ch'ang<sup>4</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 quickfirers.  
 quick fire guns.  
 special delivery, express letter. N.  
 fastboots with thin soles.  
 lively, cheerful.  
 quick, hasty in speech.  
 make haste! be quick (fei<sup>1</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 come quickly! (chi<sup>2</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 he will soon come.  
 pleased, delighted (hsi<sup>3</sup> ê<sup>4</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>.  
 smart, expert; sharp, a keen edge.  
 a sprightly superficial style.  
 quick and slow, the speed of.  
 go quickly! [ma<sup>3</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 thief catchers, policemen (pu<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>,  
 run quickly (pên<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 prompt, quick.  
 a sharp knife (li<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).  
 a head licitor or constable (tsao<sup>4</sup>  
 too ready to talk. [pan<sup>1</sup>).  
 chopsticks (i<sup>1</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup> 雙).  
 a case for chopsticks. [etc. M. 66.  
 a bit, a piece; doltish. Num. of land,  
 doltish, stupid, ignorant (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 a doltish, stupid thing.

**KUAN<sup>1</sup> 795c** 宀 官<sup>653a472a</sup>  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup>* 官宅  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>* 官差  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>* 官長  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 官場  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>* 官車  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>* 官箴  
*kuan<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 官價  
 an official, government; public (官).  
 mandarin's residence.  
 official messengers, servants, etc.  
 the authorities (kuan<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 official arena, official classes.  
 official cart.  
 maxims for the guidance of officials  
 official price (less than that of others).

kuan <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	官醬	sauce of standard quality.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	官界	official world.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	官錢	official pay (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	官職	an official appointment; officials.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	官尺	official foot-measure.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	官制	official system.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	官久自富	if long in office you will be rich.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	官居	to draw official salary (yang <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	官船	government junk (hsün <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	官爵	official rank.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	官法	the law (lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ). <span style="float:right">ㄉㄨ</span>
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	官費生	students supported by government.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>	官粉	carbonate of lead (poisonous).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	官俸	official salaries (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	官夫	an official, a mandarin.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	官服	official clothing (pu <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	官府	an official residence. [(p'in <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	官銜	brevet rank, full title of an official
kuan <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	官銜牌	a board with title of official on it.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	官憲	high officials.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	官話	the mandarin dialect (wên <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	官壞了	the official loses his office (ko <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	官宦	a gentleman; a gentleman's family.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	官宦人家	official people.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	官衣裳	official clothing (pu <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	官人	an official; my husband; prostitutes.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	*官誥	rank bestowed on women. See kao <sup>4</sup>
kuan <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	官客	male guests (t'ang <sup>2</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ). [ming <sup>3</sup> .
kuan <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	官吏	government officers.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	官立學	government school.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>	官僚	a fellow officer.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	官爐	a mint (chu <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	官路	a government road (kung <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	官綠	Saxon green.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	官祿	official income (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	官帽	the official hat. [gaol (mei <sup>2</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
kuan <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	官媒	female police officers, matron of
kuan <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	官名	officials; official name.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	官板兒	cash, copper money; official editions.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	官板錢	cash minted by govt. [grudges.
kuan <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	官報私仇	an official who avenges private

\*Note 61.

kuan<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 官婢  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 官逼民變  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 官品  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 官兵  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 官事  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>- 官事官辦  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [pan<sup>4</sup>] 官守  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> 官署  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 官所  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 官司  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 官司打輸  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 官司打贏  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 官私  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup> 官太太  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 官貪吏暴  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 官塘  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 官體  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 官廳  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup> 官曹  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 官文書  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 官衙  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 官樣  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 官鹽  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 官銀  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 官印  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 官員  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 官運  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 官用  
 kuan<sup>1</sup> 800a 見 觀<sup>65Ga474a</sup>  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'á<sup>2</sup> 觀察  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 觀陣  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 觀氣象  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 觀其面  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 觀戲  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 觀象臺  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 觀星  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 觀星臺  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 觀星的  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 觀看  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup> 觀念  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 觀兵  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 觀世音

assistant female police officers.  
 misgovernment leads to rebellion.  
 the rank of officers, civil or military.  
 government troops.  
 official affairs. [by officials.  
 official business should be managed  
 to hold office; the office held.  
 government office (ya<sup>2</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 a law-suit, to go to law (kao<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lose a law-suit (sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to win a law-suit.  
 public and private.  
 a mandarin's wife.  
 i. e. a very wicked government.  
 public reservoir of water.  
 the dignity becoming a mandarin  
 a government office. [(t'i<sup>3</sup> t'ung<sup>3</sup>)  
 officers of government generally.  
 government despatches.  
 a government office (ya<sup>2</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 official dignity, genteel.  
 government salt (yen<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>3</sup>).  
 one's salary. [one's name.  
 seal of office, official credential,  
 officers of government generally.  
 chance of preferment (shêng<sup>1</sup>)  
 official use. [tone).  
 gaze at; a Taoist temple(=4th  
 observation, Taotai O. [battle.  
 to inspect the ranks, to look at a  
 to note physiognomy (hsiang<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>.  
 same. [(k'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to look at theatricals or sports  
 an observatory.  
 astronomy (t'ien<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 observatory.  
 astronomers (li<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 to look, to observe (k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 concept, idea (kai<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to review troops.  
 Kuanyin (goddess).

kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 觀寺  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 觀燈  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 觀望  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 觀音  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-p'ü<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup> 觀音菩薩  
 kuan<sup>1</sup> 801a 門 關 闕 關<sup>657a472c</sup>  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 關碍  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 關隘渡口  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 關照  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 關針  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ia<sup>1</sup> (k'a) 關卡  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 關節  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>ch'ü<sup>1</sup>chê<sup>2</sup> 關節曲折  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 關切  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 關鍵  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 關津  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 關窗戶  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 關防  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 關俸  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 關夫子  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 關係  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 關口  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 關公  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 關老爺  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 關裏  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 關門  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>2</sup> 關門嚴實  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> \* 關脈  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 關不住  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 關涉  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 關說  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 關帝  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 關頭  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup> 關東  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 關於  
 kuan<sup>1</sup> 802c 魚 鰥<sup>658b473b</sup>  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 鰥居  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 鰥夫  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 鰥寡孤獨  
 kuan<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup> 鰥棍

a Taoist temple. [of 1st month].  
 to look at the lamps (on the 15th  
 to look with expectation; remiss.  
 Kuanyin, the goddess of mercy  
 same. [(Buddhist)-  
 to shut, suburb; to concern; a pass-  
 to affect, to be prejudicial to. [S-  
 a strategic ferry (pai<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a passport; to look after (hu<sup>4</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>,  
 pin (pieh<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>). [chih<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>]-  
 a Customs' barrier.  
 collusion. [of the heart.  
 all the turnings and windings e. g.  
 obliging, related, connected (hsiang<sup>t</sup>  
 pivot, crux, key to situation. [kuan<sup>1</sup>-  
 passes and fords.  
 to shut a window.  
 concerns, consequence; a seal.  
 to draw one's pay (fêng<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup>  
 the god of war. R. 92. [shü<sup>3</sup>]-  
 to concern, to affect, result.  
 a border Custom house; a pass.  
 the god of war.  
 same. R. 92. [wai<sup>4</sup>]-  
 in the suburbs (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 to shut a door, fail in business.  
 to shut the door closely (pi<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>)-  
 the middle of the pulse (p'ing<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>)-  
 will not keep shut. [(ch'ien<sup>1</sup> shê<sup>4</sup>)-  
 to concern, to affect, to implicate  
 to refer, to use influence for.  
 the god of war. R. 92 (lao<sup>3</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup>  
 a bond; a juncture. [miao<sup>4</sup>]-  
 Manchuria. W. I. 187 (liao<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>)-  
 respecting, concerning.  
 bachelor; a widower.  
 to live alone; a widower.  
 a widower (sang<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 widowers, widows or orphans and  
 a widower; a bachelor. [heirless-

\*Note 62.

<i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i> 802c	→ 冠 <sup>658b473c</sup>	a cap, a crown; to cap <sup>4</sup> . [ <i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup></i>	冠者	to attain majority; capping ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-chîn<sup>1</sup></i>	冠巾	a cap, a head-dress ( <i>fêng<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-lî<sup>3</sup></i>	冠禮	the ceremony of capping, attaining
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	冠冕	a crown, coronet. [ <i>majority</i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	冠冕堂皇	with all the ceremony of full dress.
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>1</sup></i> [ <i>huang<sup>2</sup></i> ]	冠裳	"caps and robes," fine clothes.
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	冠世	"to cap the age," superior talents.
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	冠首	to dress female's hair. [ <i>fine clothes</i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	冠戴	to put on the cap; to dress smart;
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	冠子	a woman's head-dress ( <i>shou<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i> 797c	木 棺 <sup>654b472</sup>	a coffin.
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>	棺罩	a pall ( <i>ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	棺懷頭	end piece of coffin ( <i>tu<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> )
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	棺槨	a coffin and its shell ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	棺材	a coffin ( <i>shou<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	棺材一口	one coffin.
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i> 799b	心 卩 懽 <sup>655c476c</sup>	joy, pleasure, delight, satisfaction
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	懽喜	same ( <i>hsi<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>(huan<sup>4</sup>)</i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	懽心	a delighted mind ( <i>lê<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	懽欣	joy, pleasure, delight, satisfaction,
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	懽悅	same ( <i>hsi<sup>3</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>S.</i>
<i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	髡 髻 ○ ○	tonsure of a Taoist priest ( <i>tao<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> )

<b>KUAN<sup>3</sup></b> 798a 竹 管	管 <sup>654c474c</sup>	a tube; to rule, Num. of pens, etc.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	管賬的	accountant ( <i>chang<sup>3</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>S.</i>
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	管家的	a majordomo, a steward ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	管教	to keep in order, to correct. [ <i>ta<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	管船的	captain of a boat ( <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>, lao<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	管飯	to provide with food, as workmen.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>ch'ih<sup>1</sup>shui<sup>3</sup></i>	管河吃水	if you superintend a river, live off it.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	管轄	to regulate, to govern ( <i>chih<sup>4</sup>chang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	管下	under authority; accountable.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	管閒事	to mind or manage other people's
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	管許	probably, quite likely. [ <i>difficulties</i> ].
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	管工	to superintend work.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	管理	to manage, to take care of ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup>li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	管領	to govern, to rule ( <i>hsia<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup></i>	管輪	engineer.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	管包	to guarantee.
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>hui<sup>2</sup>huan<sup>4</sup></i>	管包回換	exchange guaranteed ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup>kuan<sup>3</sup>lai<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>kuan<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	管保	to guarantee ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>hui<sup>2</sup></i> ].

*kuan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>* 管不住他  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>-* 管山燒柴  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* [ch'ai<sup>2</sup>] 管事  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 管事的  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 管束  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-* 管挑管換  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* [huan<sup>4</sup>] 管簫  
*kuan<sup>3</sup> 799a* 舌 { 館  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>* { 館<sup>655b475b</sup>  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 館驛  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>* 館舍  
*kuan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 館子  
*kuan<sup>3</sup> 798c* 肉 脰 脰<sup>655a475a</sup>

**KUAN<sup>4</sup> 803c** 貝 貫<sup>659a475c</sup>  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 貫錢  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>4</sup>* 貫串  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 貫中  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>* 貫衆  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>* 貫通  
*kuan<sup>4</sup> 804a* 心 ↑ 慣<sup>659b476a</sup>  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>* 慣着他  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 慣習  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 慣性  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 慣壞了  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>sa<sup>1</sup>huang<sup>3</sup>* 慣會撒謊  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>* 慣了他  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup>* 慣弄  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>* 慣熟  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>* 慣賊  
*kuan<sup>4</sup> 799b* 水 灑 灌<sup>655c476a</sup>  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>* 灌漿  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>* 灌鉛  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 灌酒  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-chiü<sup>4</sup>* 灌聚  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 灌一壺酒  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 灌輸  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 灌水  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 灌死  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>* 灌醉  
*kuan<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>* 灌藥

can't manage or control him.  
 if you have charge of a mountain,  
 to manage affairs. [live off it.  
 a steward, butler or housekeeper.  
 to restrain, to control (yo<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 may be exchanged if unsatisfactory.  
 fifes (ti<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a tea or eating house, an inn; a hall;  
 same (chiao<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup>). [a school.  
 post-houses (i<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup>).  
 a lodging house (k'o<sup>4</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
 eating house (fan<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a duct in the body.

a string, to connect (chieh<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to string cash (ch'uan<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to string, connect.  
 to hit the centre (chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 the whole together.  
 to pass through. [hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 accustomed to, practised in (lien<sup>4</sup>  
 accustom him to it (ching<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to be accustomed to, inured in (hsi<sup>2</sup>  
 an indulgent disposition. [kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 spoiled (as a child) through indul-  
 in the habit of lying. [gence.  
 he'll get into the habit.  
 practised in.  
 fully acquainted with (shu<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 an old thief.  
 to pour on or into (tao<sup>3</sup>). [stices.  
 to pour liquid mortar into inter-  
 to insert lead into silver.  
 to press one to drink wine (jang<sup>4</sup>  
 to assemble (chü<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>). [chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to buy a pot of wine (cho<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to import, inculcate (shu<sup>1</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
 to water (as flowers). [mouth.  
 to strangle by pouring water into  
 to make drunk (ho<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to force medicine down the throat.



- kuan<sup>4</sup> 800c 烏 鸛 657a476c the crane (hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 kuan<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 鸛 鶻 rooks, magpies (hsi<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 kuan<sup>4</sup>(tzu)799c 缶 罐 656a476b a tea cannister; a jar, mug or jug.  
 kuan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>p'in<sup>3</sup> 罐 頭 食 品 canned goods (or 物).
- K'UAN<sup>1</sup> 804c** 寬 659c477a  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>3</sup> 寬 窄 broad and narrow, the breadth of.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 寬 徵 to give more time to pay taxes.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 寬 期 to extend a time limit (hsien<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 寬 緊 帶 an elastic belt.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-ch'o<sup>4</sup> 寬 綽 comfortable, in easy circumstances.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 寬 恩 extensive benevolence; to forgive.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>wu<sup>1</sup> 寬 房 大 屋 large, roomy apartments (kao<sup>1</sup>lou<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>- 寬 海 大 量 broad-minded, generous (tu<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> [liang<sup>4</sup> 寬 限 extension of limit. [k'uan<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 寬 心 to make the mind easy (fang<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup> 寬 心 丸 sedative pill (an<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>2</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 寬 限 to enlarge the time allowed.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 寬 懷 to be easy in mind (fang<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup> 寬 緩 liberal; slowly.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> [liang<sup>4</sup> 寬 宏 broad and extensive, liberal.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>- 寬 洪 大 量 broad-minded, generous (ta<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 寬 衣 服 take off upper garments in hot  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup> 寬 饒 indulgent, forgiving (shê<sup>4</sup>. [weather.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 寬 容 indulgent, liberal (hou<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>3</sup> 寬 廣 extensive, large, broad (k'ang<sup>3</sup>  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup> 寬 闊 same. [k'ai<sup>3</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 寬 門 broad in theology. [(hung<sup>2</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 寬 冕 gracious remission, to forgive  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>hsiu<sup>4</sup> 寬 袍 大 袖 large robe and sleeves. [outlay.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>3</sup>- 寬 備 窄 用 large preparations, and small  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> [yung<sup>4</sup> 寬 恕 to excuse, to forgive (jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 寬 大 extensive, large (k'uo<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>). [chin<sup>4</sup>.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 寬 大 無 邊 large, boundless (wu<sup>2</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 寬 待 to treat leniently (han<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 寬 貸 to forgive (jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup> 寬 縱 to be easy going (ku<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup> 寬 宥 to forgive (jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 寬 裕 liberal, kind, abundant.  
 k'uan<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 寬 永 錢 a certain sort of old cash.

K'UAN<sup>3</sup> 805ak'uan<sup>3</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>k'uan<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>

款  
欠) 款 660b177b

款曲  
款項  
款衣服  
款客  
款留  
款式  
款事  
款待  
款待客

sincere; an inscription.  
same.

friendly terms, cordial.  
expenditure (fei<sup>4</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>, yung<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
to take off clothes (t'o<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
to treat a guest well.  
to detain hospitably.  
a specimen, a pattern (yang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
an affair (shih<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>).  
to treat well, to entertain (chieh<sup>1</sup>  
to treat a guest well. [tai<sup>4</sup>].

[M. 117.]

KUANG<sup>1</sup> 806a 凡 光 661a178akuang<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> [ko<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>cho<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>3</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-jun<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>kun<sup>4</sup>pei<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> [ta<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>chêng<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>

光 661a178a  
光照  
光脚  
光景  
光景十個  
光景有的  
光着脊梁  
光復  
光復軍  
光顯  
光線  
光緒  
光花  
光華  
光滑  
光輝  
光潤  
光棍  
光棍漢  
光棍背鋤  
光朗  
光亮  
光了  
光臨  
光溜溜的  
光明  
光明正大  
光色丁兒  
光色顏色  
光身

light, glory; plain, naked; only.  
naked feet; a swindler (ch'ih<sup>4</sup>  
to illumine (chao<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>). [chiao<sup>3</sup>].  
scenery; state of; probably (ching<sup>3</sup>  
about ten. [k'uang<sup>4</sup>].

there probably are.  
stripped or bare to the waist.  
restored, reformed e. g. China. N.  
revolutionary army. N.  
to manifest, to display.

ray of light.

the last Ching Emperor.

bright, gay.

bright, light, splendid, gay.

glossy.

bright, lustrous.

same.

[fogger (hua<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
"bare stick," swindler, a petti-  
an unmarried male (kuan<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).name of bird from its note.bright, spotless, unblemished (ts'an<sup>4</sup>bright, splendid, lustrous. [lan<sup>4</sup>].

destitute, stripped, naked.

visit of esteemed guest (k'o<sup>4</sup>).stark naked (ch'ih<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>).

bright, splendid; intelligent.

above board and straightforward.

naked.

same.

naked, the naked body.

<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	光射	beam or rays of light.
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	光撻撻	brightly polished.
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>t'ang<sup>2</sup>-</i>	光堂堂的	very smooth, sleek.
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	[ti <sup>1</sup> 光道	the ecliptic ( <i>kuang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	光的	slippery, smooth ( <i>hua<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>jih<sup>4</sup></i>	光天化日	in broad daylight ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	光頭	a bald head; bare-headed ( <i>t'u<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>	光彩	brilliant, splendid.
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	光澤	glossy, glittering. [( <i>tsu<sup>3</sup> tsung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-</i>	光宗耀祖	to render one's family illustrious
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	[tsu <sup>3</sup> 光耀	resplendent ( <i>jung<sup>2</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	光豔	bright and fair, splendid. [hou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	[chien <sup>4</sup> 光陰	bright and and shady; time ( <i>shih<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-</i>	光陰似箭	time flies like an arrow ( <i>jih<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup> 807a</i>	水 冼	sparkling water. [ju <sup>2</sup> so <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	洗蕩	to wobble, to slop over.
<i>kuang<sup>1</sup> 807a</i>	月 肉 膀胱	the bladder ( <i>niao<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>1</sup></i> ).

<b>KUANG<sup>3</sup> 807b 广</b>	<b>廣<sup>662a478c</sup></b>
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	廣交
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	廣州府
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	廣西
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	廣學會
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-</i>	廣行善事
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	[shih <sup>4</sup> 廣貨
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	廣義
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	廣膏
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	廣告
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	廣扣
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup></i>	廣闊
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	廣額
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	廣布福音
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	廣大
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	廣土
<i>kuang<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	廣東

<b>KUANG<sup>4</sup> 807b 逛</b>	<b>逛<sup>662a480b</sup></b>	wide, extensive; to extend S.
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	逛景	an extensive acquaintance ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	逛逛去	Canton city ( <i>yang<sup>2</sup> c.</i> ). [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	逛廟	the province of Kuang-hsi. W.I. 176.
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	逛山	The Christian Literature Society.
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	逛燈	extensive charity ( <i>chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		goods from Canton and Kuang-hsi.
		wide interpretation.
		Canton opium, opium paste prepar-
		advertisement. [ed for smoking.
		Canton buttons ( <i>niu<sup>3</sup> k'ou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		broad, extensive. [(o <sup>2</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ).
		to extend or enlarge a fixed number
		extensive evangelization ( <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>
		extensive, large; many. [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
		foreign opium, i.e., from Canton.
		province of Kuang Tung. W. I.
		158 ( <i>yüeh<sup>4</sup>, shêng<sup>3</sup></i> ).
		to walk for pleasure, to stroll ( <i>yu<sup>2</sup></i>
		same. [kuang <sup>4</sup> ].
		to take a walk ( <i>liu<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
		to visit temples on fête days ( <i>chieh<sup>2</sup></i>
		to stroll on mountains ( <i>ching<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		to view the illuminations.

<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	逛頭	worth visiting (k'an <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuang<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	逛窑子	to frequent brothels (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>K'UANG<sup>1</sup> 808a 口</b>	匡 <sup>662b479a</sup>	to save, to rectify; to assist S.
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	匡救	to rescue, to save (chêng <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	匡方	square (ssü <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ). [t'ien <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	匡天下	to bring the empire into order (p'ing <sup>2</sup>
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup> 808c 言</i>	詭 <sup>663a480a</sup>	to lie, to deceive; to cheat (p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>4</sup></i>	詭哄	same (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	詭來了	to coax him to come (hung <sup>2</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	詭騙	to defraud by falsehood (hsia <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>	詭嘴吃	to live by deceitful speech.
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 808b 竹</i>	筐 <sup>662c479a</sup>	a large basket without cover (lan <sup>2</sup>
<i>k'uang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>4</sup></i>	筐球	basket ball (lan <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ). N. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<b>K'UANG<sup>2</sup> 808c 大</b>	狂 <sup>663a479c</sup>	mad, proud, ambitious (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>4</sup></i>	狂傲	same.
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	狂氣	arrogant insolence.
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	狂癡	silly, foolish, conceited (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>3</sup></i>	狂犬	a mad dog (fêng <sup>1</sup> kou <sup>3</sup> yao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	狂風	a furious gale of wind (pao <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>tsö<sup>4</sup></i>	狂風大作	terrible storm.
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	狂熱	hot-headed, wild zeal.
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	狂病	madness, frenzy. [tai <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	狂士	a pedant; an enthusiast, or 儒 (shu <sup>1</sup>
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	狂躁	incoherent, extravagant (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-i'u<sup>2</sup></i>	狂徒	a profligate (ch'ih <sup>3</sup> shê <sup>1</sup> , lang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	狂妄	fits of passion or madness.
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	狂言	extravagant talk (huang <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup> 809a 言</i>	誑 <sup>663b479b</sup>	lies, falsehood (hsia <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	誑話	deceitful language. [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>k'uang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	誑言	extravagant talk, falsehood (huang <sup>1</sup>
<b>K'UANG<sup>4</sup> 809c 日</b>	曠 <sup>664a480c</sup>	desolate, vacant; distant.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	曠費	waste, prodigality (hao <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	曠夫	an old bachelor.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	曠日	a long time, to waste the day.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	曠隔	far separated (ko <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	曠課	to be absent from class.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	曠功	to neglect one's duty (pên <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	曠蕩	to swagger, to strut. [chiao <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup></i>	曠野	wilderness, the country (huang <sup>1</sup>

<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup></i> 309b	二	况 <sup>663a254a</sup>	more, further, moreover, still same.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>		况且	[besides. M. 506.
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup>(tzũ)</i> 808b	木	框 <sup>662c479b</sup>	the end of a coffin; the frame of door
<i>k'uang<sup>4</sup></i> 808b	目	眶 <sup>662c180a</sup>	the socket of the eye. [or window.
<b>KUEI<sup>1</sup></b> 812c	白	飯	used by Buddhists for 歸 next char.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		飯正	return to the right way.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup></i> 810a	止	歸 <sup>664b480a</sup>	to return, to revert, to divide.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>		歸期 or 齊	after all, finally. M. 364 (chiu <sup>1</sup>
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		歸家	to return home; to die. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		歸佳城	to be buried (mai <sup>2</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>		歸主	to return to God.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup></i>		歸除	division and subtraction (arithme-
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>		歸處	a home; to return to a place. [tic.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		歸去	to go back.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		歸法	division (arith.) (suan <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		歸服	to revert to; to submit (fu <sup>2</sup> ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup></i>		歸降	to surrender (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>		歸向主	to return to the Lord (hsin <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		歸化	to become a Chinese citizen (ju <sup>2</sup>
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>		歸還	to send back, to repay. [chi <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>		歸根	in the end, finally (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		歸官	to be confiscated to government
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		歸來	to return (hui <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [(ju <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>		歸老	to resign office on account of age.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		歸類	to be classified.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>		歸納	inductive (yen <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ) N.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup></i>		歸寧	a bride visiting her parents after
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>[yuan<sup>2</sup></i>		歸本分	return to duty. [her nuptials.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-</i>		歸本還原	to restore to the original.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		歸本撒利	to put capital to interest (li <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		歸併	to reunite.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup></i>		歸順	to return and submit to.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		歸天	to die (the emperor) (pêng <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup></i>		歸宗	to be readmitted in to the family.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup></i>		歸總	collectively.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>		歸隊	fall in! (soldiers). [one's seat-
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>		歸位	to die (the emperor), to go back to
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		歸元	recovered health (fu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup></i> 812a	見	規 <sup>665c482a</sup>	compasses; rule, custom, a fee.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		規正	to adjust exactly.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		規程	regulations.

<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	規諫	to admonish; rules (ching <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	規矩	custom, usage, conduct.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	規費	fees, or 銀.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i>	規行矩步	keeping all the rules.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	規畫	to mark out.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup></i>	規規矩矩	very careful of custom.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	規過	to reprove (tsê <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	規模	a pattern, a rule, a law.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup></i>	規謀	a scheme (chi <sup>1</sup> mou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	*規條	regulations (t'iao <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	規定	to enact, conventional.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	規度	a plan, a measure or rule.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup> 815b</i>	門 閨 <sup>668a481c</sup>	ladies' private apartments.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	閨房	same (hsiu <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	閨秀	maidens, women generally (fu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	閨閣	ladies' private apartments (k'un <sup>3</sup> nei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>1</sup></i>	閨壺	a virtuous, accomplished woman.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>3</sup></i>	閨闈	whatever belongs to woman.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-mén<sup>2</sup></i>	閨門	door leading to the ladies' apartment.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	閨女	an unmarried woman (ch'u <sup>4</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup> 811b</i>	龜 龜 <sup>665b481b</sup>	the tortoise (pieh <sup>1</sup> , wang <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ). Rad.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	龜甲	turtle-shell. [213.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	龜壳	tortoise shell.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup></i>	龜葵	nightshade (lung <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	龜公	a cuckold (pao <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	龜板	tortoise shell (tai <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	龜背錦	embroidery like tortoise back marks.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	龜卜	divine by shell.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup></i>	龜孫	an abusive epithet.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup> 811b</i>	珪 圭 <sup>667b484c</sup>	a kind of sceptre.
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	圭玉	a jade sceptre (wang <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>1</sup> 815a</i>	日 晷 <sup>668a484a</sup>	a sun-dial. Also <sup>3</sup> (文) (jih <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>KUEI<sup>3</sup></b> (tzü) 813a 鬼	鬼 <sup>666b482c</sup>	a ghost, spirit, demon or devil.
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鬼節日子	清明七月十五十月初一 festival of the
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	鬼附着	devil-possession (hsieh <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [dead.
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	鬼話	soliloquy (tzü <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup></i>	鬼魂	a ghost, a spirit (ling <sup>2</sup> hun <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup></i>	鬼混	to befool.
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	鬼火	ignis-fatuus, will o' the-wisp.
<i>kuei<sup>3</sup>-h'u<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup></i>	鬼哭狼號	crying and shrieking (quarreling).

\*Note 63.

*kuei<sup>3</sup>-kui<sup>4</sup>* 鬼怪  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>* 鬼臉  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>* 鬼魔  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>* 鬼難拿  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>* 鬼神  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>* 鬼神學  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>* 鬼胎  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>nao<sup>3</sup>* 鬼頭鬼腦  
*kuei<sup>3</sup> 816b* 言 詭 詭<sup>669a183b</sup>  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>* 詭詐  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup>* 詭計多端  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>* 詭毀  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>* 詭辯  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>3</sup>* 詭隨  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>* 詭辭  
*kuei<sup>3</sup> 815c* 宄<sup>668b483c</sup>  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 宄奸  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 宄姦  
*kuei<sup>3</sup> 816a* 宄<sup>668c483a</sup>  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 癸水  
*kuei<sup>3</sup> 815c*  
*kuei<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 軌道

supernatural, uncanny (yao<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>,  
 a mask (mien<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 evil spirits (mo<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>3</sup>).  
 a clever rascal.  
 devils, gods.  
 mythology.  
 abortion, a plot.  
 hiding, peeping.  
 to deceive, to insult.  
 artful, deceitful (hsü<sup>1</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>, hung<sup>3</sup>  
 full of stratagems. [p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to defame, to backbite (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 sophism. N.  
 wily and sycophantic (ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>).  
 lying words (hsia<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 conspiracies, a traitor (chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 traitorous plots; villains; to ravish.  
 one of the ten stems (天干) see  
 the menses (t'ien<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>). [Tables.  
 track, orbit.  
 railroad.

**KUEI<sup>4</sup> 816c** 貝 貴<sup>699b484a</sup>  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 貴甲子  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 貴價  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 貴賤  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>* 貴州  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>* 貴處  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>* 貴重  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>* 貴府  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 貴席  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 貴縣  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 貴姓  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>* 貴姓高名  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>* [ming<sup>3</sup> 貴乎  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 貴貨  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 貴人  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>* 貴人語遲  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup>* 貴幹  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>* 貴庚  
*kuei<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>* 貴科

honorable, dear, valuable; your.  
 how old are you? (to middle-aged).  
 a high price (ang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 noble and base; dear and cheap.  
 the province of Kueichou. W. I.  
 your place. [178.  
 valuable, honorable (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 your home (fu<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>3</sup>). [sistants).  
 what is your office? (to yamên as-  
 a magistrate; your native hsien city.  
 what is your name? (tsun<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 what is your name and surname?  
 to value.  
 valuable goods. [pin<sup>1</sup>).  
 imperial concubines; nobleman (fei<sup>1</sup>  
 the words of the upper class come  
 what is your business? [slowly.  
 what is your age? (up to 40). [men).  
 what was your class? (to degree

kuei <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	貴國	your country.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>3</sup>	貴省	to which province do you belong?
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	貴族	nobility, lords.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -	貴東是誰	who is your honorable master?
kuei <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	[shui <sup>2</sup> 貴物	valuable things. [(tung <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	貴業	what profession or trade are you?
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	貴恙	your disease is? (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	貴寓	where are your lodgings? [(shang <sup>4</sup> .
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup> -na <sup>3</sup>	貴寓在那	where is your honorable abode? (fu <sup>2</sup>
kuei <sup>4</sup> (tzu) 817b	木 櫃	櫃 <sup>670a486a</sup>
kuei <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	櫃 抽 屜	the drawer of a counter, a till.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup>	櫃 房	a counting house (chang <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	櫃 箱	wardrobes and boxes.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	櫃 臺	counter of a shop (p'u <sup>4</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	櫃 桶	a table or counter drawer, a till.
kuei <sup>4</sup> 814b	木 桂	桂 <sup>667b484b</sup>
kuei <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	桂 枝	cassia, the cinnamon tree, Kuangsi.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	桂 花	cinnamon (jou <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [R. 94. S.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	桂 花 布	the olea fragrans.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	桂 花 油	spotted stuffs.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	桂 林 府	cassia oil.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	桂 皮	Kueilinfu, capital of Kuangsi.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	桂 皮 油	cassia-bark.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	桂 樹	cassia oil.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	桂 帶	the cinnamon tree.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	桂 子	silk ribbons.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	桂 圓	cassia buds.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	桂 圓 肉	lung-ngan.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	桂 月	lung-ngan pulp (without the stones).
kuei <sup>4</sup> 816b	足 跪	cassia month, the 8th month. See
kuei <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	跪 接	to kneel (san <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [Note 32.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	跪 下	to receive on the knees.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	跪 香	to kneel down (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	跪 官	to kneel till stick of incense burns
kuei <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -	跪 門 請 罪	to kneel before the official. [out.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	[tsui <sup>4</sup> 跪 拜	to kneel at door and beg punishment.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	跪 倒	to kneel and bow (tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	跪 鐵 鍊 子	to kneel down. [ment).
kuei <sup>4</sup> 817c	刀 可 割	to kneel on chains (illegal punish-
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	割 子	to cut or break asunder.
kuei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	割 子 手	an executioner (tao <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
kuei <sup>4</sup> 814a	玉 瑰	same.
		jasper; precious (mei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).



<b>K'UEI<sup>1</sup></b> 818c	虍	虧 <sup>671b486a</sup>	to fail, to lessen; luckily.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup></i>		虧	same (p'ei <sup>2</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i>		虧欠	to be in debt; deficient of.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>		虧缺	deficiency.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		虧負	to fail; treat unfairly.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		虧心	to lose heart, wicked; ungrateful.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		虧心事	unprincipled conduct.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		虧空	default, failure to pay (huan <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	[hsin <sup>1</sup>	虧累	involve in losses.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-</i>		虧了良心	conscienceless conduct (pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		虧了你了	thanks to you (hsing <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ). [lien <sup>3</sup> .
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup></i>		虧賠	to make up a deficiency or loss (p'ei <sup>2</sup>
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>		虧損	to injure, to fail. [pu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>		虧斗	short measure, to lose measure.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup></i> 818c	皿	盔 <sup>671a477a</sup>	a helmet.
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>		盔甲	helmet and coat of mail (k'ai <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		盔頭	a cap or hat block (t'ou <sup>2</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup></i> 818c	†	恢	great, liberal (or hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>chung<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>2</sup></i>		恢復中華	to revive China. N.

<b>K'UEI<sup>2</sup></b> 820c	鬼奎	魁 <sup>762c486b</sup>	great, eminent; the head.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>		魁星	god of literature.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		魁手	a head, a chief, a foreman.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		魁首	same.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup></i>		魁帥	a leader, a general (yüan <sup>2</sup> shuai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		魁大	great, eminent (ta <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>		魁偉	gigantic, stalwart.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>		魁武	same (ta <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ). [yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		魁元	chief of the <i>chü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i> ; a head (hui <sup>4</sup>
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup></i> 820a	穴	窺 <sup>672b487b</sup>	to peep, to spy, to look furtively.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>		窺看	same (t'ou <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		窺視	same.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>		窺探	to spy (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		窺伺	to waylay.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>		窺遠鏡	telescope (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup></i> 879c	艸	葵 <sup>672a487c</sup>	the mallow, the sun-flower.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		葵花	the sun-flower (chao <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>		葵扇	palm leaf fans. [hsiang <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup></i> 819b	手才	揆 <sup>671c488a</sup>	to consider, to calculate.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		揆情度理	considering all things.
<i>k'uei<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>		揆度	to consider (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).

- k'uei*<sup>2</sup> 821a 大 奎 魁 奎 673a487b between the legs; in the midst of.  
*k'uei*<sup>2</sup>-*hsing*<sup>1</sup> 奎 星 the constellation of Andromeda.  
*k'uei*<sup>2</sup>-*hsing*<sup>1</sup>-*ko*<sup>2</sup> 奎 星 閣 hall for worship of god of literature.  
*k'uei*<sup>2</sup> 821b 夔 S.
- K'UEI**<sup>3</sup> 820b 人 傀 672b488b great, strange; monstrous.  
*k'uei*<sup>3</sup>-*lei*<sup>3</sup> 傀 儡 puppets, dolls; an ill-looking person.  
*k'uei*<sup>3</sup>-*lei*<sup>3</sup>-*p'ai*<sup>4</sup> 傀 儡 派 figure-head officials.
- K'UEI**<sup>4</sup> 821c 食 饋 674a488b [below 餽].  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*li*<sup>3</sup> 饋 禮 food; to present food to (see  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>2</sup> 饋 食 to make presents (sung<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>, tsêng<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*sung*<sup>4</sup> 饋 送 food, victuals (yin<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*yao*<sup>4</sup> 饋 藥 to present to (sung<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup> 822a 口 喟 674a488b to hand medicine to (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*jan*<sup>2</sup> 喟 然 to sigh, to groan (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*t'an*<sup>4</sup> 喟 嘆 same.  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup> 820b 心 忸 愧 672c484c [hui<sup>3</sup>].  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*hui*<sup>3</sup> 愧 悔 ashamed, conscience-stricken (ao<sup>4</sup>  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup> 821a 餽 673a488 same (hsiu<sup>1</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>, t'ao<sup>3</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
*k'uei*<sup>4</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 餽 餞 a sacrifice; presents of food. [hsing<sup>2</sup>.  
parting presents of food (chien<sup>4</sup>
- KUN**<sup>3</sup> 822a 水 滾 675a494c water bubbling or boiling.  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*jê*<sup>4</sup> 滾 熬 boiling hot (t'ang<sup>4</sup> jê<sup>4</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*k'ai*<sup>1</sup> 滾 開 to boil, to bubble; be off with you!  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*kang*<sup>1</sup>-*shui*<sup>3</sup> 滾 崗 水 water falling over hills.  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*kun*<sup>3</sup> 滾 滾 water flowing or rolling along.  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 滾 來 to come rolling along.  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*pa*<sup>4</sup> 滾 罷 clear out! (abusive).  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*shui*<sup>3</sup> 滾 水 boiling water (k'ai<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*tan*<sup>4</sup>-*pa*<sup>4</sup> 滾 蛋 罷 begone! (abusive).  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*tao*<sup>1</sup>-*jou*<sup>4</sup> 滾 刀 肉 obstinate, pig-headed (chan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 822c 車 輓 674c495 to roll, a stone roller for threshing  
*kun*<sup>3</sup> 822b 糸 緝 to sew, to stitch. [floors.  
*kun*<sup>3</sup>-*pien*<sup>1</sup> 緝 編 to hem (liao<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>1</sup>).
- KUN**<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 822a 木 棍 674b459b a stick, a club (ch'ui<sup>1</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>4</sup>-*fei*<sup>3</sup> 棍 匪 a swindler, a bully (kuang<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>4</sup>-*pang*<sup>4</sup> 棍 棒 a club (kuai<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>4</sup>-*p'ien*<sup>4</sup> 棍 騙 to defraud (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
*kun*<sup>4</sup>-*ta*<sup>3</sup> 棍 打 to beat with a stick.  
*kun*<sup>4</sup>-*t'u*<sup>2</sup> 棍 徒 a swindler, a bully (pao<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>).

<b>K'UN<sup>1</sup> 823b</b>	日	昆 <sup>675b494a</sup>	together, an elder brother.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>		昆壯	robust, stalwart ( <i>chuang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>		昆仲	elder and younger bros. ( <i>hsiung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>		昆明湖	the Palace grounds (Peking).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		昆弟	an elder and a younger brother.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup> 823c</i>	土	壘 <sup>675a493a</sup>	inferior; the earth ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>		坤卦	the diagram <i>k'un</i> ( <i>pa<sup>1</sup> (kua<sup>4</sup>)</i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		坤門	women generally ( <i>fu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>k'un<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>		坤母	mother earth; a mother ( <i>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		坤道	earth; moon; female principles.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		坤爲地	the earth is mother.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup> 825a</i>	士	壺 <sup>676c495b</sup>	corridor in palace.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>		壺範	behaviour or acquirements of ladies.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup> 823c</i>	山	崑 <sup>675b494a</sup>	name.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>		崑腔	a certain class of tunes ( <i>tiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>		崑崙山	Konlun mountains, Thibet.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i>		崑山片玉	a piece of jade from Konlun
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup> 823c</i>	虫	蟬 <sup>675b494a</sup>	insects (crabs &c.). [mountains.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		蟬蟲	same.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup> 825a</i>	髟	髡 <sup>676c495a</sup>	leafless, bare.
<i>k'un<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		髡樹	to train trees ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<b>K'UN<sup>3</sup> 824b</b>	手	拊 <sup>676a496c</sup>	to plait, to tie, to bind ( <i>pang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		拊起來	to tie up.
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>		拊綁	to tie, to bind ( <i>shuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		拊不住	cannot be bound together.
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>		拊上	to tie. [ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>2</sup></i>		拊子	a bundle, e.g., of firewood ( <i>p'i<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup> 824c</i>	糸	緗 <sup>676b496a</sup>	to weave ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		緗織	same.
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>		緗綁	to tie, to bind ( <i>shuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup> 824c</i>	門	閭 <sup>676b496b</sup>	door posts; ladies' apartments
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup></i>		閭內	within the threshold. [(kuei <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>3</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>		閭外	without the threshold ( <i>mên<sup>2</sup> k'an<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<b>K'UN<sup>4</sup> 824a</b>	口	困 <sup>676b496b</sup>	distress, fatigued, weak ( <i>fa<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		困城	besiege, blockade a city ( <i>wei<sup>2</sup> jao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-ch'üung<sup>2</sup></i>		困窮	exhausted; very poor ( <i>p'in<sup>2</sup> han<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>		困住	to surround, to restrain.
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>		困倦	fatigued, wearied ( <i>lei<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> hsiiao<sup>2</sup></i>		困而不學	to be stupid and not learn ( <i>yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		困乏	fatigued, wearied ( <i>p'i<sup>2</sup> chüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).

<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	困苦	in distress, very poor (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	困苦流離	in distress and scattered abroad.
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	困了覺	asleep (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	困守	surrounded, besieged (kung <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	困死	to kill by too close confinement.
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	困圍	surrounded, besieged (wei <sup>2</sup> k'un <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup> 824b</i>	目 睏 <sup>676a496</sup>	to nod, to doze (k'o <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> , mien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>k'un<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	睏着了	fast asleep (shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>KUNG<sup>1</sup> 825a</b>	<b>工</b> <sup>676c460b</sup>	work; art. Rad. 48.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	工程	work; public works.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	工程兵	military engineers.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	工程師	contractor, architect, overseer.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	工價	price of work, wages (or 銀, or 值).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	工匠	an artisan (tso <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	工界	labour world. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	工錢	wages (hsiu <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> , hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> , fêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	工尺字	the notes in music (Chinese). [lu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	工房	a workshop.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	工夫	work, labour; leisure (k'ung <sup>4</sup> rh).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	工學	civil engineering.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	工藝廠	factory, workshop.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	工人 (丁, 伙)	a labourer, an artisan.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	工科	industrial or technical course.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	工課	work, a task.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	工包工	workmen go security for workmen.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	工部	the Board of Works at Peking. G.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	工部局	Municipal Council at S'hai. [158.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	工黨	labour party.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	工丁	a labourer, a mechanic.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	工作	work.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> [hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	工業	industries, manufactures.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	工業學校	industrial school. [yin <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 826a</i>	力 功 <sup>677b460c</sup>	merit, meritorious service; work
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	功臣	a meritorious minister (chung <sup>1</sup> ch'ên <sup>1</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup></i>	功名名就	merit attained (chi <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> té <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> [chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	功績	merit stored up. [(shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	功夫	meritorious employment; rank; work
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup></i>	功夫純	very diligent (ch'in <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , shên <sup>4</sup> , yin <sup>1</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	功效	merit, results (medicine). [ch'in <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>1</sup></i>	功勳	an exploit, great merit.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	功課	a task, school-work.

<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	功過	the meritorious and the unworthy.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	功勞	merit, meritorious service.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	功烈	meritoriously enterprising, dashing.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	功令	the laws (lü <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	功名	merit and fame; rank.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	功牌	a badge, certificate of honor. [merits.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	功不抵過	merits do not counterbalance demerit, virtuous deeds.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	功德	merit, success (chiang <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	功用	effect, use, power in action.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	攻	to assault, to attack; to work at.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 826c</i>	支 攻 <sup>677c461a</sup>	to assault or storm a city.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	攻城	to attack, to assault (ch'in <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	攻擊	to capture by assault.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	攻劫	to reach to, to arrive at.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	攻取	to capture, to seize.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	攻習	practised in (lien <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	攻砲臺	storm a fort.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	攻破	to carry by assault.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	攻破城池	to carry a city by storm.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-</i>	攻殺	to assault, to storm, to charge.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> [ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	攻勝	to overthrow.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	攻書	to study (tu <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> , k'an <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	攻打	to attack, to assault. [doctrines.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	攻於異端	to spend time on (attack?) strange
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup></i>	八 公 <sup>679b459a</sup>	public; just; a duke; male S.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 828c</i>	公債	public debt.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	公差	official employees (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	公正廉明	just, correct, clean, clear (official).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-</i>	公產	public property.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup></i>	公雞	a cock.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	公祈	prayer meeting.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	公家	the imperial family (huang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	公見	consensus of opinion.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	公猪	boar (chiao <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	公主	a princess.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	公局	office, Board (pu <sup>4</sup> , liu <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	公權	rights of the public. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	公舉	public election. N. [lity, a duke.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	公爵	the first of the five ranks of nobi-
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	公決	motion passed. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> [yung<sup>4</sup></i>	公衆利用	utilitarianism. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-</i>		

<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	公法	laws of a nations (kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	公費	public expenditure (hua <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	公服	official clothing (kuan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>2</sup></i>	公候	1st and 2nd ranks of nobility, dukes
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	公學	public school. [and marquises.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	公項	public funds.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	公心	public spirited (i <sup>4</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	公行	official clothing (kuan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsüan<sup>2</sup></i>	公選	publicly elected. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	公議	a public meeting (ping <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	公益	public good. N. [ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	公然	publicly, in the market; just (tang <sup>1</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	公人	arbitrator, official underlings
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	公認	motion passed. N. [(chung <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	公開	to throw open to the public.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup></i>	公幹	public affairs, official business.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>	公估	assay office. [officials.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>2</sup></i>	公館	a public office, private house of
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	公公	a woman's husband's father.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	公公兒的	justly, equitably.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup></i>	公共	the general public. [principle.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	公理	to manage fairly; fair, universal
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	公理會	the Congregational Body.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	公立	public e. g. schools.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	公利	fair profit, just gain.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	公例	general principle.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	公路	public road.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	公論	to discuss fairly, public opinion.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	公門	official gate (yüan <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	公門裏	yamên people (ya <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	公民	the public, citizens. [(mu <sup>3</sup> p'in <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	公母	male and female; father and mother
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup></i>	公母倆	husband and wife (nan <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> , fu <sup>1</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>	公牛	bull (mang <sup>2</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> ). [fu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	公辦	to manage equitably.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	公便	just and expedient.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	公平	fair, just, equitable.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>chiao<sup>1</sup>i<sup>4</sup></i>	公平交易	strict fairness in business.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	公婆	a husband's father and mother.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	公佈	to proclaim, as edict, laws.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	公僕	public servant. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	公使	an envoy, diplomat.

<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	公使館	a legation.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	公事	public affairs or business.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	公事館	public office.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-</i>	公事公辦	public affairs should be strictly
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	[pan <sup>4</sup> 公署	public offices. [managed..
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	公所	same.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	公司	a public company.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	公司局	a municipal council (kung <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	公司館	hall of a public company. [etc.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	公私	public and private; just and selfish,
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup></i>	公攤	a public rating (p'ai <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	公堂	a public hall in a yamên.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	公道	just, fair; cheap (p'ien <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	公德	regard for public good.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	公等	you, gentlemen (chu <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	公燈	lantern for use on public occasions.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	公敵	public enemy. N.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	公丁香	cloves (ting <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	公庭	meeting hall.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-jen<sup>2</sup></i>	公祖大人	your worship, the prefect (pên <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup>i<sup>4</sup></i>	公同商議	conjointly deliberate.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	公子	a nobleman's son, a gentleman.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	公文	public papers.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	公問	equitably examined.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	公務	public business.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	公羊	a ram (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	公爺	an earl; 5th prince.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	公煙 or 土	first class opium, or 膏 or 洋藥 (ta <sup>4</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	[wu <sup>4</sup> 公園	public park. [yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-</i>	公用之物	things for public or general use.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 832b</i>	→ 宮 682b462c	a palace; a Taoist temple (kuan <sup>1</sup> ) S.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	宮禁	the prohibited imperial chambers.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>3</sup></i>	宮寢	a bedchamber for ladies.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>1</sup></i>	宮闕	door of the palace. [kung <sup>1</sup> , yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	宮刑	the punishment of castration (lao <sup>3</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	宮女	ladies of palace, female attendants.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	宮娥	same.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	宮娥衫女	same. [G. 142.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	宮保	Guardian of the Heir Apparent
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup></i>	宮辟	emasculation, castration.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	宮室	imperial apartments; a house.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	宮殿	large hall in the palace.

<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	宮庭	the palace.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	宮院	same. [fice, (4th)].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 831a</i>	人 供 <sup>681a462a</sup>	to give, to depose (1st tone) sacri-
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup></i>	供招	to own to a crime (k'ou <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	供器	utensils of worship (shang <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	供職	to resume official duties (kuan <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup></i>	供桌	table for offerings.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	供奉	to present, to supply.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	供獻	same (hsien <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	供給	same.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	供偶像	to worship idols (pai <sup>4</sup> p'u <sup>2</sup> sa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>1</sup></i>	供攀	to depose and implicate others.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup></i>	供神佛	to worship Buddha, etc (pai <sup>4</sup> fo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	供事	clerks, copyists.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	供祖師	to worship ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	供詞	to give evidence, to depose.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	供養	to support, to nourish one's parents.
<i>kung<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	供養	to offer in sacrifice (fêng <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 827c</i>	弓 弓 <sup>678c461b</sup>	a bow; curved, a land measure S.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	弓箭	bow and arrows (shê <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	弓箭手	archers (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ). [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	弓鞋	women's shoes (bow-shaped) (fu <sup>4</sup>
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	弓弦	a bowstring.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	弓弓腰	a hunchback (wan <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>1</sup> , lo <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>	弓背兒	the back of a bow; an arch.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	弓上弦	to string a bow; to prepare.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	弓矢	bow and arrows, archery.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	弓刀石	bow, sword, and stone (military).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 831c</i>	心 恭 <sup>681c462a</sup>	respectful, reverential.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	恭敬	same (ching <sup>4</sup> shun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	恭而有禮	same (ching <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	恭奉	to receive with due respect.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup></i>	恭賀	to congratulate (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	恭候台駕	to respectfully wait your honor.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	[chia <sup>4</sup> ] 恭喜	to congratulate (tao <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	恭行	respectful conduct. [t'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	恭錄	to respectfully copy out (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup></i>	恭登	a commode (ma <sup>3</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup> 828b</i>	身 躬 <sup>679b461c</sup>	the body; one's self, personally.
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	躬行	to do one's self (ch'in <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	躬身	to bend the body; politeness.



- kung*<sup>1</sup> 830b 虫 蚣 680b460a the centipede (*wu*<sup>2</sup> *kung*<sup>1</sup>).
- kung*<sup>1</sup> 832b 龔 give S.
- KUNG**<sup>3</sup> 832a 卺 卺 683b463a salute by folding hands. Rad. 55.
- kung*<sup>3</sup> 手 才 { 拱 682a463b same.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*chao*<sup>4</sup> 拱照 to afford protection.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*li*<sup>4</sup> 拱立 to stand with the hands folded.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*pieh*<sup>2</sup> 拱別 a make a salutation on leaving (*tso*<sup>4</sup>
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup> 拱手 to fold the hands in salutation. [*i*<sup>1</sup>].
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup>-*tso*<sup>4</sup>-*i*<sup>1</sup> 拱手作揖 to fold the hands and salute.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>(*tzü*) 833c 石 礦 683a463b a mine (*k'uang*<sup>4</sup>, Peking).
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*ching*<sup>3</sup> 礦井 shaft of mine.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'üan*<sup>2</sup> 礦權 mining rights.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*hui*<sup>1</sup> 礦灰 lime (*shih*<sup>2</sup> *hui*<sup>1</sup>).
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*k'o*<sup>1</sup> 礦科 mining course.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*shih*<sup>1</sup> 礦師 a mining engineer.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*t'ieh*<sup>3</sup> 礦鐵 iron ore (*chin*<sup>1</sup> *yin*<sup>2</sup>).
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*ting*<sup>1</sup> 礦丁 miner (*la*<sup>1</sup> *mei*<sup>2</sup>).
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*t'ung*<sup>2</sup> 礦銅 copper ore.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*wu*<sup>4</sup> 礦務 mining.
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*wu*<sup>4</sup>-*hsiao*<sup>2</sup> 礦物學 mineralogy.
- kung*<sup>3</sup> 827c 虫 蟻 678c463a to wriggle, to root; insects (cut).
- kung*<sup>3</sup>-*ti*<sup>4</sup> 蟻地 (hog) roots up the ground.
- kung*<sup>3</sup> 827c 革 鞏 strong S.
- KUNG**<sup>4</sup> 830b 八 共 680c464b collectively, all; with. M. 468.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'an*<sup>3</sup>-*chu*<sup>3</sup>-*i*<sup>4</sup> 共產主義 communism (*chün*<sup>1</sup> *fu*<sup>4</sup>). [(*tsung*<sup>3</sup>).
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*chi*<sup>4</sup> 共計 the sum total (*ch'üan*<sup>2</sup>).
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*chi*<sup>4</sup>-*hui*<sup>4</sup> 共濟會 Aid Society (*chiu*<sup>4</sup> *chi*<sup>4</sup> *hui*<sup>4</sup>).
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>2</sup> 共錢 the total amount of money.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup> 共合 all united (*lung*<sup>3</sup> *tsung*<sup>3</sup>).
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup> 共和 unity.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup>-*chêng*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ü*<sup>3</sup> 共和政體 republican form of government.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup>-*hua*<sup>1</sup> 共和花 bow for the hair. N.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup>-*shih*<sup>2</sup>-*tai*<sup>4</sup> 共和時代 age of republicanism. N.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup>-*wang*<sup>3</sup> 共來往 to have regular business with.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>4</sup> 共事 to have business together. [all.
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*tsung*<sup>3</sup> 共總 all together, the whole collectively,
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ung*<sup>2</sup> 共同 same (*i*<sup>1</sup> *t'ung*<sup>3</sup>, *tsung*<sup>3</sup> *kung*<sup>4</sup>).
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*yu*<sup>3</sup>-*to*<sup>1</sup>-*shao*<sup>3</sup> 共有多少 how much altogether.
- kung*<sup>4</sup> 827a 貝 貢 678b464a tribute, to offer up (*chin*<sup>4</sup> *kung*<sup>4</sup>,
- kung*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'a*<sup>2</sup> 貢茶 tribute tea. [*na*<sup>4</sup> *kung*<sup>4</sup>] S.

kung<sup>4</sup>ch'in<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>4</sup> 貢進方物  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 貢紬  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> 貢燭  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 貢粉  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 貢賦  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 貢葛  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 貢品  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 貢上  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 貢生  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 貢緞  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 貢賜  
 kung<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 貢院

**K'UNG<sup>1</sup>** 834a 穴 空<sup>383b464a</sup>  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 空閒  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 空船  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 空拳  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 空中  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>2</sup> 空中樓閣  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 空兒  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 空房子  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 空放着  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 空想  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>- 空想發財  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> [ts'ai<sup>2</sup>] 空閒  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 空心  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 空心字  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 空行人  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 空虛  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 空一格  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 空人  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> [p'ing<sup>1</sup>] 空口  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup> 空口無憑  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>4</sup> 空曠  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 空門  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 空白  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 空背  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 空身  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 空手  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 空談  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 空談學理  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 空地

to send products as tribute. [tuan<sup>4</sup>].  
 silk sent as tribute, fine silk (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>  
 candles for ceremonial uses (la<sup>4</sup>chu<sup>2</sup>.  
 tribute sugar (pai<sup>2</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 tribute, taxes (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a kind of fine grass cloth (hsia<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 articles of tribute.  
 to offer up to (hsien<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a senior licentiate (B.A.) G.471 (lin<sup>3</sup>  
 tribute satin, fine satin. [shêng<sup>1</sup>].  
 to present, to bestow (tsêng<sup>4</sup>, sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 examining hall (provincial) (k'ao<sup>3</sup>  
 yüan<sup>4</sup>) O.  
 empty, leisure (4th) S.  
 space.  
 an empty boat.  
 the empty fist; poor (p'in<sup>2</sup> han<sup>2</sup>).  
 space; the sky (t'ien<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 castles in the air (wang<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 leisure (kung<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>, hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 vacant house.  
 empty, useless, worthless.  
 fancy (hsiang<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to vainly wish for riches (fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 unoccupied, at leisure.  
 a vacant mind; an empty stomach.  
 characters in outline.  
 a traveller without any baggage.  
 empty, cleaned out, void. [(hsing<sup>2</sup>li<sup>3</sup>.  
 leave a column blank.  
 empty handed, nothing but the  
 no proof, no evidence. [person.  
 words alone being no proof (docu-  
 waste, void. [ments).  
 gate of Nirvana (nieh<sup>1</sup> p'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 blank.  
 to stand to "attention" (li<sup>4</sup>chêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to stand to "attention;" nothing on  
 empty handed; poor. [the person.  
 boast, empty talk (ching<sup>1</sup> k'ua<sup>1</sup>).  
 theoretical (li<sup>3</sup> lün<sup>4</sup>, i<sup>4</sup> lün<sup>4</sup>).  
 vacant ground (hsien<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).

k'ung<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 空對  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 空子  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 空屋子  
 k'ung<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 空言

**K'UNG<sup>3</sup> 835c** 子 孔 684c465b  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 孔教  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 孔教會  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 孔雀  
 k'uog<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 孔雀毛  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>ling<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup> 孔雀翎子  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 孔雀屏  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup> 孔竅  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 孔方兄  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 孔夫子  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup> 孔穴  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 孔林  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 孔門  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 孔明燈  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 孔聖人  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 孔道  
 k'ung<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 孔子

**K'UNG<sup>4</sup> 835c** 心 恐 684c422b  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 恐其  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 恐懼  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 恐嚇  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 恐惶  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup> 恐口無憑  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup> 恐怕  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 恐未必然  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup> 835b 手 才 控 684b465c  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup> 控告  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 控訴院  
 k'ung<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 控詞

**KUO<sup>1</sup> 838a** 金 鍋 686b489a  
 kuo<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 鍋蓋兒  
 kuo<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鍋挖子  
 kuo<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 鍋把  
 kuo<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 鍋把兒  
 kuo<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 鍋餅

vainly, uselessly (wang<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a stupid, a dolt (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>, ch'un<sup>3</sup>  
 an empty room. [pên<sup>4</sup>).  
 empty talk (huang<sup>2</sup>t'ang<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>).

a hole, an orifice, very. Confucius.  
 Confucian religion. [R. 100 S.  
 Confucian church. N.  
 the peacock (hua<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>).  
 peacock's feathers. [darins. G. 460.  
 the peacock's feather worn by man-  
 a peacock's feather screen.  
 opening, pores, ducts.  
 (fig.) a cash (ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 Confucius. (557-479 B. C.).  
 a hole, a cavern (tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 tomb of Confucius. [fucius.  
 Confucianists; the family of Con-  
 scarchlight (chao<sup>4</sup> hai<sup>3</sup> têng<sup>1</sup>). N.  
 Confucius, the sage.  
 a highway; a drain; Confucian  
 Confucius. W. I. 658. [principles.  
 [p'a<sup>4</sup>).

fear, alarm; suspicion. M. 377 (chü<sup>4</sup>  
 I fear, lest, probably. M. 377.  
 fear, alarm; suspicion (i<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>2</sup>).  
 to extort.  
 alarm, nervousness. [documents).  
 lest words should be no proof (in  
 I fear, lest, probably. M. 377 (huo<sup>4</sup>  
 I'm afraid it is not so. [ché<sup>3</sup>).  
 to clutch, to pull; to accuse, to  
 to accuse (kao<sup>4</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>). [impeach.  
 Supreme Court. N.  
 a plaint, a charge.

a cooking pan or pot. [kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 lid of a cooking pan (kai<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>  
 fur, crust adhering to a kettle or  
 same. [pot.  
 handle of a kettle or pot. [ping<sup>3</sup>).  
 a large circular bannock (shao<sup>1</sup>

<i>kuo<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	鍋臺	the brickwork round a copper or
<i>kuo<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	鍋灶	same (lu <sup>2</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ). [cooking pan.
<i>kuo<sup>1</sup> 837b</i>	虫 蝻	a sort of locust (ma <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup>-t'rh<sup>2</sup></i>	蝻 蝻兒	same. [town S.
<i>kuo<sup>1</sup> 837c</i>	邑 郭	suburbs, a waste, a common; a
<b>KUO<sup>2</sup> 836b</b>	口 國	a country, state or kingdom (pang <sup>1</sup> )
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup></i>	國債	national debt. [S.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	國債票	government bonds.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	國丈	Emperor's father-in-law.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup></i>	國徵	government revenue.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup></i>	國政	administration of government.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	國際	international relations (wai <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	國際公法	international law.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	國計	the finances of a country; politics.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-ch'ia<sup>1</sup></i>	國旗	national flag.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	國家主義	the state, the government.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	國家太平	nationalism (ko <sup>4</sup> jèn <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	國教	the state at peace (kuo <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> min <sup>2</sup>
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	國志	state religion. [an <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	國主	history.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	國權	the lord of a country, a king (wang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	國法	national sovereignty.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	國防	the laws of the state (lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	國費	national defences.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	國風	the national expenditure.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	國號	the custom of a country (fêng <sup>1</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	國會	the designation of a dynasty.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup></i>	國魂	parliament (i <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	國貨	spirit of a people. N.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	國庫	native goods.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup></i>	國科	the national revenue or 課.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	國民	exchequer.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup></i>	國民捐	the people. N.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	國民軍	national subscription. N.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	國民福	military.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> hui<sup>1</sup></i>	國民協會	the good of the people.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	國民黨	national association.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	國母	nationalists. N.
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	國寶	the empress (huang <sup>2</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	國變	copper coin, cash (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
		a revolution (ko <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'ó <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -	國破家亡	everything ruined.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> [wang <sup>2</sup>	國史	historical records (shih <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	國史館	the Record office at Peking. (G. politics. [215] O.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	國事	political criminal.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	國事犯	political criminal.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	國稅	the revenue of a country. [p'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>	國泰民安	a general peace (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup>
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'ang <sup>3</sup> (nu <sup>2</sup> )	國帑	the national treasury. [state.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	國體	the prestige of a country, form of
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	國度	the administration of government.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	國子監	the Imperial Acad. at Peking G.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	國文	language or literature. [247 O.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -tsung <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	國務總理	the Premier. N.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	國有	property of the state.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	國用不足	national revenue insufficient.
		[M. 393.
<b>KUO</b> <sup>3</sup> 839c 課	果 <sup>687c489a</sup>	fruit, really, effects (used with 菓).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	果盒	a box for fruit (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	果餡兒	the inside of a fruit.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	果然	indeed, truly, really (ku <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	果然如此	certainly so.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	果仁	kernel.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	果敢	bold, venturesome, (yung <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>	果盤	a fruit plate. [fang <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	果不然	really, in fact. M. 393 (kuo <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	果實	truly, really; a kernel.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> 840c 菓	菓 <sup>688b489b</sup>	fruit of any kind (chai <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	菓兒	eggs (chi <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>2</sup> ) Peking.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	菓木	fruit trees.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	菓木園	an orchard (shu <sup>4</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	菓品	fruits generally.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	菓實	fruit; result; the fruit formed; a
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	菓樹	fruit trees. [kernel.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	菓攤	a fruit-stall.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	菓子	fruit (hsien <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	菓園子	an orchard.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> 841a 衣	裹 <sup>688c490a</sup>	to swathe, to bandage, to wrap.
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	裹脚	to bind the feet (ch'an <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	裹糧	provisions for the road (k'ou <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> 837c 木 椁 槨	槨 <sup>686b492b</sup>	shell of coffin (kuan <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>KUO<sup>4</sup> 838a</b>	走 去	過 <sup>686b490b</sup>	to pass, past; error. M. 96 (yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup></i>		過秤	to be weighed (ch'êng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		過繼	to be adopted (i <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		過繼兄弟	brothers in affliction.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>		過江	to cross a river (tu <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>		過獎	excessive praise (self-depreciatory).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		過橋	to cross a bridge.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>		過節	festival, ill-mannered (yüeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>ch'üung<sup>2</sup>jih<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		過窮日子	to be a poor man (p'in <sup>2</sup> ch'üung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		過去	to pass by, bygone (chi <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		過去式	old fashions. [chiu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		過法	mode of living (ying <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>		過犯	a sin, a transgression (tsui <sup>4</sup> , hui <sup>3</sup>
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>		過分	beyond one's duty, excessive. [kuo <sup>4</sup> .
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>		過海	to cross the sea (p'ien <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		過河	to cross a river. [kuo <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>ch'ai<sup>1</sup>ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		過河拆橋	destroy the bridges behind you.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>		過後	afterwards (i <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ). [die.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>		過仙	"to pass over to the fairies," to
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>		過活	to get one's living (shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		過一會	in a minute.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		過意不去	cannot get over the idea. [ch'i <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		過人	beyond others, extraordinary (hsi <sup>1</sup>
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		過日子	to get a livelihood (shêng <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		過客	a passing traveller (hsing <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>		過關	to pass Customs (ch'uang <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		過過目	to glance over.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>		過量	beyond the ordinary capacity.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>		過了期	having passed the time.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>		過路財神	a windfall (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>		過慮	over anxious (yu <sup>1</sup> lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		過門	to be married—of girls (ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>		過目不忘	glance over and not forget (yüeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> .
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>		過年	the new year, next year (hsin <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>		過品	to exceed one's rank or sphere.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>4</sup></i>		過聘	to send the marriage gift (p'in <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		過不去	unable to pass; unable to bear.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		過不多日	after a few days.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>		過山龍	a siphon.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		過失	a fault, an error (ch'a <sup>1</sup> ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		過實	exaggeration.
<i>kuo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		過世	to die (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).

kuo<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>1</sup> 過當  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 過堂  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 過得去  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 過庭  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 過多  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 過載行  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup> 過錯  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 過度  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 過渡時代  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 過渡  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 過問  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 過陰雨  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 過癮  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 過猶不及  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup> 過於  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 過愈  
kuo<sup>4</sup> (kua) 789c 耳 聒<sup>647c469b</sup>  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 聒得慌  
kuo<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup> 聒膝

**K'UO<sup>4</sup> 841c 門 闊** 闊<sup>689b493a</sup>  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 闊家主  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> 闊門口兒  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 闊少派  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 闊大  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 闊遠  
k'uo<sup>4</sup> 842a 手 才 擴<sup>689c493c</sup>  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 擴長  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup> 擴充  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 擴大  
k'uo<sup>4</sup> 789b 括  
k'uo<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 括弧

**LA<sup>1</sup> 843b 手 才 拉** 拉<sup>690c497a</sup>  
la<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 拉賬  
la<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 拉車  
la<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup> 拉扯  
la<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 拉饑荒  
la<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> 拉琴  
la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup> 拉拉扯扯  
la<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 拉結實  
la<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 拉牽

excessive, more than what is proper  
to be tried by the magistrate (shên<sup>3</sup>  
able to pass ; able to bear. [wên<sup>4</sup>].  
a large passage way (ch'uan<sup>1</sup>lang<sup>2</sup>).  
excessive in number or quantity.  
guild for handling boat cargoes (po<sup>1</sup>  
fault, error. [ch'uan<sup>2</sup>].  
to exceed, excessive.  
transitional era.  
to cross a ferry (pai<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
to concern one's self about.  
appearance of rain which passes.  
to satisfy the craving, e.g., opium.  
to exceed is the same as not to come  
excessive. M. 59. (t'ai<sup>4</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup>). [up to.  
to exceed, excessive.  
noise of talking, hubbub (hsüan<sup>1</sup>  
tired of the clatter or din. [hua<sup>1</sup>].  
to notice, to heed (li<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
[apart (k'uan<sup>1</sup>).  
open, wide, liberal ; remote, long  
a well-to-do family (hsiao<sup>3</sup> k'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
same.  
gilded youth, plutocracy.  
large, broad.  
far apart, distant (yao<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
to enlarge; expand (tsêng<sup>1</sup> kuang<sup>3</sup>).  
to expand, amplify.  
to carry out to the utmost, to fill.  
to enlarge (k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>).  
to include, embrace. Also kua<sup>4</sup>.  
parentheses, brackets.  
to pull, to drag (ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
to run up an account (kua<sup>4</sup>chang<sup>4</sup>).  
to draw a cart (t'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>).  
to pull, to implicate, dealings.  
to contract debts.  
concertina (shou<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
to work into each other's hands.  
draws heavily (as a cart in ruts).  
to track a vessel, to tow (t'o<sup>4</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>

<i>la<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	拉主顧	to draw or get a customer (chu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	拉鋸	to work a two-handed saw.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-chuai<sup>4</sup></i>	拉拽	to pull, to drag, to draw.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	拉船	to haul a boat (t'o <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	拉二脚子	to act as second fireman.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	拉風櫃	to work a bellows.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	拉風箱	same (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	拉胡琴	to play the violin (san <sup>1</sup> hsieng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>	拉壞	to spoil by pulling about.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	拉口子	to offer bribes (hui <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	拉聒	to tell yarns, chit-chat.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup></i>	拉虧空	to contract debts.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	拉弓	to draw the bow, to shoot (shê <sup>4</sup>
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup></i>	拉空	to run into debt. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	拉攏	noise of breaking.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	拉落	to spill, to scatter (sa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	拉駱駝的	quack doctor (lo <sup>4</sup> t'o <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>3</sup></i>	拉攏	to bring a thing about; to delay.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	拉買賣	to ply for hire—carts; to secure
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	拉煤	to mine coal. [orders.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	拉磨	to turn the millstone (mo <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	拉篷	to haul up the sail (yao <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	拉疲	dilatory (man <sup>1</sup> han <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	拉不出	unable to pull out (pan <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	拉不了	unable to pull or draw.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	拉不動	cannot move it.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	拉扇	punkah (pu <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	拉舌頭	to carry tales on one, to slander.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	拉屎	to go to stool (ch'u <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	拉手	to take hold of or shake the hand.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	拉手的事	an affair of mutual benefit (pi <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	拉絲	to draw out silk, to dilly-dally.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	拉大畫	peep-shows.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	拉他一把	to give him a pull.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	拉倒	of no consequence, never mind.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	拉套	to pull in the traces (of an animal).
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	拉得了	able to draw.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	拉替身兒	to get hold of substitute, e.g., the
<i>ku<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	拉丁	Latin. [drowned.
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	拉短兒	to ply for short fares. [hu <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	拉洋片	peep shows of foreign scenes (hsi <sup>1</sup>
<i>la<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	拉硬弓	to draw the stiff bow (shê <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).



- la*<sup>1</sup> 843c 手才搥 搥<sup>691a497c</sup>  
*la*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'ih*<sup>2</sup> 搥持  
*la*<sup>1</sup>-*p'o*<sup>4</sup> 搥破  
*la*<sup>1</sup> 843a 手才搥 搥<sup>690b498b</sup>  
*la*<sup>1</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 搥子  
*la*<sup>1</sup> 877a 米 糲<sup>717b523a</sup>  
*la*<sup>1</sup> 843a 疔 痢<sup>690b498c</sup>  
*la*<sup>1</sup> 842a 口 喇<sup>690a498b</sup> to break; noise of breaking.  
to take hold of and maintain.  
to break. [to destroy.  
to reject, to push away; to split,  
a glass-bottle (*la*<sup>2</sup> in this sense).  
coarse grain. Gi li<sup>4</sup>.  
poisonous, severe (*pa*<sup>1</sup> *la*<sup>1</sup>).  
chatter; a final. See *la*<sup>3</sup>.  
[*ch'ieh*<sup>4</sup>, *tuan*<sup>4</sup>).
- LA**<sup>2</sup> 842a 刃 刺<sup>690a498a</sup> to cut. See *tz'ü*<sup>4</sup> (*ko*<sup>1</sup>, *k'an*<sup>3</sup>,  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*hsia*<sup>4</sup> 刺下 to cut off, to amputate.  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*jou*<sup>4</sup> 刺肉 to cut meat (*ko*<sup>1</sup> *jou*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*p'o*<sup>4</sup>-*liao*<sup>3</sup> 刺破了 cut so that blood flows (*hsüeh*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*k'ai*<sup>1</sup> 刺不開 cannot cut open (*p'ou*<sup>3</sup> *k'ai*<sup>1</sup>).  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*tung*<sup>4</sup> 刺不動 knife makes no impression on (*kun*<sup>3</sup>  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup> 刺手 to cut one's hand. [tao<sup>1</sup> *jou*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*la*<sup>1</sup> 刺斷喇 cut off.  
*la*<sup>2</sup> 844c 邋 邋<sup>691c497b</sup> slovenly, untidy, dirty (*wu*<sup>1</sup> *hui*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>2</sup>-*t'a*<sup>1</sup> 邋邊 same (*lan*<sup>2</sup> *lü*<sup>4</sup>).
- LA**<sup>3</sup> 842a 口 喇<sup>690a498b</sup> loquacity.  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*k'ou*<sup>3</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 喇口子 to offer bribes (*hui*<sup>4</sup> *lu*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*la*<sup>3</sup> 喇喇 loquacity (*ch'ung*<sup>2</sup> *san*<sup>1</sup> *tao*<sup>4</sup> *ssü*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*la*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*hsiu*<sup>1</sup> 喇喇不休 unceasing chatter (*hsü*<sup>4</sup> *tao*<sup>1</sup> *tao*<sup>1</sup>).  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*ma*<sup>1</sup> 喇嘛 the Lama priests (*sêng*<sup>1</sup>).  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*ma*<sup>1</sup>-*miao*<sup>4</sup> 喇嘛廟 a Lama temple (*ho*<sup>2</sup> *shang*<sup>4</sup>). [*t'ung*<sup>3</sup>  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*pa*<sup>1</sup> 喇叭 a military trumpet (*pieh*<sup>3</sup> *li*<sup>4</sup>, *hao*.  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*pa*<sup>1</sup>-*tsui*<sup>3</sup> 喇叭嘴 the mouth of a trumpet, loquacious  
*la*<sup>3</sup>-*tsui*<sup>3</sup> 喇嘴 to boast, to brag (*k'ua*<sup>1</sup> (*k'ou*<sup>3</sup>).  
[salted meats.
- LA**<sup>4</sup> 844a 肉月腊 臘<sup>691a497b</sup> the winter sacrifice; dried and  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*jou*<sup>4</sup> 臘肉 salt meat (*yen*<sup>2</sup>, *hsien*<sup>2</sup> *jou*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*pa*<sup>3</sup>-*chou*<sup>1</sup> 臘八粥 congee eaten on the 8th of the  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*wei*<sup>4</sup> 臘味 salted dainties. [12th month.  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*ya*<sup>1</sup> 臘鴨 salt ducks.  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*yüeh*<sup>4</sup> 臘月 the 12th month of the year. See  
*la*<sup>4</sup> 843a 辛 辣<sup>690b498c</sup> sharp, pungent. [Note 32.  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*chiao*<sup>1</sup> 辣椒 pepper, the chili or capsicum.  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>2</sup> 辣實 dangerous, cruel (*t'san*<sup>2</sup> *pao*<sup>4</sup>).  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup> 辣手 same.  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*su*<sup>4</sup>-*su*<sup>4</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> 辣辣辣的 tingling sharp, quite pungent (*k'u*<sup>3</sup>  
*la*<sup>4</sup>-*suan*<sup>4</sup> 辣蒜 garlic. [wei<sup>4</sup>).

<i>la<sup>4</sup>-ts'ung<sup>1</sup></i>		辣葱	onions (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		辣味兒	acid flavour. [la <sup>4</sup> , fêng <sup>1</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>la<sup>4</sup> 844b</i>	虫 蜡	蠟 691b497b	wax, beeswax; a candle (huang <sup>2</sup>
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蠟 杆子	tall candlestick, on altars, etc.
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		蠟 紙	glazed paper.
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>		蠟 燭	a candle, a wax candle (chia <sup>1</sup> la <sup>4</sup>
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>		蠟 梅	kind of flower. [hua <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-nich<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蠟 鑷子	a candle snuffer (kung <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		蠟 辣	the wax tree (pai <sup>2</sup> la <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		蠟 臺	a kind of high candlestick.
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>		蠟 燈	a candle; a candlestick. [candle.
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>		蠟 油	wax and oil, the dripping of a
<i>la<sup>4</sup> 916b</i>	艸 廿	落 748b553b	to leave out or behind. See lao <sup>4</sup>
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		落 兒	error, fault, subsistence. [and lo <sup>4</sup> .
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		落 下	to leave out or behind.
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>		落 項	income (chin <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		落 了	left behind, forgotten (p'ieh <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>la<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		落 了 一箇	leave out one, left one behind. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>la<sup>4</sup> 844c</i>	金 鐵	鐵 691c498a	tin, copper, pewter (hsi <sup>2</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>3</sup>

<b>LAI<sup>2</sup> 845a</b>	人 來	來 692a498c	to come. M. 25, 316 (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-che<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>		來 者 不 拒	he can come if he likes.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-che<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>		來 者 不 善	he is a bad man, it has a bad origin.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		來 去	to come and go.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		來 福	rifle (yang <sup>2</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		來 復 日	Sunday (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>		來 函	the letter which has come.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		來 信 一 封	then came one letter (i <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		來 信 沒 有	any word or a letter or not?
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>		來 回 的 走	going backward and forward.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		來 人	a messenger, a person came.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>		來 稿	contributed articles in paper.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		來 客	a guest, a visitor (k'o <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>3</sup> ). [hsi <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		來 來 來	help yourselves! (at feasts) (chiu <sup>3</sup>
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>		來 來 往 往	frequent intercourse (chiao <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		來 歷	antecedents, circumstances.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		來 了	come, came (tao <sup>4</sup> la <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		來 了 沒 有	has it come?
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>		來 了 麼	has it come? have you come?
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>		來 臨	to draw near (the deity).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>		來 路	the source (yüan <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		來 路 不 明	antecedents not clear.

<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	來年	next year (kuo <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>	來罷	come !
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	來派	symptomatic (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>	來賓	guests (k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	來不及	not practicable in the time.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	來不來的	on all occasions (tung <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	來不了	unable to come.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	來不得	same.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	來生	the life to come (chin <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	來時	the future. [hsin <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	來使	a messenger who comes (sung <sup>4</sup>
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	來世	the life to come (ssü <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	來到	to arrive at.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	來到這兒	come here!
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	來得急	came hurriedly (chi <sup>2</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	來得及	will be in time.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	來得遲	came late (wan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	來得緊	came hurriedly.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	來得勤	came frequently (lü <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	來得快	came quickly.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	來得早	to have come early.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	來得湊巧	arrived opportunely (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	來頭	source, origin. [(tsung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	來踪去跡	the traces of coming and going
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	來此	come here ! came here. [wang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	來往	intercourse (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> , ch'uan <sup>1</sup>
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	來文	a despatch received (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	來無影	came mysteriously, e. g., a spirit.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>	來呀	come here !
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	來由	the original cause, source (kên <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>2</sup> 864a</i> 勸 徠	徠 <sup>692c500a</sup>	to encourage, to meet.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	徠 跌 臭	a clown.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup> 846b</i> 艸 甘	菜 <sup>693a499b</sup>	name of a plant, goosefoot.
<i>lai<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	菜 草	same.
<b>LAI<sup>4</sup> 847b</b> 疥 癩	癩 <sup>693c500b</sup>	a sore head ; itch ; scabs (chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	癩 瘡	a sort of itch, blotches.
<i>lai<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>	癩 癬	ring-worm.
<i>lai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	癩 病	leprosy (ma <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup></i>	癩 歹	unkempt, dirty (ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>4</sup> 846c</i> 具 賴	賴 <sup>693b500a</sup>	to lean on, to trust to (i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lai<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	賴 婚	to break off marriage engagement.

lai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 賴衣求食  
 lai<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 賴抱  
 lai<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 賴別人  
 lai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 賴不過去  
 lai<sup>4</sup> 846c 貝 賚<sup>693a500a</sup>  
 lai<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 賚子  
 lai<sup>4</sup> 846a 力 劼<sup>692c500a</sup>

LAN<sup>2</sup> 848b 手才 攔<sup>694b501b</sup>  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 攔轎  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 攔街  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 攔截  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 攔住  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 攔路  
 lan<sup>2</sup>lu<sup>4</sup>ch'iang<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup> 攔路搶劫  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup> 攔路虎  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 攔不住  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 攔擋  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 攔擋不住  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 攔擋得住  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 攔阻  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup> 攔腰  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 攔輿  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 攔御  
 lan<sup>2</sup> 849a 艸 廿 蘭<sup>695b501b</sup>  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 蘭角兒  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 蘭花  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 蘭類  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup> 蘭奢  
 lan<sup>2</sup> 848c 彳 潤<sup>694c501b</sup>  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 潤漫  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 潤水  
 lan<sup>2</sup> 850c 艸 廿 藍<sup>696b502a</sup>  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 藍礬  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>chin<sup>1</sup> 藍花手巾  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 藍花荳  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 藍皮書  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 藍衫  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 藍生生的  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 藍靛  
 lan<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 850b 竹 籃<sup>696b502b</sup>  
 lan<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 籃球

to sorn on others for a living (chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sit on an empty nest (pao<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw the blame on another  
 can't get out of it. [(man<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to give, to bestow on an inferior.  
 same (tsêng<sup>4</sup>, sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 also ch'ih<sup>4</sup> = 徠. See lai<sup>2</sup> above.

to stop, to intercept (tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to stop a chair, to present petition  
 to block a street. [(ti<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>3</sup>(.  
 to stop, to intercept (tsu<sup>3</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 same. [lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to obstruct the thoroughfare (chieh<sup>2</sup>  
 same in order to rob.  
 obstruction—unrecognised charac-  
 can not be stopped. [ter.  
 to stop, to intercept (tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 unable to intercept.  
 able to stop or intercept. [fang<sup>1</sup>ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to prevent, to hinder (chih<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>,  
 to seize by waist. [sent petition.  
 to stop a mandarin's chair—to pre-  
 to stop the Emperor's car, as sup-  
 the epidendrum. [pliant.  
 the larkspur.  
 the epidendrum (hsiang<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>.  
 orchids.  
 to praise, to flatter.  
 swelling water. [tion.  
 heavy showers of rain; an inunda-  
 muddy, turbid water (hun<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 blue (êrh<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>, ching<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>) S.  
 blue alum (pai<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>2</sup>).  
 blue figured handkerchiefs.  
 broad beans (pien<sup>3</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 blue books (government) N.  
 "blue shirt," a hsiu ts'ai (秀才) O.  
 bright blue.  
 indigo (yang<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a basket with handle (k'uang<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 basket ball (k'uang<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>) N.

- lan<sup>2</sup>-k'uang<sup>1</sup> 籃筐 baskets with and without handles.  
lan<sup>2</sup> 857a 衣 籃 696c502a ragged, slovenly.  
lan<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 籃襪 same (p'ó<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>2</sup> 848b 木 欄 694a501a a rail, department in a paper.  
lan<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 欄杆 same (cha<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>). [fa<sup>3</sup>].  
lan<sup>2</sup> 857b 髮 籃 696c502b long unkempt hair (p'ei<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> sa<sup>4</sup> to grasp, to seize (pao<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>3</sup>). same.  
LAN<sup>3</sup> 851b 手才舉 攬 697a502c (boat) keeps close to the wind.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 攬取 to seize, to grasp.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 攬風 to reap (huo<sup>1</sup>, shou<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>3</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup> 攬撲 got involved in it (lien<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 攬稻 to seize; to monopolize (lung<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>4</sup> 攬到身上 lazy, indolent (man<sup>1</sup> han<sup>1</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup> 攬采 without appetite.  
lan<sup>3</sup> 852b 心 懶 697c503b an idler (hsien<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 懶喫懶喝 idle and careless.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 懶人 negligent (hao<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>, hsieh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 懶散 loth to work, lazy.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 懶怠 idle, lazy (shua<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>3</sup>, hsiêh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 懶怠動彈 an idle young scamp.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>4</sup> 懶惰 disinclined to walk.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 懶崽子 unwilling to move, idle, lazy.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 懶走 to look at (ch'a<sup>2</sup>, yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 懶動 to look at (kuan<sup>1</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup> 851b 見覽 覽 697a502c to have looked or inspected.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 覽觀 to observe, to inspect.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 覽畢 the olive (kan<sup>3</sup> lan<sup>3</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 覽視 olive seeds.  
lan<sup>3</sup> 857c 木 欖 697a503a covetous, greedy (t'an<sup>1</sup>, t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 欖仁 to extort greedily (lé<sup>4</sup> so<sup>3</sup>).  
lan<sup>3</sup> 852a 女 婪 697b502b to hoard up or amass by extortion.  
lan<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 婪索 to ripen (persimmons) by steeping  
lan<sup>3</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup> 婪賊 in hot water.  
lan<sup>3</sup> 852a 水 婪 697b503c  
LAN<sup>4</sup> 848c 火 爛 695a503c bright; rotten, torn.  
lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 爛錢 bad coin.  
lan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 爛芝麻 spoilt sesamum; useless.  
lan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 爛紙 waste paper (fei<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>mao<sup>2</sup> 爛去茸毛 singe off the pin feathers.  
lan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 爛衣 ragged clothes (p'o<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
lan<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 爛肉 meat boiled to rags (chu<sup>3</sup> lan<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).

<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>		爛泥.	soft mud.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>		爛頭瘡	a scabby head ( <i>chich<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		爛嘴角	to scorch one's lips.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>		爛醉	very drunk ( <i>tsui<sup>4</sup> hsün<sup>1</sup> hsün<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>		爛眼邊	blear-eyed ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ma<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup> 850a</i>	水 滲	濫 <sup>696a503b</sup>	to overflow; to exceed.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>		濫賬	'over-charge.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		濫交	to make friends at random.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		濫錢	reckless waste.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		濫支	to expend too much.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		濫取	to take too much.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>		濫寫	to scribble ( <i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> hsieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>		濫刑	excessive torture ( <i>k'u<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		濫事	unimportant affairs. [ <i>ta<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>		濫用	to use profusely ( <i>ch'ih<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup> 930a</i>	乙 亂	亂 <sup>758c570c</sup>	to govern, to confuse. See <i>lan<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		亂臣	an efficient minister.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		亂世	anarchy.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		亂子	disturbance ( <i>nao<sup>4</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup> 851c</i>	糸	纜 <sup>697b503c</sup>	big rope, hawser ( <i>shêng<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		纜船	to make a boat fast.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>		纜路	tow-path.
<i>lan<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>		纜索	cordage.

<b>LANG<sup>2</sup> 853a</b>	犬 狼 <sup>698b505a</sup>	the wolf: fierce, cruel ( <i>ch'ai<sup>2</sup> lang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>hu<sup>3</sup>pao<sup>4</sup></i>	狼蟲虎豹	wild animals generally ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	狼心	wolf-hearted, merciless ( <i>ts'an<sup>2</sup>jên<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	狼心狗肺	cruel and unscrupulous ( <i>ch'üan<sup>3</sup>fei</i>
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup></i>	狼虎	ravenous, fierce, cruel ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>nio<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	狼人	to swindle a person ( <i>shang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	狼惡	cruel ( <i>ts'an<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	狼狽 <sup>872b</sup>	inseparable. See Giles 狽 <i>jerboa</i> .
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>chien<sup>1</sup></i>	狼狽爲奸	banded together for evil.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-p'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	狼皮	wolf skin.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup></i>	狼崽子	the wolf's progeny.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	狼毒	cruel ( <i>ts'an<sup>2</sup> nio<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-t'un<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	狼吞虎咽	fig. swallowing people's property.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	狼窩	a wolf's den. [ <i>tun<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	狼烟 <sup>698b</sup>	a beacon (signal of rebellion.) ( <i>yen<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	狼煙地動	fierce fighting.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup></i>	狼烟墩	pile of wolf dung anciently used
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	狼眼鼠眉	wicked-looking. [in beacons]

<i>lang<sup>2</sup> 854b</i>	邑 郎	郎	699b504a	term of respect, gentleman S.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		郎君		my husband; a young student.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>		郎中		senior secretary of a Board; doctor.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup> (tzū) 854b</i>	广 廊	廊	699b504a	passages, porch, verandah.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		廊房		same.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>		廊廟		a palace (kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		廊子底下		under the verandah (ta <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>		廊簷		the eaves of the verandah.
<i>lang<sup>2</sup> 854c</i>	木 榔	榔	699c504b	the betel nut (pin <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup> 854c</i>	虫 螂	螂	699c504b	the beetle (shih <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>2</sup> 853b</i>	玉 琅	琅	698c504c	a whitish stone (shih <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>LANG<sup>3</sup> 854a</b>	月 朗	朗	699a505b	clear, bright; (ming <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup></i>		朗照		to solicit assistance.
<i>lang<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>		朗誦		to read in clear voice.
<i>lang<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>		朗耀		bright, clear.

<b>LANG<sup>4</sup> 853a</b>	水 浪	浪	698b505c	waves; unsettled; profligate.
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>		浪費		extravagant (ch'ih <sup>3</sup> shê <sup>1</sup> , shê <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>		浪花 浪費		same.
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		浪水		waves.
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>		浪蕩		profligate, dissipated (fang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		浪隄		break-water.
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		浪頭		waves, crests of waves (po <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		浪子		a prodigal (tang <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> , hua <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lang<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>		浪用		extravagant (lan <sup>4</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ). [tzū <sup>3</sup> ].

<b>LAO<sup>1</sup> 857a</b>	手 才 撈	撈	701b507b	to drag out of the water.
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ei<sup>3</sup></i>		撈起		to pull out of the water.
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>		撈回來喇		recovered, got back.
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		撈毛的		a pimp. [shê <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>		撈本		to get one's money back (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ,
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>		撈不着		have no chance or opportunity (ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		撈上來了		pulled up from the water.
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		撈屍		drag for a corpse.
<i>lao<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>		撈魚		to scoop up fish e.g. with net.

<b>LAO<sup>2</sup> 856b</b>	力 勞 勞	勞	701c507a	to toil, to give trouble to (kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		勞駕		to give trouble to (fan <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>		勞金		wages, recompense (kung <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		勞而無功		trouble without result (pai <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>		勞乏		trouble, labour; weary (k'un <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	勞心	mental labour.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	勞心過度	to overwork oneself.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	勞苦	toilsome labour, misery (hsin <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	勞苦患難	difficulties and distress (chien <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup></i>	勞困	wearied by labour.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	勞賚	to encourage by rewards (k'ao <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	勞力	bodily labour.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	勞碌	hard work, labour, toil (k'u <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>min<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>1</sup>ts'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	勞民傷財	to weary the people and waste their
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-nin<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	勞您駕	I am giving you trouble [money.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	勞病	sickness from over anxiety.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	勞神	to weary oneself.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	勞動	to give annoyance to (sao <sup>1</sup> jao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	勞動家	labourer vs. capitalist.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup> 857c</i>	牢 牢 <sup>702a507c</sup>	a prison, a pen, lasting. [chi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	牢記	to have a strong recollection (wang <sup>4</sup>
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	牢記不忘	to firmly fix in the memory (chi <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	牢監	a prison (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	牢靠	firm, steady (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	牢固	same.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	牢籠	a cage, a prison.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	牢籠計	a scheme to deceive a person (hung <sup>3</sup>
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	牢頭禁卒	a turnkey (chien <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ). [p'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	牢作	to do or make strongly.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	牢穩	steady, fixed (wên <sup>3</sup> t'o <sup>3</sup> , chien <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	牢獄	a prison (nan <sup>2</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ). [hsiao <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lao<sup>2</sup> 857a</i>	瘠 瘠 <sup>701b509a</sup>	emaciated, consumptive (shou <sup>4</sup>
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	瘠症	consumption.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	瘠瘵	same (k'o <sup>2</sup> sou <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	[tzü <sup>3</sup> 瘠病	same (fei <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	瘠病腔子	a person with consumption.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	瘠病底子	the original disease is consumption.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	瘠傷	to injure oneself by over-exertion.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup> 858a</i>	口 { 嘩 <sup>702b507c</sup>	noise, clamor (hsüan <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>2</sup></i>	{ 嘮	same.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	嘮嘮叨叨	noisy, clamorous.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	嘮叨	same.
<b>LAO<sup>3</sup> 854a</b>	老 老 <sup>699c508a</sup>	[chiu <sup>4</sup> ]. Rad. 125.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	老丈	old, skill in, very. M. 414 (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	老長	you, old gentleman (nien <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	老臣	very long.
		a venerable minister.



<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	老成	experienced, discreet (li <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	老契	an old friend; an original deed.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	老將兒	soldiers not belonging to either of
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	老江湖	experienced traveller. [the banners.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	老牽	pimps.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	老親	father and mother (shuang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	老君	the founder of the Taoist sect. R.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	老兒的	parents. [110.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup></i>	老二	second son of family (hang <sup>2</sup>
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	老夫	I, me. [chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	老夫人	elderly wife of mandarin (t'ai <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	老夫老妻	an aged couple.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	老夫子	venerable teacher, sir.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	老行長	old customer.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	老西	a Shansi man.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup></i>	老學究	old pedant.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	老先生	venerable teacher, sir.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	老兄	you, sir.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup></i>	老虎	the tiger; the stocks.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	老虎棚	brothel hut by the road side.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	老夥計	an old partner.
<i>lao<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	老人	an elderly person.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	老人家	father and mother, elderly person.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>	老弱	old and weak.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	老弱殘兵	useless soldiers.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	老高	ever so high (t'ing <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	老哥	old brother.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup></i>	老姑娘	an old maid; the youngest girl.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup></i>	老駱	the rook (wu <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	老宮	a eunuch (yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	老公	an old man (wêng <sup>1</sup> ). [him so].
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	老公公	a father-in-law (son's wife styles
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	老公祖	Your Excellency, the Prefect O.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	老來少	a plant with variegated leaves, old
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>	老老	amaternalgrandmother. [debauchee.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	老老實實	very honest.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	老了	old, aged.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup></i>	老練	old and experienced (ching <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-p'ô<sup>2</sup></i>	老練穩婆	an experienced midwife (chieh <sup>1</sup> sh.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>	老媽	a female servant, a nurse (a <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>	老媽媽	same.
<i>lao<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	老邁了	old, aged (nien <sup>2</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).

lao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 老沒看見  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup> 老米  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 老沒見過  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup> 老奶奶  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-nên<sup>4</sup> 老嫩  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 老娘  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup> 老娘婆  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 老年  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 老年兄  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 老把事  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 老班長  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 老板  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 老伴  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 老半天  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 老輩  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 老伯父  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 老婆兒  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 老婆子  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 老不  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 老不歇心  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 老不來  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 老色  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 老山玉嘴  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup> 老少  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 老少年  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 老大小  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 老生  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 老生子  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 老師  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 老實  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 老是要  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 老手  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 老壽  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 老壽星  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> 老鼠  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 老鼠疫  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 老鼠洞  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup> 老鼠啃  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup> 老叟  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 老大  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 老大  
 lao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 老大人

I have not seen for a long time,  
 old rice (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>). [etc.  
 have not seen for a long time.  
 a father's mother, a grandmother.  
 tough and tender; old and young.  
 a mother (elderly) (mu<sup>3</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 a midwife (chieh<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 an old person, old in years.  
 term of respect used by officials.  
 experienced hand (tsai<sup>4</sup> hang<sup>2</sup>).  
 head of a class of runners (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 captain of a boat (lao<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>).  
 wife (ch'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a long time (jih<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 grandfather, ancestors (tsu<sup>3</sup>tsung<sup>1</sup>).  
 a paternal uncle, father's friends.  
 an old woman, a wife.  
 same.  
 never (yung<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 though old, does not rest (an<sup>1</sup>hsieh<sup>1</sup>;  
 never comes.  
 a deep colour.  
 a valuable jade mouth-piece.  
 old and young, the whole family.  
 a beautiful plant with variegated  
 old and young. [leaves.  
 old graduates; in theatricals, the  
 the youngest child. [long-beard.  
 an instructor; an imam. M. 263.  
 honest (as a man); without vice (as a  
 persistently refuse to have. [horse).  
 experienced (chien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>). [shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 person over 70 years of age (kao<sup>1</sup>  
 the star of longevity (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>  
 a rat, a mouse (hao<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>). [pai<sup>3</sup>sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 bubonic plague (ho<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 rat trap:  
 the rat gnaws.  
 venerable sir, reverend sir.  
 elder brother; a chief (as head boat-  
 senile, decrepit. [man) (lao<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
 your venerable excellency.

lao <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	老大病夫	i. e. China now N.
lao <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	老大帝國	i. e. China formerly N.
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	老台	venerable sir.
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	老太太	an old lady, mother of an official.
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	老太爺	father of an officer.
lao <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	老旦	the role of "old woman" in theatri-
-lao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	老的兒	the old folks. [cals.
lao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	老弟	my young friend (hsien <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	老天爺	the Supreme Being.
lao <sup>3</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	老斗	sodomites; theatrical tutors, etc.
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	老頭兒	an old man (disrespectful).
lao <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	老頭子	an old man (disrespectful).
lao <sup>3</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup>	老早	long since, very early.
lao <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	老東家	a master (tung <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ). [R. 110.
lao <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	老子	father; the founder of the Taoists.
-lao <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	老子娘	parents (shuang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -wêng <sup>1</sup>	老翁	old man, patriarch of the family.
lao <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	老鴉	the ringed raven, a rook, a crow (wu <sup>1</sup>
lao <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	老爺	sir, maternal grandfather. [ya <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	老爺兒	the sun (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	老爺廟	Kuan Ti temple (kuan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	老幼	old and young.
lao <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup>	老冤	a person constantly cheated.
lao <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	老圓	turtle (pieh <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>	老遠	ever so far.
lao <sup>3</sup> 999a	女媧	grandmother on the mother's side.
lao <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	姥姥	same.

<b>LAO<sup>4</sup> 916b</b>	<b>艸廿</b>	<b>落</b> <sup>748b553b</sup>	to sink, to settle, to set. See <i>la<sup>4</sup></i> and
lao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>		落潮	low water, ebb tide (chang <sup>4</sup> ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		落下	to fall, to settle (as a bird) (niao <sup>3</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		落下淚	to shed tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		落下淚來	same (hao <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		落下了	fell, settled, alighted. [jan <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> .
lao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		落下大雨	a heavy fall of rain (hsia <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> , p'ei <sup>4</sup>
lao <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>		落空	to come to naught (t'u <sup>2</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		落落實實	very steady, firm (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		落淚	the falling of tears (lui <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>		落流	low ebb, with the ebb tide.
lao <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>		落榜	an M.A. who failed (chü <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ) O.
lao <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>		落榜童生	a "plucked" student (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>	[shêng <sup>1</sup>	落篷	lower the sail.

lao <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	落筆	to commence or stop writing.
lao <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	落平	low water, low ebb (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> t'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	落平水	low water.
lao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	落不下	unable to fall or settle.
lao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	落不了	unable to settle. [t'ai <sup>1</sup> ].
lao <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	落胎	a falling womb, an abortion (chui <sup>4</sup>
lao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	落地	to fall to earth, to be born (of in-
lao <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	落灶	to let the fire out. [fants).
lao <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	落坐	to sit down (tso <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> 857b 水 7 溢	潦 701c508c	a flood, overflow, sink.
lao <sup>4</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	潦旱	flood and drought (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	潦壞了	spoilt by flood (yen <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> , shui <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	潦死	to drown (yen <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	潦天	excessive rains.
lao <sup>4</sup> 858a 火	烙 702b553a	to burn, to brand, to iron (shao <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	烙焦了	burnt, dried up (hung <sup>1</sup> , k'o <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>	烙糊了	same.
lao <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	烙紅了	red-hot (jê <sup>4</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	烙衣裳	to iron clothes (yün <sup>4</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	烙慣了	seared hard.
lao <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	烙坭	to burn clay.
lao <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	烙餅	a sort of pancake.
lao <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	烙平正	iron it evenly.
lao <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup>	烙鐵	an iron (clothes) (yün <sup>4</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> ).
lao <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	烙鐵印	a brand.
lao <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	烙印	to brand, to sear.
lao <sup>4</sup> 915c 糸	絡 747c553a	a net; silk or hemp thread. See lo <sup>4</sup> .
lao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	絡繹不絕	one after the other.
lao <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	絡子	netted case.
lao <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	絡網	a net, net work on top of sedan.
lao <sup>4</sup> 915c 酉	酪 747c553b	cream; a liquor made from milk.
lao <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	酪醬	a kind of soy.
LE <sup>4</sup> 915a 力	勒 747a509b	to bind, coerce, (yo <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
lê <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	勒住	to check, to restrain. [ch'iang <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
lê <sup>4</sup> -chuan <sup>4</sup>	勒賺	to extort, to "squeeze" (o <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> ,
lê <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>1</sup>	勒捐	enforced subscriptions (chüan <sup>1</sup>
lê <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>	勒休	to suspend an officer. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
lê <sup>4</sup> -k'ên <sup>4</sup>	勒掙	to extort, to "squeeze." [ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ].
lê <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	勒令	to insist upon, to force (mien <sup>3</sup>
lê <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	勒馬	to check or stop a horse. [tso <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
lê <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	勒碑	to engrave on stone (shih <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup>

<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup></i>	勒逼	to force, to compel (ch'iang <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>±</sup></i>	勒逼人命	to force one to commit suicide (tzũ <sup>±</sup>
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	勒兵	to stay or check troops. [chin <sup>±</sup> ].
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-p'o<sup>±</sup>-liao<sup>±</sup></i>	勒破了	cut., e. g., by a bit.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-pu<sup>±</sup>-chu<sup>±</sup></i>	勒不住	cannot rein in (chiang <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	勒石	to engrave on stone.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	勒索	to extort, to "squeeze" (o <sup>2</sup> cha <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-ssũ<sup>3</sup></i>	勒死	to strangle (chiao <sup>3</sup> ssũ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup> 917b</i>	木 樂 <sup>749a554a</sup>	joy, delight. See <i>yo<sup>±</sup></i> (hsi <sup>2</sup> lê <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	樂極了	extremely delighted (k'uai <sup>±</sup> lê <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	樂極生悲	excessive joy is akin to grief.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-ch'w<sup>±</sup></i>	樂處	cause for joy (ch'ü <sup>±</sup> ch'ü <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup></i>	樂而忘返	so joyful as to forget to return
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	樂心	pleased. [(hui <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup></i>	樂以忘憂	in joy to forget griefs (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-i<sup>±</sup></i>	樂意	pleased (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>±</sup> , hsi <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>±</sup> wai <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-i<sup>±</sup>-chüan<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	樂意捐輸	pleased to subscribe.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	樂觀	optimism (pei <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ). N.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>±</sup></i>	樂觀主義	same. N.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-shan<sup>±</sup></i>	樂善	delighting in good. [yeh <sup>±</sup> ].
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	樂昇平	peace and prosperity (an <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>±</sup> lê <sup>±</sup>
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	樂得狠	highly delighted.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>±</sup></i>	樂天命	rejoicing in the will of God.
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	樂天觀	optimism. N. [yeh <sup>±</sup> ].
<i>lê<sup>±</sup>-yeh<sup>±</sup></i>	樂業	content with one's lot (an <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>±</sup> lê <sup>±</sup>

<b>LEI<sup>2</sup> 859a</b>	雨 雷 <sup>703b510a</sup>	thunder (tien <sup>±</sup> , ta <sup>3</sup> lei <sup>2</sup> ) S.
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	雷擊	struck by thunder; blast you!
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	雷公	the god of thunder. [(abusive)].
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	雷神	same.
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	雷打的	blasted; blast you!
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>±</sup></i>	雷電	thunder and lightning (p'i <sup>1</sup> li <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>±</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>1</sup></i>	雷電交作	thunder and lightning together.
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chik<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>±</sup></i>	雷霆之怒	a towering passion, e. g., of
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	雷祖	god of thunder. [Emperor..
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	雷同	to plagiarise, to copy (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>2</sup> 860a</i>	手才搗 搗 <sup>704a510b</sup>	to beat, to pound.
<i>lei<sup>±</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	搗鼓	to beat a drum (chua <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>±</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-shai<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>±</sup></i>	搗鼓摠鑼	beating drums and gongs (lo <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	搗硯	to rub Chinese ink on slab (yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>2</sup> 861a</i>	羸	lean, infirm (shou <sup>±</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>±</sup></i>	羸瘦	emaciated.

- lei<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>1</sup>* 羸堆 wearisome; feeble, doting.
- LEI<sup>3</sup> 860b** 土 礧 壘 704b512a a wall, piled up.  
*lei<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 壘 牆 to build a wall (ch'í<sup>4</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
*lei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 壘 石 stones piled up.  
*lei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>* 壘 石 山 artificial mountains (jên<sup>2</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
*lei<sup>3</sup> 861b* 石 磊 705b511b rocks or stones piled up.  
*lei<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>* 磊 落 unsettled, uneven.  
*lei<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>* 磊 磊 落落 same.  
*lei<sup>3</sup> 859a* 糸 縲 703b510c to bind with ropes (shêng<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*lei<sup>3</sup>hsieh<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>chung<sup>1</sup>* 縲 綫 之 中 in bonds (k'un<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
*lei<sup>3</sup> 861b* 耒 耒 705a512b a plough (lì<sup>2</sup>). Rad. 127.  
*lei<sup>3</sup> 860b* 人 儻 704b511a to injure, puppets (k'uei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>3</sup>).
- LEI<sup>4</sup> 858c** 糸 累 703ab511 to implicate, to trouble (also 2 and to implicate (liên<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>). [3].  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 累 及 troublesome, boring (lo<sup>2</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup>* 累 贅 a troublesome affair (fan<sup>2</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 累 心 的 事 repeatedly like this (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>). [tsa<sup>2</sup>].  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>* 累 累 如 此 multifarious and troublesome (fan<sup>2</sup>  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup>* 累 累 雜 雜 hard worked, fatigued (k'un<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 累 了 fig. dangerous position.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-lian<sup>3</sup>* 累 卵 troublesome affairs (t'o<sup>1</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 累 事 to perseveringly follow (kên<sup>1</sup> sui<sup>2</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup>* 累 隨 very embarrassed, troubled or tired.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>* 累 得 狠 same (shih<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>1</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>* 累 得 慌 repeatedly, often (lü<sup>3</sup> tz'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>* 累 次 tears, weeping (liu<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup> 862b* 水 ？ 泪 706a512c tear drops (ai<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>* 泪 珠 copious tears raining down.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>3</sup>* 泪 珠 滾 滾 the dropping of pearly tears.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 泪 珠 滴 滴 traces of tears (tsung<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>2</sup>* 泪 痕 to drop tears, to weep.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>* 泪 下 tears like rain. [(ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>* 泪 如 雨 tears flowed like a fountain  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>2</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 泪 如 湧 泉 cheeks bedewed with tears.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup>* 泪 流 滿 腮 tears falling down the breast.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 泪 洒 胸 前 to weep bitterly (hao<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>1</sup>* 泪 汪 same. [k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 泪 汪 汪 的 to strike a drum; to rub, see lei<sup>2</sup>.  
*lei<sup>4</sup> 860a* 手 才 搥 704b512a same.  
*lei<sup>4</sup>* 搥 搥 to reprimand severely (tsé<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
*lei<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup>* 搥 勸

<i>lei<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		擗鼓	to beat or roll a drum. [(mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>		擗研	to rub Chinese ink on the slab
<i>lei<sup>4</sup> 861c</i>	頁類	類	class, species, kind (têng <sup>3</sup> , yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		類乎那個	like that (ssü <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>		類似	resembling, as if (fang <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ) (or 如).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>1</sup></i>		類推	to reason by analogy (pi <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		類同	resembling, as if, same as (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		類此	like this (hsiang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup> 861a</i>	人	儻	idle, sickly.
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>		儻懈	weakly, delicate (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>		儻病喇	ill through over-exertion (lao <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		儻死人	to kill with weariness.
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>		儻的慌	very tired (see above).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup> 861c</i>	肉月脅	肋	the ribs, the sides. Also read chin <sup>1</sup> .
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-p'ang<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		肋旁骨	ribs (hsieh <sup>2</sup> pang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		肋條	the ribs. [sacrifice.
<i>lei<sup>4</sup> 847c</i>	酉	酌	pour wine on the ground in
<i>lei<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		酌酒	same (tien <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>LĒNG<sup>2</sup> 863b</b>	木	楞	edge and corner-(pien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		楞加	Ceylon.
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		楞角	edge and corner.
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>		楞縫	peccadilloes (hsiao <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		楞木	floor joists (ti <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		楞頭情	pig-headed, stupid. [1312.
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>		楞嚴經	famous Buddhist <i>sūtra</i> trans. A. D.
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup> 862c</i>		{ 稜	rafters, square beams; an edge.
<i>lêng<sup>2</sup> 863a</i>	禾	{ 稜	an edge; a corner. (Also called

<b>LĒNG<sup>3</sup> 863b</b>	彳	冷	cold, frigid (han <sup>2</sup> , tung <sup>4</sup> , ping <sup>1</sup> ) S.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		冷氣攻心	cold air attacking the heart.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		冷清	lonely, dull (ch'i <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		冷酒	cold wine (liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>		冷汗	a cold sweat (ch'u <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		冷呵呵的	shivering with cold (ta <sup>3</sup> lêng <sup>3</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		冷笑	a sneer (ch'ih <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> , miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		冷心	cold-hearted.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		冷話	rude language (yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup></i>		冷血	cold-blooded.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>		冷熱	cold and hot; temperature.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>3</sup></i>		冷熱不勻	unequal cold and heat.
<i>lêng<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		冷客	to ill-treat a guest (tai <sup>4</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	冷孤丁的	suddenly ( <i>mêng<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-</i>	冷冷清清	very quiet and lonesome.
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> [ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	冷了	cold ( <i>tung<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	冷了呢	if it is cold; is it cold?
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	冷落	dull, dismal; cool; distant.
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	冷冰冰	cold as ice ( <i>tung<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	冷不防	suddenly ( <i>hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	冷手	a new hand ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>1</sup>-sou<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	冷颼颼的	whistling cold, quite chilly, piercing.
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	冷淡	coolness, indifference.
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	冷得很	very cold ( <i>ping<sup>1</sup> han<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	冷得利害	dreadfully cold ( <i>ping<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	冷天	a cold day ( <i>han<sup>2</sup> lêng<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	冷天氣	cold weather.
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	冷在三九	it is cold in the 3 nines (winter).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	冷子	sleet ( <i>pao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	冷字	an unusual character ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	冷言冷語	unmannerly language ( <i>ts'u<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>têng<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	冷眼	to look helplessly or coldly.

<b>LĒNG<sup>4</sup> 863a</b>	目	瞠 <sup>706b506b</sup>
<i>têng<sup>4</sup>chêng<sup>1</sup>chêng<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup></i>		瞠睜睜的
<i>têng<sup>4</sup>lêng<sup>4</sup>têng<sup>4</sup>têng<sup>4</sup></i>		瞠瞠瞪瞪
<i>têng<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		瞠眼

to stare at (*têng<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>*).  
 a sullen look, a sinister expression.  
 staring.  
 to stare; staring eyes.

<b>LI<sup>1</sup> 864c</b>	口	哩 <sup>707b518c</sup>
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a final particle.

<b>LI<sup>2</sup> 869a</b>	佳	離 <sup>711a517a</sup>
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		離鞍下馬
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>		離這兒近
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup></i>		離這兒遠
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>		離奇
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		離家
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		離間
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		離間夫婦
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		離去
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>		離床
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		離合
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>		離溪
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		離鄉
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>		離心離德
<i>li<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>		離婚

to leave, from, distant from.  
 to dismount (*lo<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>*).  
 not far from here.  
 distant from here.  
 eccentricity. [yeh<sup>4</sup>].  
 to leave home (*p'ao<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>*).  
 dissension, to separate friends.  
 estrange a man from his wife.  
 to leave, to separate (*chüch<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>*).  
 to get up; convalescent (*ch'üan<sup>2</sup>*).  
 to separate and to join. [yü<sup>4</sup>].  
 to play, to romp; badinage.  
 away from home (*ch'u<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>*).  
 divided in heart and practice.  
 divorce sought by both (*t'ui<sup>4</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>*).



li <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	離開	to leave, to separate (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	離開去	same. [(pa <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	離卦	one of the diagrams; the dragon
li <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup>	離宮正位	Emperor or god of fire.
li <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	離了	separated.
li <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	離年近了	near the new year (hsin <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup>	離叛	to emigrate; to rebel.
li <sup>2</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	離別	to separate, to leave (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	離不開	unable to part with (lien <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
li <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	離不開手	never out of his hand. [shê <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	離不了	cannot part with.
li <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>	離散	to be scattered (liu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
li-shu <sup>1</sup>	離書	deed of divorce (by mutual con-
li <sup>2</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	離得開	able to part with. [sent].
li <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	離坐	to get up from one's seat (ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> 868a	牛 犁 <sup>710a515b</sup>	a plough; to plough, to cultivate.
li <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	犁杖	the handle of a plough.
li <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	犁鏵	coulter (pa <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	犁把雨	about a furrowful of rain (lao <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	犁柄	the handle of a plough.
li <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	犁刀	a coulter. [or 地.
li <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	犁田	to plough the land (kêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> )
li <sup>2</sup> 867c	木 梨 <sup>710a515c</sup>	the pear (see li <sup>3</sup> , plum).
li <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	梨花	pear blossom.
li <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	梨膏	fruit dipped in melted sugar.
li <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	梨菓	pears.
li <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	梨子	same.
li <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	* 梨園子弟	players, comedians (hsi <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> 872c	黍 黎 <sup>714a515a</sup>	black hair; many S.
li <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	黎民	"the black-haired people," the
li <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	黎民百姓	the Chinese people. [Chinese.
li <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	黎明	day break, twilight (huang <sup>2</sup> hun <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	黎明即起	to get up at day-break.
li <sup>2</sup> 872b	厂 厘 <sup>707b516a</sup>	to subject; copper coin.
li <sup>2</sup>	瓦 厘 <sup>713c516</sup>	same.
li <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	釐金	likin, or tax on goods.
li <sup>2</sup> -chüan <sup>1</sup>	釐捐	same.
li <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	釐分	few, scarce, smallest of all.
li <sup>2</sup> 864c	狸 犬 <sup>707c518a</sup>	the fox, the wild-cat (hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>1</sup>	狸貓	the wild-cat (yeh <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>1</sup> ).

\*Note 64.

li <sup>2</sup> S70c	鳥 鷓鴣	712b518a	the mango bird, oriole (huang <sup>2</sup> same. [niao <sup>3</sup> ]-
li <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	鷓鴣黃雀		
li <sup>2</sup> S72c	黑 鵞	714a515a	a dark sallow colour.
li <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	鵞 花		brindled (pan <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>2</sup> S6Sc	玉 璫 璃	710c515b	glass; gloss; glare (po <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> , li <sup>2</sup> li <sup>2</sup> )-
li <sup>2</sup> S72c	罔 罹		incur, suffer.
<b>LI<sup>3</sup> S73b</b>	示 禮	禮	rites, politeness, decorum.
li <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	禮 記	714b520b	the Book of Rites. W.I. 643-647-
li <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	禮 節		etiquette (ying <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>3</sup> , i <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	禮 輕 義 重		though the gift is trifling, the good-
li <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	禮 法		politeness, ceremonies. [will is great-
li <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	禮 房		department in yamêns. Cf. li <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -
li <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	禮 服		full dress. [below-
li <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	禮 相		master of ceremonies at funerals-
li <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	禮 賢 會		Rhenish Mission. [(pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	禮 性		politeness, etiquette (wên <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	禮 儀		rites and observances; politeness.
li <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	禮 義		decorum; civilization. [tê <sup>2</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	禮 義 廉 恥		the four principles of morals (tao <sup>4</sup>
li <sup>3</sup> -jang <sup>4</sup>	禮 讓		complaisant, polite (ssü <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	禮 人		a master of ceremonies. See Note 55-
li <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	禮 路 不 到		wanting in politeness (man <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	禮 貌		politeness, manners.
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	禮 拜		to worship; Sunday, the Sabbath-
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	禮 拜 幾		what day of the week is it?
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>	禮 拜 三		Wednesday. [(hui <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	禮 拜 寺		a Mahommedan temple or mosque
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	禮 拜 堂		a place of worship (Protestant).
li <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	禮 拜 天 (or 日)		Sunday (an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> jili <sup>4</sup> ). [155 O-
li <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	禮 部		Board of Ceremonies at Peking. G.
li <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	禮 尚 往 來		soc. intercourse cannot be one-sided-
li <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	禮 生		a master of ceremonies. See Note 55-
li <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	禮 單		an inventory with presents.
li <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	禮 堂		assembly hall, chapel. N.
li <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	禮 帖		an inventory with presents.
li <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -cha <sup>2</sup>	禮 多 必 詐		over politeness conceals deceit. [tesy-
li <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>	禮 多 不 怪		no one is offended at too much cour-
li <sup>3</sup> -tsang <sup>4</sup>	禮 葬		to bury with funeral rites (pin <sup>4</sup>
li <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	禮 文		polite intercourse. [tsang <sup>4</sup> ),
li <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	禮 物		presents (sung <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> , p'in <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup>	禮 樂		ceremonial music (tsou <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).

li <sup>3</sup> 861c	王 理	707c519a	reason, right, to manage (tao <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	理正		the argument is fair; to set right.
li <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	理家		to regulate the family (ch'í <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup> -	理直氣壯		my cause good, and will firm
li <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	[chuang <sup>4</sup> 理髮		barber, to cut hair. [(chih <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	理合		right, proper, suitable (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
li <sup>3</sup> -h'siang <sup>3</sup>	理想		ideals (mu <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ). [tang <sup>1</sup> , ho <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -h'siao <sup>2</sup>	理學		moral science (k'ó <sup>1</sup> h'siao <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	理會		to observe, to notice (kuo <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -k'ó <sup>1</sup>	理科		scientific course.
li <sup>3</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	理論		to reason, to argue (t'ao <sup>3</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -p'ien <sup>1</sup>	理偏		the reasoning is forced, one-sided.
li <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	理是		you are right, etc.
li <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	理事官		Consuls (Chinese) (ling <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	理所當然		quite in accord with right.
li <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	理他		to notice him (kuo <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	理當		right, proper, in duty bound.
li <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	理當如此		this is according to right (ho <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>1</sup>
li <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	理財家		financiers. N. [li <sup>3</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -h'siao <sup>2</sup>	理財學		economics.
li <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	理文		veins or streaks, grain in wood.
li <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	理問		law secretary (hsing <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>
li <sup>3</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup>	理應		right, proper. [yeh <sup>2</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	理由		ground of right.
li <sup>3</sup> 866a	衣 {		the inside of anything (nei <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup>	裡		same.
li <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	裏脊肉	708c519b	the tender-loin (niu <sup>2</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup>	裏奸外曹		foes within and without (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> )-
ti <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	裏衣		inner clothing.
li <sup>3</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	裏鈎外連		collusion between inside and out-
li <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	裏面		inside, within, essential. [side.
li <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	裏班子		inner yamên followers (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	裏表		inside and outside.
li <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	裏邊		inside, within.
li <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>4</sup>	裏舵		port the helm (the left) (wai <sup>4</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	裏頭		inside, within.
li <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	裏走		turn to the left (tso <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	裏子		lining of clothes.
li <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	裏外		inside and outside.
li <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	裏外合式		suitable on all sides (hsiang <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> )-
li <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -n'êng <sup>2</sup>	裏外能		all sorts of ability (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	裏外受敵		opposition within and without.

- li<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 裏應外合  
*li<sup>3</sup> 874c* 尸 履 715b520a  
*li<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup>* 履險  
*li<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>* 履信  
*li<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 履行  
*li<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> (lü<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>)* 履歷  
*li<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>* 履德  
*li<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>* 履底  
*li<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 866b* 木 李 709a520a  
*li<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 李花  
*li<sup>3</sup> 864a* 里 里 707a518b  
*li<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>* 里長  
*li<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>* 里社  
*li<sup>3</sup> 864b* 女 裡 707c518c  
*li<sup>3</sup> 866a* 魚 鯉 708c519c  
  
**LI<sup>4</sup> 871a** { 歷 712b537a  
*li<sup>4</sup>* 止 歷  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>* 歷階  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 歷節  
*li<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 歷日  
*li<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>* 歷來沒有  
*li<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 歷歷  
*li<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>* 歷練  
*li<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup>* 歷亂  
*li<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>* 歷年  
*li<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>* 歷年賬  
*li<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 歷史  
*li<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* 歷代  
*li<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>* 歷代帝王  
*li<sup>4</sup> 871a* 日 曆 712b537a  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 曆家  
*li<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>* 曆法  
*li<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 曆日  
*li<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 曆書  
*li<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 曆數  
*li<sup>4</sup> 875a* 立 立 715c538b  
*li<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>* 立愛  
*li<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 立案  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup>* 立正  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 立繼  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup>* 立繼單
- collusion between inside and out-  
 shoes, to tread. Also lü<sup>3</sup>. [side.  
 to tread in danger (mao<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to walk in the path of truth.  
 to walk, to tread. [(tsu<sup>3</sup> tsung<sup>1</sup>).  
 pedigree, ancestry, antecedents  
 to walk in the path of virtue.  
 the sole of a shoe (hsieh<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>).  
 plums (see li<sup>2</sup>, pear) (mei<sup>2</sup>) S.  
 plum blossom. [Rad. 166.  
 Chinese mile ( $\frac{1}{3}$  of English); a lane.  
 a kind of village head man.  
 a village altar; a place of assembly.  
 a brother's wife (chou<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 the carp.
- [an Emperor's name.  
 same as next; so written to avoid  
 to calculate, to pass through.  
 progressive steps (chin<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>). [chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to act according to rule, etc. (kuei<sup>1</sup>  
 a diary, a journal (jih<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 hitherto there have not been (wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 arranged in order; constantly.  
 experienced (lao<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 confused.  
 progressive years.  
 a ledger (tsung<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 history.  
 successive generations (shih<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 successive emperors (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 same as previous character. [wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 astronomers (kuan<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>, t'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 rules for astronomical calculations.  
 an almanack (huang<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (yüeh<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>1</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 astronomical calculations. [117.  
 erect, to establish; instantly. Rad.  
 to implant love; to prefer; to adopt.  
 to put on record.  
 attention! halt!  
 to adopt a son (kuo<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>, i<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 an adoption certificate.

<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	立家	to establish one's family (ch'uang <sup>4</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	立脚	foot hold. [li <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	立見	immediately seen (li <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ). [chih <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	立止	to come to a stand, to stop (t'ing <sup>2</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	立志	to fix one's resolution (ting <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup></i>	* 立秋	the beginning of autumn.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	立住	to stand up; to erect (chan <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	立柜	standing press (li <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	立決	summary execution (jê <sup>4</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup></i>	立券	to make an agreement. [See Note 21.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup></i>	立春	the beginning of spring, a term.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>1</sup></i>	立罰款	to make rules for fines (fa <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	立法	to establish a law (lü <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	立法部	the legislative. [by agreement.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	立分書	to make a distribution of property
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	立好根基	to lay a good foundation.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	立合同	to make a contract.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	立下	to establish, to found (shê <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	立夏	the beginning of summer, a term.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	立憲	a political constitution. [See Note 21.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup></i>	立憲政體	constitutional government.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	立心	to resolve, to determine.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>	立選	elect by rising vote. N. [ch'in <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	立婚書	to make marriage contract (ting <sup>4</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	立一本賬	to open an account book. [hsing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>	立人品	to establish a good character (p'in <sup>3</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup></i>	立竿見影	fig. set up a pole and it will cast
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	立個章程	to make rules. [a shadow.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	立刻	directly, immediately. M. 482.
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	立刻就來	I will come immediately (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	立刻就做	I will do it directly. [wo <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	立櫃	a press, a wardrobe (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	立功	to establish one's merit (li <sup>4</sup> t'ê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	立國	to found a country (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	立名	to establish a reputation (ch'iu <sup>2</sup>
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	立木	to plant a piece of wood. [ming <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	立巴頭	a green-horn (wai <sup>4</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup></i>	立逼	to urge, to force (ch'iang <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	立斃杖下	he died under the bamboo (pan <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	立辮子	the queue to stand up with fright
<i>li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	立不住	cannot stand firmly. [(chü <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).

\*Note 21.

li <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	立生意	to set up in business (mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ü <sup>2</sup>	立生祠	to erect temple to the living. [k'ó <sup>4</sup> ].
li <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	立時	instantly, immediately (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	立時見功	at once efficacious (ling <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	立水	rain (yü <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	立嗣	to adopt an heir.
li <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	立壇	to erect an altar (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	立德	to establish virtue (li <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	立定	directly, immediately (chi <sup>4</sup> k'ó <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	立定脚步	to fix the feet firmly (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	立定志向	to form a fixed resolve (chih <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	立定主意	to make up one's mind.
li <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	立在當中	to stand in the middle.
li <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	立冬	the beginning of winter, a term.
li <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>	立同盟	to make alliances. [See Note 21.
li <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	立文書	to write a deed or other document.
li <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	立業	to found a patrimony.
li <sup>4</sup> -yo <sup>1</sup>	立約	to make an agreement.
li <sup>4</sup> 877c	力	strength. Rad. 19 (ch'i <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	力氣	strength, spirit (k'ang <sup>1</sup> , chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	力強	robust, strong (chuang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	力健	same (chien <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	力倦	wearied, fatigued (k'un <sup>4</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	力學	to learn assiduously (ch'in <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	力行	to practise sedulously (yen <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	力量	strength of body or mind.
li <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup>	力薄	deficiency of strength, weak.
li <sup>4</sup> -p'í <sup>1</sup>	力劈	to split, to rend, to divide (lich <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	力辯	to argue strenuously (pien <sup>4</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsü <sup>2</sup>	力不足	strength is insufficient (pu <sup>4</sup> kou <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	力不從心	strength not equal to the will.
li <sup>4</sup> -shuai <sup>1</sup>	力衰	worn out (or 窮, or 竭, or 盡).
li <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'üung <sup>2</sup>	力大無窮	great strength.
li <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>2</sup>	力田	to labour in the fields (kêng <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	力作	earnest endeavour. [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
li <sup>4</sup> 866c	刀	sharp, clever; profit S. (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ,
li <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	利及萬世	a benefit to all ages.
li <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	利己損人	to benefit oneself, and hurt others.
li <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	利己主義	selfishness. N.
li <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	利器	edged tools, fig. cat's paw.
li <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	利劍	sword (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	利錢	interest, profit.

li <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	利權	wealth and power, economic rights.
li <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	利權外溢	loss of power to outsiders N.
li <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	利害	profit and injury; dangerous (wei <sup>2</sup> very severe. [hsien <sup>3</sup> ]).
li <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>3</sup>	利害得很	
li <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	利息	profit; interest (chuan <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	利益	advantage, gain (i <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>1</sup>	利權均沾	equal privileges N.
li <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	利口	loquacious; quick at repartee.
li <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>	利令智昏	blinded by greed (shou <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	利羅	clean, quick, smart.
li <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	利路	means of living, occupation (mên <sup>2</sup> little profit (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ). [lu <sup>4</sup> ]).
li <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup>	利薄	speedy, facile.
li <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	利使	compound interest (li <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup> -kun <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	利上滾利	a good market (k'ai <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	利市	a sharp knife (k'uai <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	利刀	altruism (see above).
li <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	利他主義	to do good to others; useful articles.
li <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	利物	utility, to utilize. N.
li <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	利用	a grindstone, sharp (礪).
li <sup>4</sup> 876b	广 厲 <sup>717a522c</sup>	a violent wind; a cruel custom.
li <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	厲風	to oppress the people (nio <sup>4</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	厲民	to sharpen weapons; brave troops.
li <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	厲兵	to become grave (yen <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	厲色	so speak sharply or sternly.
li <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	厲聲	che chestnut (pi <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> 877a	木 栗 <sup>17c539a</sup>	same (see li <sup>3</sup> , li <sup>2</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	栗菓	chestnut color.
li <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	栗色	chestnuts.
li <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	栗子	cake made of chestnuts.
li <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	栗子糕	calamity, to stop.
li <sup>4</sup> 874a	尸 戾 <sup>719a523b</sup>	to stop (t'ing <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	戾止	distorted, awry (wai <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>3</sup>	戾瘡	fear, apprehension (chü <sup>4</sup> , p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> 877c	心 ↑ 慄 <sup>718a539b</sup>	fear, apprehension (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	慄懼	a cold bitter wind (feng <sup>1</sup> ). [S-
li <sup>4</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>	慄烈	to exert one's strength, to stimulate
li <sup>4</sup> 876c	力 勵 <sup>717a523a</sup>	to stimulate, to excite (chi <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	勵精	to encourage the people (chi <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
li <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	勵民	gov. servant, an official.
li <sup>4</sup> 880a	口 吏 <sup>720a522a</sup>	officials are partial to officials.
li <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	吏向吏	civil office of a yamên.
li <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	吏科	

- li<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 吏目  
*li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 吏部  
*li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 吏部尚書  
*li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>* 吏部侍郎  
*li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 吏部天官  
*li<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 吏員  
*li<sup>4</sup> 880c* 人 例, 20b521c  
*li<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>* 例條  
*li<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>* 例應如此  
*li<sup>4</sup> 880b* 隸 隸, 720a524a  
*li<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 隸書  
*li<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>* 隸卒  
*li<sup>4</sup> 878c* 艸 甘 荔, 718c522c  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* 荔枝  
*li<sup>4</sup> 871c* 水 滌 滌, 713a537b  
*li<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>* 滌血  
*li<sup>4</sup> 870a* 鹿 麗 麗, 711c524b  
*li<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>* 麗美  
*li<sup>4</sup> 877a* 米 糲 糲, 717b523a  
*li<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>* 糲米  
*li<sup>4</sup> 867c* 人 俐 俐, 709c521c  
*li<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 俐束  
*li<sup>4</sup> 868c* 疒 痢 痢, 710b521c  
*li<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 痢疾  
*li<sup>4</sup> 868b* 艸 甘 莉 莉, 710b516a  
*li<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 莉花  
*li<sup>4</sup> 869c* 竹 籬 籬, 711b517b  
*li<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>* 籬笆  
*li<sup>4</sup> 872a* 雨 霰 霰, 713b537c  
*li<sup>4</sup> 876a* 米 粒 粒, 716b539a  
*li<sup>4</sup> 873a* 艸 甘 藜 藜, 714b515b  
*li<sup>4</sup> 880a* 言 詈 詈
- inspector of police, goalkeeper.  
 the Board of Civil Office. G. 1530.  
 the President of this Board O.  
 Vice-President of same O.  
 Pres. of Board of Civil Office. O.  
 officials formerly clerks in Board.  
 laws, bye-laws (lü<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (kuei<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
 the law ought to be thus.  
 attendant in public offices.  
 official style of writing, intro. A.D.  
 attendant, jailers (chin<sup>4</sup>tsu<sup>2</sup>). [200.  
 a kind of rush for making brooms.  
 the lichee, custard-apple.  
 dripping of water, to drop.  
 to shed one's blood (liu<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 elegant, graceful, beautiful.  
 same (hua<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, mei<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 coarse food, the refuse of pounded  
 the refuse of rice (ta<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>). [rice.  
 clever, ingenious (ling<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 in order, satisfactory (t'o<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 a purging, dysentery or flux (p'ao<sup>3</sup>  
 same (hsieh<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>3</sup>). [tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 white jasmine (mo<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a hedge, a fence made of bamboo.  
 same (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 noise of thunder (p'i<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 a grain of rice; num. of beads &c.  
 weed common in N. China.  
 scold, blame.
- LIA<sup>3</sup> 881c** 人 倆 倆, 720b526b  
*lia<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 倆人  
*lia<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup>* 倆三  
*lia<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 倆時辰  
*lia<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 倆月
- familiar abbreviation of liang<sup>3</sup>, two  
 two or both men (êrh<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>). [êrh<sup>4</sup>.  
 two or three (sa<sup>1</sup> lia<sup>3</sup>).  
 two 2-hour periods.  
 two months.
- LIANG<sup>2</sup> 882c** 良 良, 712c524a  
*liang<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>2</sup>* 良長  
*liang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 良辰
- good, virtuous, very (shan<sup>4</sup>, hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 a superior, (shang<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 a fortunate day or hour (chi<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).



- liang<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 良薑 galangal, the ginger family.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 良將 a good general (yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 良知 to know naturally (shêng<sup>1</sup> êh<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 良久 a long time (hsü<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>). [tzu<sup>3</sup>].  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 良方 a good prescription (k'ai<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 良心 a good heart; conscience (t'ien<sup>1</sup> conscience stirred. [liang<sup>2</sup>]).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>fa<sup>1</sup>hsien<sup>4</sup> 良心發現 a clean conscience.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>k'uei<sup>4</sup> 良心無愧 a first-rate physician (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 良醫 a good man or woman; my husband.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 良人 cordial relations (chiao<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 良感 good workman (chiang<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>- 良工巧匠 a good horse (shan<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> [chiang<sup>4</sup> 良馬 good respectable people (tê<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 良民 natural capability (tien<sup>1</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 良能 a good friend (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 良朋 good, virtuous, naturally good.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 良善 a fertile field (fei<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 良田 good medicine (yao<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 良藥 good advice (ch'üan<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 良言 good and bad mixed up.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ie<sup>2</sup> 良莠不齊 a good friend (chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 良友 good officials (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 良員 the tenth month. [hsiang<sup>3</sup>].  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 良月 grain; rations; pay of troops (ping<sup>1</sup> grain; exchange or market.  
 liang<sup>2</sup> 882b 米糧 糧 721c524c  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 糧集 a Grain Intendant. G. 278. O.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup> 糧捐 gifts of grain to government.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 糧賦 land tax for military purposes.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 糧行 the market price of grain; a grain  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 糧餉 rations for troops (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> l.). [firm.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup> 糧米 gov. rations (mi<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 糧米太貴 grain is too dear (ang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 糧食 grain (liu<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 糧食販 grain broker (ti<sup>2</sup> t'iao<sup>4</sup>). [grain.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 糧市 a corn market; market price of  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 糧臺 the place of the colors in the camp.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 糧石 grain in general.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 糧道 a Grain Intendant: G. 278.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 糧草 grain and straw, forage, provender.  
 liang<sup>2</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup> 糧團 cakes of grain.

liang <sup>2</sup> 882a	里 量 <sup>721b522b</sup>	to measure (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -chai <sup>3</sup>	量窄	poor judgment (chai <sup>3</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	量小	narrow views.
liang <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	量一量	to measure (ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ts'un <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	量入爲出	to regulate expend. by receipts.
liang <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	量力而行	measure your action by your strength.
liang <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	量糧食	dry measure; to measure grain. [th.
liang <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	量米	to measure rice.
liang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	量地	to measure land (chang <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>3</sup>	量的廣	broad views (k'uan <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	量天尺	rod for measuring heaven. [fên <sup>4</sup> ].
liang <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> zung <sup>4</sup>	量才取用	to use men according to talent (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> .
liang <sup>2</sup> 884a	涼 涼 <sup>723a525a</sup>	cool, cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> , han <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	涼茶	cold tea (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	涼氣	cold air (kua <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	涼淨淨的	lonely (ch'i <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	涼酒	cold wine (shao <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>	涼粉	a kind of jelly.
liang <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	涼風	a cool wind (han <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	涼汗	a cold sweat (ch'u <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> , liu <sup>2</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	涼蓆	a mat for warm weather (fu <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>	涼血	cold hearted. N.
liang <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	涼血派	the unsympathetic. N.
liang <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	涼血動物	same (more reviling).
liang <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> [wu <sup>4</sup>	涼一涼	to let a thing cool.
liang <sup>2</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	涼熱	cold and hot (han <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	涼開水	cold boiled water.
liang <sup>2</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	涼快	cool and pleasant (fêng <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	涼帽	a summer hat (mao <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	涼薄	meagre, sparing, stingy (k'o <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>	涼棚	an awning (t'ien <sup>1</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	涼傘	a sun shade, parasol or umbrella.
liang <sup>2</sup> -sên <sup>1</sup> -sên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	涼森森的	quite cool, chilly (fêng <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ),
liang <sup>2</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>	涼爽	cool and refreshing.
liang <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	涼水	cold water (lêng <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	涼抬	verandah (yüeh <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	涼天	a cool day.
liang <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	涼亭	summer house.
liang <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	涼菜	a salad (shêng <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	涼陰陰的	quite cool, chilly.
liang <sup>2</sup> 884a	米 梁 <sup>722c525</sup>	millet (kao <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
liang <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	梁楮	millet stalks (shu <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>liang<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	梁米	millet seed.
<i>liang<sup>2</sup> 883c</i>	木	梁 <sup>722b525b</sup> 樑 <sup>722c525c</sup>
<i>liang<sup>2</sup> 883b</i>		
<i>liang<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	樑柱	the spine; a horizontal beam.
<i>liang<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup></i>	樑樑	same ( <i>chi<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
		beams and pillars ( <i>kai<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
		beams and cross-beams.
<b>LIANG<sup>3</sup>851a</b>	入	兩
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩訖
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩歧間
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩夾間
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩江
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	[ <i>tzü<sup>2</sup></i> ]	兩間
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩間房子
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩隻鷄
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩隻船
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩親
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩清
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩全
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>ch'üan<sup>3</sup>ch'í<sup>2</sup>mêi<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩全其美
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>tao<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩全之道
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>érh<sup>3</sup>ch'ui<sup>2</sup>chien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩耳垂肩
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	兩	兩方面
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	兩	兩合式
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩湖
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩湖總督
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩下裏
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩相情願
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	[ <i>yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ]	兩學
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩袖清風
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	兩儀
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	兩	兩個
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩可之間
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩口子
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-kuang<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩廣
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩美
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>pai<sup>3</sup>chü<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩敗俱傷
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩榜
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-p'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	兩	兩榜
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	兩	兩便
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>chao<sup>3</sup></i>	[ <i>kan<sup>1</sup></i> ]	兩不找
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	兩	兩不相干
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>wéi<sup>2</sup>jên<sup>2</sup></i>	兩	兩世爲人
		two, an ounce, a tael.
		both sides clear (of accounts).
		in two different directions. [ <i>chien<sup>1</sup></i> ].
		in between two things ( <i>tsai<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
		the provinces of Kiangsu & Anhui.
		"heaven and earth," man, every-
		two rooms or houses. [thing.]
		two chickens ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup> wo<sup>1</sup></i> ).
		two boats ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
		parents ( <i>shuang<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup></i> ).
		both sides square (accounts) ( <i>chang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		all, the whole.
		advantageous to both sides (or 其).
		doubly advantageous.
		pendulous ears, e.g., Confucius.
		both sides.
		agreeable to both sides.
		Hupei and Hunan ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup> kuang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
		Governor-Gen. of Liang Hu O.
		both parties; on both sides.
		both parties are willing. [O.]
		(教諭, 訓導) Dir. and Sub. of studies.
		literary pauper of ability.
		heaven and earth.
		two, both ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> tui<sup>4</sup></i> ). R. 293. [ <i>ting<sup>4</sup></i> ].
		two courses open ( <i>ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		husband and wife.
		Kuang Tung and Kuang Hsi.
		genius in man and beauty in woman.
		both sides beaten and all injured.
		to take both 2nd and 3rd degrees
		both sides. [O.]
		let us drop ceremony ( <i>mien<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
		to trade even, no boot ( <i>tui<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
		no connection between them.
		passed through great tribulation.

<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	司兩	Judge and Treasurer. O.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	兩大	heaven and earth (see above).
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	兩當二意	a mistake, a misunderstanding.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>ping<sup>4</sup></i>	兩黨合併	amalgamation of parties N.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup></i>	兩替	exchange (hui <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ). N.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	兩替屋	exchange shop. N.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	兩點雨	a few drops of rain.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩天	a few days (chi <sup>3</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	兩頭	both ends.
<i>liang<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	兩頭忙	busy at both ends.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	兩遭熟	both well acquainted (shu <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup></i>	兩造	plaintiff and defendant.
<i>liang<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>tui<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>4</sup></i>	兩造對質	cross examination of both sides.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	兩位	two gentlemen (êrh <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	兩位先生	two teachers, &c.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i> [shêng <sup>1</sup>	兩樣	different; both ways; two sorts.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	兩樣都有	some of both sorts (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	兩院	Governor-General and Governor O.
<i>liang<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	兩院製	two chamber government N.

**LIANG<sup>4</sup> 884c** 日 晾<sup>723b527o</sup>

<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	晾一晾	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	晾開	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	晾乾了	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-shai<sup>4</sup></i>	晾晒	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup> 885a</i>	亮 <sup>723c526o</sup>	上
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	亮轎	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	亮景景	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	亮青布	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	亮藍頂戴	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	亮明	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-sao<sup>4</sup></i>	[ti <sup>1</sup> 亮艷	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	亮堂堂的	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	亮子	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup> 884c</i>	諒 <sup>723b527a</sup>	言
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	諒情	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	諒想	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	諒來	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	諒必	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	諒必如此	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>4</sup>kuai<sup>4</sup></i>	諒不見怪	
<i>liang<sup>4</sup> 881c</i>	車輪 <sup>721a526b</sup>	

to air or dry in the sun (shai <sup>4</sup> ).
same (shih <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
spread out to air.
aired or dried properly.
to air or dry in the sun (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
clear, bright, open (ming <sup>2</sup> ).
an open sedan-chair (chiao <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shining bright. [ting <sup>3</sup> ].
glazed cotton (mien <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
transparent blue button (ting <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
clear, bright (kuang <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
light, roomy (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
very bright (ming <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
a body of 500 soldiers.
to believe, to suppose.
to examine into a case.
probably, suppose (ta <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>1</sup> ).
I feel sure that (ta <sup>4</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
probably (to <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ).
I think it must necessarily be thus.
please do not think me rude (wu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> )
a pair of wheels; Num. of carts &c.

liung<sup>4</sup>(liao)942b 手才 撩 768b547b

LIAO<sup>1</sup> 885c 手才 撩 724b527c

liao<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 撩起來

liao<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 撩交

liao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 撩治

liao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 撩衣裳

liao<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 撩人

liao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 撩理

liao<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 撩邊

liao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 撩病

liao<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 撩不開手

liao<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 撩水

to rob, to punish. See *luo*<sup>4</sup>.

to grasp, to manage, to lift up; to  
to pull or raise up. [cure (also 4&2).

to make a friendship (chiao<sup>1</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>  
to manage, to control. [yü<sup>4</sup>).

to raise the clothes (yeh<sup>4</sup>).

to pull a person about in play.

to manage, to control (pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).

to hem (kun<sup>2</sup>).

to cure sickness (chih<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).

cannot let go (sa<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).

to throw up water by the hand.

LIAO<sup>2</sup> 886c 遼 遼 726a527a

liao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 遼河

liao<sup>2</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup> 遼闊

liao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup> 遼東

liao<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 遼望

liao<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 遼遠

liao<sup>3</sup> 887a 寥 724a528c

liao<sup>3</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup> 寥廓

liao<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 寥廊

liao<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 寥落

liao<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 寥寥無幾

liao<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 寥寥無伴

liao<sup>2</sup> 888a 耳 聊 726b528b

liao<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 聊齋志異

liao<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup> 聊賴

liao<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup> 聊浪

liao<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>t'sun<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> 聊表寸心

liao<sup>2</sup> 886b 療 724c530c

liao<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 療饑

liao<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 療治

liao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 療病

liao<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 療愈

liao<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup> 療癰

liao<sup>2</sup> 885b 人 僚 724a527b

liao<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> 僚屬

liao<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 僚友

liao<sup>2</sup> 885c 尸 僚 724b528a

remote, distant, far off (yüan<sup>3</sup>).

the Liao river in Manchuria.

extensive (k'uan<sup>1</sup> k'uo<sup>4</sup>).

Manchuria. W. I. 187 (kuan<sup>1</sup>

look far off (wang<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>). [tung<sup>1</sup>].

distant, remote (yao<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).

empty, wide; silent, solitary.

wide, empty.

a vast portico.

solitary and deserted (ling<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).

very few.

silent and solitary.

expletive, moreover.

name of popular novel.

to depend on (i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>4</sup>).

dissolute, licentious (fang<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).

for a time manifest my feelings.

to cure; the practice of medicine (i<sup>1</sup>

to allay hunger (chi<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>). [tao<sup>2</sup>].

to cure (i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>).

to cure illness (ping<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).

convalescent, cured (ch'üan<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).

to cure an abscess (ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).

a companion, a colleague.

same (t'ung<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>, t'ung<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>2</sup>).

same (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).

*membrum virile*.

- liao<sup>2</sup> 885c 寮<sup>724b527b</sup> a fellow-officer.  
 liao<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 寮房 a room in which officers meet. [234, 17.
- LIAO<sup>3</sup> 888b** | 了<sup>726b529c</sup> final particle; finished (wan<sup>2</sup>). M.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 了案 to close a case at law (kuan<sup>1</sup> ssū<sup>1</sup>).  
 liao<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 了結 to finish; to die (ssū<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 了見 to see clearly (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> ch'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-chū<sup>2</sup> 了局 to settle.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 了法 plan for settling it. [jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 了然 certainly, evidently (i<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>2</sup> 了然明白 to understand clearly (tung<sup>3</sup> tē<sup>2</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 了了 completely finished; clear (ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 了亮 intellectual brightness, sense.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 了不成 unable to complete; no help for it.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 了不了 irreparable.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 了不得 this will *never* do! very.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 了事 to conclude an affair (wan<sup>2</sup>chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 了手 to bring one's work to an end.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 了當 finished or arranged well (t'o<sup>3</sup>tang<sup>1</sup>.  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 了斷 the decision of a case (tuan<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 了悟 to understand clearly (hsing<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 了願 to finish what one wishes (ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup> 886a 火 燎<sup>24c529b</sup> beacon-lights; a hanging lamp (huo<sup>3</sup>  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup> 燎藥泡 a blister, raised by a burn. [liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 燎光 beacon light (lang<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>1</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 燎原 a fire (as of a jungle, etc.).  
 liao<sup>3</sup> 886a 目 瞭<sup>24c529c</sup> good eye-sight, able to see far  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 瞭見 to see (k'an<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>). [(yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup> 瞭亮 intelligent (liang<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 瞭望 to keep a look out as at sea. [liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 887a 金 鑠<sup>725b528b</sup> fetters, irons, pure silver (chiao<sup>3</sup>
- LIAO<sup>4</sup> (lüeh) 941c** { 畧<sup>768a547a</sup> to define, to seize, outline.  
 liao<sup>4</sup> 畧 same.  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 畧界 a boundary (pien<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 畧求 to seek after (hsün<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>3</sup>). [hsüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 畧取 to take a few; to select (chien<sup>3</sup>  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 畧畧 a little; to reflect (i<sup>1</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 畧路 a road, a way (tao<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 畧薄的 a little, a trifle, slightly.  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 畧道 principles (tao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>). [ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 liao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 畧地 to seize territory (chan<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup>

<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup></i>	略多	rather many or more.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	略同	generally, the same; all alike.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	略有	only a few (shao <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>3</sup> , wei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	略用	to use but a little.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup> 887c</i>	米料 <sup>725c530b</sup>	to measure; material.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup></i>	料器	glass-ware (liu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	料珠	glass beads (i <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	料鋸	to set a saw (la <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	料想	to reflect, to consider (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	料貨	glass-ware (po <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	料一料	to calculate (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	料估	to estimate, to calculate (ku <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> Go liao<sup>2</sup></i>	料理	to manage, a meal (Jap.) (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	料力	to estimate strength (liang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup>
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	料量	to measure. [êh <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	料不到此	could not have thought of this.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	料舖	a glass-ware shop; a forage shop.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	料事不到	beyond what one thought of.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	料手鐲	bangles, glass armlets or bracelets.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup></i>	料算	reckoning. Go <sup>2</sup> . [t'ou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	料透世界	to see through this world (k'an <sup>4</sup>
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	料材	materials (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	料物	materials; glass-ware (wu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup> 942c</i>	手才 { 擊 <sup>768c547c</sup>	to seize, to lay down; to pull to-
<i>liao<sup>4</sup></i>	{ 擻	same. [gether.
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	擻取	to seize. [shang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	擻香錢	leave a present for the priest (ho <sup>2</sup>
<i>liao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	擻掠	to plunder (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liao<sup>4</sup> 887b</i>	广 廖	S.
<b>LIEH<sup>1</sup> 889c</b>	口 咧 <sup>727b531c</sup>	a final particle, sobbing of child.
<i>lieh<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>1</sup></i>	咧咧	same.
<i>lieh<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	咧嘴	to grimace, pout lips.
<b>LIEH<sup>4</sup> 889b</b>	刀 列 <sup>727a531a</sup>	to separate, to arrange.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	列車	a train of cars.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	列陣	to place in order, to form in ranks
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	列成	to arrange properly. [(pai <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	列強	the Great Powers N.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>1</sup></i>	列強均勢	balance of power N.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> [shih<sup>4</sup></i>	列傳	biography.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	列公	you, gentlemen (chu <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	列國	the various kingdoms (wan <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	列在後頭	enumerated below.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-iso<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	列坐其次	to sit in order (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	列位	you, gentlemen (chu <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-iso<sup>4</sup></i>	列于左	as follows.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 889c</i>	火烈	ardent, impetuous, virtuous, daring.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	烈志	resolution, determination. [f'ng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	烈風	a violent wind (k'uang <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> , pao <sup>4</sup>
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	烈婦	a chaste wife not marrying.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	烈性	energetic, energy (fên <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	烈火	a fierce fire (luo <sup>3</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	烈日	hot sun (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	烈苦	very bitter (k'u <sup>3</sup> la <sup>4</sup> la <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup></i>	烈猛	ferocious (mêng <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ). [chieh <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	烈女	a virgin, virtuous women (shou <sup>3</sup>
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	烈士	patriots who died for their country.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 890a</i>	衣裂	to tear, to crack (p'ou <sup>3</sup> , p'i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	裂衣	torn clothes (p'o <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	裂開	to crack, to split, to burst (pêng <sup>1</sup>
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	裂破	broken, torn. [lieh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	裂紋	a crack (i <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 891a</i>	力劣	inferior, vicious (o <sup>4</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	劣跡	traces of faults (mao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	劣蹶	obstinate, pig-headed (chan'chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>	劣根	innate depravity.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	劣敗	decayed (fu <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	劣薄	weak; without ability (no <sup>4</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	劣生	disgraced graduate (pi <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	劣點	badness, depravity.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	劣才	poor ability (pu <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 891b</i>	犬獵	to hunt wild animals.
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	獵戶	hunters (ta <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> (ch'üan<sup>3</sup>)</i>	獵狗 (犬)	a hunting dog (hsi <sup>4</sup> kou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	獵獸	to hunt wild animals (yeh <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 890b</i>	走趔	to stumble (shih <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> , tieh <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	趔趔	same (ta <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>1</sup> , ho <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lieh<sup>4</sup> 890b</i>	才摺	pluck, gather. also lo <sup>4</sup> .

**LIEN<sup>2</sup> 891c 連** 連連 729a532a  
*lien<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>* 連纏不斷  
*lien<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>* 連假帶真  
*lien<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 連叫幾聲

to connect, even, troop. M. 305.  
 unbroken connection. [chieh<sup>4</sup> S.  
 both true and false. [sion.  
 called out several times in succes-



<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	連接	to affix, to join together ( <i>chieh<sup>1</sup>lien<sup>4</sup></i> )
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	連捷	to win successive victories. [in-law.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	連襟	a wife's sister's husband, brother-
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	連珠砲	volley firing.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	連莊會	an association of villages.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-</i>	連中三元	gain three highest degrees O.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	連號	connected shops; numbers in regu-
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i> (or <i>t'ung<sup>2</sup></i> )	連合(同)	united together ( <i>chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ). [larity.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	連心肉	the flesh next the heart.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>	連環	to link, several links.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	連環保	to give security one for another.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	連夥	in partnership ( <i>huo<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	連人帶馬	both men and horse.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	連任	reelected to office.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup></i>	連根拔	to tear out even the root ( <i>pa<sup>2</sup> kên<sup>1</sup></i> )
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	連科	to gain successive degrees (2nd
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	連累	to implicate ( <i>t'o<sup>1</sup> lei<sup>4</sup></i> ). [and 3rd] O.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	連理	intimate, friendly ( <i>shu<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	連利	quick ( <i>k'uai<sup>4</sup> mang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	連連	joined in succession ( <i>ch'ien<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	連連不斷	same.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	連忙	instantly, hastily, at once ( <i>li<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	連男帶女	both male and female. [ <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup></i>	連年不收	successive bad harvests ( <i>shou<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	連保	a number of joint securities.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	連本帶息	both principal and interest.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup></i>	連鬚鬍子	side whiskers ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>shang<sup>4</sup></i>	連不上	it can't be joined on.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	連三倒四	repeatedly ( <i>tao<sup>4</sup></i> or 帶, 疊).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>kuei<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	連生貴子	two successive famous sons.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>1</sup></i>	連陞三級	promoted three times in succession.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	連手	a connection which is a help ( <i>pang<sup>1</sup></i> )
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	連屬	related to ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	連他	he also ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>	連他帶我	he and I ( <i>t'a<sup>1</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> wo<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	連帶關係	direct connection. [exams].
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	連登	to ascend in succession (e. g., in
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	連東	several shops owned by one
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	連夜趕活	to work successive nights. [master.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	連陰雨	continuous rains ( <i>hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup> 892c</i>	蓮 卅	the lotus or water-lily ( <i>ou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	蓮粉	ground lotus roots, arrowroot.

<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	蓮花	the lotus blossom.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	蓮花池	a lily-pond (fu <sup>4</sup> wêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	蓮花經	a famous Buddhist Classic.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	蓮花塘	a lotus pond (pai <sup>2</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	蓮肉	lotus seeds.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	蓮米	same.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>3</sup></i>	蓮藕荷	the lotus (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	蓬蓬子	the lotus head containing the seed.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	蓮子	water-lily seeds, lotus nuts.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup> 894b</i>	耳 聯 <sup>731b533b</sup>	to join, to arrange.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	聯捷	to pass exams. one after the other.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	聯軍	allied forces. N.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup></i>	聯羣	to flock together.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	聯行	to combine, to keep up prices etc.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	聯合	to attach, to join, to unite.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	聯合會	General Convention.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	聯貫	strung together.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	聯絡一片	to bind together in one bundle.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	聯盟	alliance, offensive and defensive.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	聯綿不斷	surely connected together.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>pao<sup>3</sup>chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	聯名保狀	joint bail (ta <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>chêng<sup>4</sup>t'í<sup>3</sup></i>	聯邦政體	confederate form of govt.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	聯手	united strength (li <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	聯屬	related to, connected with.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	聯子	antithetical couplet (i <sup>1</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	聯姻	a connection by marriage (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup> 897b</i>	心 † 憐 <sup>733b534a</sup>	compassion (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	憐愛	to love; kind-hearted (jên <sup>2</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	憐惜	to sympathize (k'o <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	憐恤	to compassionate (ching <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup></i>	憐恤孤寡	pity the orphans and widow.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>3</sup></i>	憐憫	to pity (ku <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	憐念	same (t'i <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>2</sup></i>	憐貧	to pity the poor (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> p'in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup> 893c</i>	厶 廉 <sup>730c534a</sup>	economical; pure S.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	廉節	moderate, sparing (chieh <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	廉恥	modest, bashful (li <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	廉士	a disinterested person.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup> 893b (tzū) 金 鏈<sup>730b533b</sup></i>	鏈	a chain.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>	鏈環	linked.
<i>lien<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup></i>	鏈環棍	a sort of flail.

<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> 894a	( <i>tzü</i> )	竹	簾	731a534b	a screen, curtain ( <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lung</i> <sup>3</sup>			簾攏		same ( <i>chu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nei</i> <sup>4</sup>			簾內		within the screen, private ( <i>ch'ui</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wai</i> <sup>4</sup>			簾外		without the screen, public. [ <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> 894b	金	鎌	鎌	731b534c	a hook, sickle ( <i>ko</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>mai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>'rh</i> <sup>2</sup>			鎌把兒		the handle of a sickle.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>			鎌刀子		a hook, a sickle. [liquor is sold.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> 894b	巾	帘	帘	831b533c	a booth, a flag hung up where
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>2</sup>			帘盟		to swear eternal friendship.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsung</i> <sup>1</sup>			帘宗		to join, as one family with same
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> 893c	肉	月	膝	730c534c	the sides of the leg. [surname.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jou</i> <sup>4</sup>			膝肉		the calf of the leg ( <i>t'ui</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tu</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> 895a	大	奩	奩	731c533c	a toilet box, a lady's toilet.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup>			奩敬儀		words on present to bride's parents.
<i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup>			奩儀		money given to a bride ( <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>niang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>LIEN</b> <sup>3</sup> 895a	肉	月	臉	732a535a	the face; reputation ( <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hung</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉發了紅		to colour up, to blush ( <i>hsiu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'san</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>3</sup>			臉罕		shameless ( <i>ssü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>p'i</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hung</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>			臉紅了		blushing, the face red.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>juan</i> <sup>3</sup>			臉軟		considerate, soft-hearted ( <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>			臉面		the face, influence ( <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup>			臉面發光		bright countenance.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉面錢		"face" money ( <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ên</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉盆		a wash-hand basin ( <i>hsi</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>p'ên</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hou</i> <sup>4</sup>			臉皮厚		shameless ( <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉皮薄		bashful ( <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉上發福		a prosperous look ( <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉上沒光		lost face, disgraced ( <i>tiu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>suan</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup>			臉酸		sour looking, crabbed.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup>			臉單		bashful ( <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>'rh</i> <sup>2</sup>			臉蛋兒		the cheeks ( <i>sai</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tui</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup>			臉對臉		face to face.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> 892b	手	才	撻	29c535c	to take, to remove.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup>			撻起		to take away.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>			撻來撻去		to take back and forward.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'uai</i> <sup>4</sup>			撻在一塊		to gather together.
<i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>3</sup>			撻土		to clear away earth.

<b>LIEN</b> <sup>4</sup> 896b	糸	練	練	733a536a	to practise, to drill ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>			練出來的		successfully practised.
<i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chün</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tui</i> <sup>4</sup>			練軍隊		specially drilled troops ( <i>t'uan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

- lien<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 練服  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 練習  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 練把式  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 練兵  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> 練達  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 練的不到  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 練在一處  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 練武  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 練閱  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup> 練勇  
 lien<sup>4</sup> 896b 火 煉<sup>732c536b</sup> 煉氣  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 煉氣  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 煉猪油  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 煉丹  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 煉糖  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 煉鐵成鋼  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> [kang<sup>1</sup>] 煉獄  
 lien<sup>4</sup> 896c 金 鍊<sup>733a536b</sup> 鍊金  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 鍊金  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup> 鍊熟  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鍊子  
 lien<sup>4</sup> 896a 支 斂<sup>732b534c</sup> 斂跡 (or 脚)  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 斂跡 (or 脚)  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 斂錢  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 斂聚  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 斂白家鎖  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 斂兵聚將  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> [chiang<sup>4</sup>] 斂嗇  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup> 斂藏  
 lien<sup>4</sup> 897a 恋心 戀<sup>733b561c</sup> 戀愛  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 戀愛  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 戀妓  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 戀家  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 戀酒  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup> 戀住身子  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> 戀戀不舍  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 戀幕  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 戀色  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 戀得住人  
 lien<sup>4</sup> 895a 歹 殮<sup>731c535c</sup> 殮具  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 殮具  
 lien<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>2</sup> 殮埋  
 coarse clothing.  
 to practise, (hsi<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to practise gymnastics (t'i<sup>3</sup> ts'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
 to drill troops (ts'ao<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 to practise (hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 not well enough drilled.  
 to tie up together (pang<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to drill troops (yen<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to inspect troops.  
 to drill militia (i<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 to refine metals by fire.  
 to refine the vital principle (hsü<sup>1</sup> to try pork fat. [lien<sup>4</sup>]).  
 to prepare the magic drug.  
 to refine sugar.  
 iron melted becomes steel (fig.).  
 purgatory (R. C. church) (ti<sup>4</sup>y.).  
 to melt metals.  
 to melt or refine gold.  
 experienced (chien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a chain.  
 to amass, to reap.  
 to give up evil courses.  
 to collect money (chi<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to collect; to extort.  
 to collect a certain charm for child.  
 to gather soldiers and generals.  
 to hoard up; miserly (lin<sup>4</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (chi<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 warm affection for. See lian<sup>2</sup>.  
 to love tenderly (ai<sup>4</sup>hsi<sup>2</sup>). [(ch'ang<sup>1</sup>.  
 a hankering after prostitutes  
 to be a stay-at-home (tsai<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 overfond of wine (hao<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>).  
 bound by a hankering after.  
 hankering after (li<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to hanker after (chüan<sup>4</sup> lian<sup>4</sup>).  
 lecherous (t'an<sup>1</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>). [ts'ai<sup>2</sup>].  
 can captivate men (orator) (k'ou<sup>3</sup>  
 to dress the dead (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 things used confining a corpse.  
 to bury, to inter (mai<sup>2</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).

<i>lien<sup>4</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup></i>	殮葬	same (pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>LIN<sup>2</sup> 898b</b>	臨	to descend to; about to (chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	臨陣	about to enter into battle.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	臨陣磨槍	sharpening spear on entering battle.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	臨期	near the time. [(to)late](lai <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	臨近	to draw near (of time).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	臨終	about to die (see below).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	臨凡	to come down to earth (chiang <sup>4</sup> lin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	臨塲	neighbouring places. [min <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	臨下	to descend to the people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	臨行	about to start (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	臨人	neighbours, approaching persons.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-k'uo<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	臨渴掘井	to dig a well when thirsty—too late.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	臨來	about to come (chiang <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	臨了兒	at last, after all (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	臨末末了	at the very end.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	臨盆	near confinement. See Note 52.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	臨不到	cannot draw near [(ch'an <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> )].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	臨時	near the time, provisional N.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	臨時政府	provisional government N.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	臨時會	extra session N.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	臨時靠急	when the test comes.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	臨死	at the point of death (chiang <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	臨大節	at a great crisis.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	臨帖	to copy from copy-slips (fang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	臨頭	to come to a head. [chih <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	臨走	about to go (chiang <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> tsou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>	臨危	about to die (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup> 899c</i>	邑 隣	near to. [pi <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	鄰居	a neighbour (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> , chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	鄰封	neighbouring districts (hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	鄰國	neighbouring countries. [ts'un <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	鄰里	neighbouring villages (chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	鄰里鄉黨	neighbours and fellow-villagers.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	鄰邦相助	neighbouring states help (pang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	[chu <sup>4</sup> 鄰舍	neighbours. [chu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup></i>	鄰村	neighbouring villages (chuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup> 900b</i>	魚 鱗	the scales of fishes (yü <sup>2</sup> lin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	鱗甲	same.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	鱗類	scaly creatures.
<i>lin<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	鱗部	same.

<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup>		鱗蛇	a boa constrictor ( <i>mang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ch'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>		鱗物	the scaly tribes.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 898a	水 ㄟ	淋 <sup>734a540b</sup>	to drip, to filter <sup>4</sup> ( <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup>		淋池	a pool, a pond ( <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup>		淋酒	to strain wine ( <i>liu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>		淋花	to water flowers ( <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup>		淋灰	to slake lime; to leach ashes ( <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> thoroughly wet ( <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup>		淋瀝 or 滴	slight rain ( <i>mêng</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>sung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup>		淋淋	wet through ( <i>t'a</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		淋濕了	to filter water (4th tone).
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup>		淋水	to shampoo the head.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		淋頭	soaked with rain.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		淋透了	to make vinegar.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'u</i> <sup>4</sup>		淋醋	to be drenched with rain ( <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup>		淋雨	fem. unicorn, splendour, G. 127.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 900b	鹿 麀	麟 <sup>736a541c</sup>	a son and heir ( <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup>		麟趾	the chilin, phoenix, tortoise, dragon.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup>		麟鳳龜龍	a grove, a wood, S.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 897b	木 林	林 <sup>733c540a</sup>	an official who has retired ( <i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> fig. very numerous. [ <i>tun</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>		林下	groves ( <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup>		林立	abundant genial rain ( <i>kan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>		林木	genial showers. [stone.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 898b	雨	霖 <sup>734b540b</sup>	diseases of the bladder, gravel,
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup>		霖雨	same ( <i>niao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pao</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>p'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 898a	疒	癩 <sup>734a540b</sup>	to choose ( <i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsian</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup>		癩症	same.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 899c	辵 辵	遴 <sup>735b542c</sup>	will o' the wisp.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsüan</i> <sup>3</sup>		遴選	
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> 899b	火	熒	
<b>LIN</b> <sup>3</sup> 900c	广	廩 <sup>736a542a</sup>	a public granary. Also <i>ling</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>lin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup>	礻	廩保	surety for candidate ( <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> ) O.
<i>lin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup>		廩膳	allowances to inferior graduate. O.
<i>lin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>		廩生	a literary grad. ( <i>hsiu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> ). G. 470
<i>lin</i> <sup>3</sup> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 901a	木 標	標 <sup>736b542b</sup>	a cross-beam. [( <i>pu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> ) O.]
<i>lin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>		標椽	cross-beams and rafters ( <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>LIN</b> <sup>4</sup> 901a	口 吝 恪	吝 <sup>736b542b</sup>	mean, niggardly, sorry.
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup>		吝惜	same ( <i>chien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shêng</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>sê</i> <sup>1</sup>		吝嗇	same.
<i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>3</sup>		吝財不捨	parsimonious ( <i>k'o</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>po</i> <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> 901a	貝 賃 <sup>736c636c</sup>	to rent a house, lease (tien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>3</sup>	賃 傢伙	to hire furniture (ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup>	賃 房子	to rent a house (tsu <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lin</i> <sup>4</sup>	蘭	S.
<b>LING</b> <sup>2</sup> 901c 雨 灵 <sup>739a543a</sup>	靈	spiritual, intelligent (shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup>	靈 機	a clever contrivance (miao <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 氣	efficacy; ethereal.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ioo</i> <sup>3</sup>	靈 巧	ingenious, clever (min <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>iao</i> <sup>3</sup>	靈 雀	lark (pai <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>iao</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 竅	cleverness (chi <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> , ling <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>iao</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 悄	quick-witted, smart (chih <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 界	spiritual realm. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 籤	divination slips in temples (ch'ou <sup>1</sup>
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 前	before the coffin or ancestral tablet.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ao</i> <sup>3</sup>	靈 芝 草	the plant of immortality (a fungus).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>1</sup>	靈 柩	a coffin with a corpse in it (shih <sup>1</sup>
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 性	spiritual nature. [shou <sup>3</sup> , sang <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 慧	quick perception.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hun</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 魂	the soul (hun <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> , chiao <sup>2</sup> hun <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 妙	ingenious, clever.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>min</i> <sup>3</sup>	靈 敏	same.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 明	intelligent. [Note 2 (p'ai <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 牌	*the tablet of a deceased person.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 便	clever (ling <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 變	handy, versatile (yüan <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 善	good, handy.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup>	靈 丹	life preserving pills. [tablets.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 堂	the place for worshipping ancestral
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup>	靈 徒	your (clever) pupil (wan <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 動	ingenious mind, intelligent, active.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 位	the tablet of a deceased person.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 藥	efficacious drugs.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 驗	efficacious, a miracle (hsiao <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 應	a sure response to prayer (yu <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup>
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup>	靈 育	spiritual culture. [pi <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> 902a	人 伶 <sup>737a544b</sup>	clever.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup>	伶 巧	clever, ingenious.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	伶 界	actors, musicians.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>	伶 人	a musician.
<i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup>	伶 工	musicians (tso <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).

\*See Note 2.

ling <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		伶俐	clever, (hsin <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> , ling <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>		伶便	handy, convenient (fang <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>1</sup>		伶式伶仃	tottering, staggering (yao <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>		伶丁	alone and disconsolate (ch'í liang <sup>1</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		伶牙俐齒	eloquence (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> 903b	雨	零	fractional.
ling <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		零錢	odd cash (t'ung <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>		零星	fragments (hsing <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>		零花費	sundry expenses (ching <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup>		零落	the fall of the leaf; poverty.
ling <sup>2</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup>		零賣	to sell in small quantities (tun <sup>3</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>		零碎	odds and ends (sui <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>		零丁	solitary, unprotected (ch'í liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>		零五個	and five (of numbers).
ling <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		零物	odds and ends of things (ch'í ling <sup>2</sup>
ling <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>		零餘	a surplus. [pa <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>4</sup> ].
ling <sup>2</sup> 906a	艸 廿	菱	the water chestnut (pi <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> , lêng <sup>2</sup>
ling <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		菱角	same. [chiao <sup>1</sup> ].
ling <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>		菱花鏡	a looking glass (chao <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		菱花米	kernel of the water chestnut (pi <sup>2</sup>
ling <sup>2</sup> 905c	彳	凌	ice; to insult (ju <sup>4</sup> ) S. [ch'í <sup>4</sup> ].
ling <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		凌遲	death by hacking (Also 凌剮).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		凌辱	to disgrace, to insult.
ling <sup>2</sup> -nio <sup>4</sup>		凌虐	to tyrannize over (pao <sup>4</sup> nio <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>		凌逼	to insult, to oppress.
ling <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		凌室	an ice-house (ping <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>		凌絲	an icicle (ping <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		凌陰	an ice-house.
ling <sup>2</sup> 906b	阜 阝	陵	a high mound, a tomb.
ling <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>3</sup>		陵寢	imperial tombs (huang <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>1</sup>		陵邱	same (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ). [mo <sup>2</sup> ].
ling <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		陵下	to tyrannize over inferiors (ché <sup>2</sup>
ling <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		陵戶	keepers of the imperial tombs.
ling <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 906a	糸	綾	thin silk, damask.
ling <sup>2</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>		綾絹	silk gauze (yü <sup>3</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>		綾羅	same.
ling <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup> -p'í <sup>2</sup>		綾羅緞疋	silk and satin (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
ling <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 902c	羽	翎	wings, feathers, plume.
ling <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		翎管	quills.
ling <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>		翎毛	feathers.
ling <sup>2</sup> 903c	齒	齡	the teeth; a person's age. [kêng <sup>1</sup> ].
ling <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		齡年	one's age (a young person) (kuei <sup>4</sup>



<i>ling<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	齡壽
<i>ling<sup>2</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	齡歲
<i>ling<sup>2</sup> 902b</i>	玉玲 737b544c
<i>ling<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	玲瓏
<i>ling<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup></i>	玲瓏寶塔
<i>ling<sup>2</sup> 903a</i>	金鈴 738a545b
<i>ling<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	鈴鐺
<i>ling<sup>2</sup>(tzü)905b</i>	木樞樞 739c544b
<i>ling<sup>2</sup> 903a</i>	虫蛉 738a545a
<i>ling<sup>2</sup> 902c</i>	耳聆 737c545a

<b>LING<sup>3</sup> 904a</b>	頁領 738b545c
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>	領章
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	領賑
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup></i>	領港
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	領港的
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	領教
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	領錢
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	領旨意
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	領情
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	領飯
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	領海
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	領洗
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	領謝
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	領袖
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	領衣子
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	領錄
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	領路
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	領命
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-no<sup>4</sup></i>	領諾
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	領班
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	[shuai <sup>4</sup> 領兵
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-</i>	領兵元帥
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>3</sup></i>	[jên <sup>4</sup> 領憑
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-</i>	領憑上任
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup></i>	領賞
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	領事官
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	領事署
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	領收
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	領受
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	領帶
<i>ling<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	領帶引見

one's age (elderly) (kao<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 the years of one's age (nien<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to tinkle.  
 elegant, regular in appearance.  
 an elegant pagoda (i<sup>1</sup> tso<sup>4</sup> t'a<sup>3</sup>).  
 a small bell (chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same. [hu<sup>4</sup>].  
 the cross-bars of windows (ch'uang<sup>1</sup>  
 insect like a mosquito (pai<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>).  
 to hear (t'ing<sup>1</sup>, wên<sup>2</sup>).

throat, govern, receive.  
 marks on collar to shew rank. N.  
 to take famine relief (fang<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pilot a vessel (ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a pilot (tai<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 may I ask? (ch'ing<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to receive money (yin<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to receive the Emperor's will.  
 to be indebted to (mêng<sup>2</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to take food in famine times (chien<sup>4</sup>  
 inland seas and littoral. [nien<sup>2</sup>].  
 to receive baptism (shou<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to accept with thanks (k'ou<sup>4</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 the manager.  
 the pieces put down front and back  
 a record. [of a coat.  
 to show one the road (tao<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to receive commands (ming<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 to assent, to promise (ying<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>3</sup>).  
 the head of runners (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lead troops; a general.  
 a generalissimo (yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 testimonials, credentials. [post.  
 receive credentials and go to one's  
 to receive rewards (shang<sup>3</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a Consul (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ch'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 a Consulate.  
 to receive, to accept.  
 same.  
 to lead, to direct (chih<sup>3</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lead into imperial presence (ts'an<sup>1</sup>).

ling<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>1</sup> 領條  
 ling<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup> 領頭兒  
 ling<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 領作的  
 ling<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 領土  
 ling<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 領土權  
 ling<sup>3</sup> 906c 凜凜 740c542b  
 ling<sup>3</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup> 凜遵  
 ling<sup>3</sup> 904c 山嶺 739a546b

LING<sup>4</sup> 901b 人 { 令 736c546b  
 ling<sup>4</sup> 令  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 令愛  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 令正  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 令正夫人  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 令旗  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 令箭  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 令千金  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 令姪  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 令行  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 令兄  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 令人羞耻  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-h'o<sup>3</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 令人可恨  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>ch'i<sup>4</sup> 令人生氣  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 令高堂  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-k'un<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 令昆仲  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 令公子  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 令郎  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup> 令妹  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup> 令叔  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 令孫  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup> 令坦  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 令堂  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 令弟  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup> 令尊  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup> 令尊翁  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 令慈  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 令聞  
 ling<sup>4</sup> 906c 口 另 740c546c  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>- 另請高明  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup> 另居  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> [fa<sup>2</sup> 另娶  
 ling<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>- 另想善法

binding round collar (chien<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a leader (t'ou<sup>2</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).  
 done under guidance.  
 territory.  
 suzerain power, N. [han<sup>2</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to shiver with cold (lêng<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>,  
 tremblingly obey (kao<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a mountain top (fêng<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>3</sup>).  
 to order, your honored. M. 179.  
 same.  
 your daughter (uü<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>3</sup>).  
 your wife (to a teacher) (ch'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (shih<sup>1</sup> niang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a signal flag to direct troops.  
 arrow to direct troops. G. 736c.  
 your daughter (kuei<sup>1</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 your cousin or nephew (chih<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to order to do (fên<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 your elder brother (ko<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cause shame to (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cause people to hate him.  
 to make people angry (jê<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>),  
 your father and mother.  
 your worthy brothers (ti<sup>4</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 your son (êrh<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (hsiao<sup>3</sup> ch'üan<sup>3</sup>).  
 your sister (tzü<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>1</sup>).  
 your uncle (chiu<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>, shu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>2</sup>).  
 your grandson (tzü<sup>3</sup> sun<sup>1</sup>).  
 your son-in-law (nü<sup>3</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 your mother (nu<sup>3</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 your younger brother (hsiung<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 your father (ch'un<sup>1</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 your mother.  
 a good character (p'in<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup>).  
 additional, besides. [(ming<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>2</sup>).  
 to engage another high scholar  
 to live separate or apart.  
 to take another wife (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 devise another good plan (miao<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).

<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>1</sup></i>	另寫一張	to write a separate copy.
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	另換	to change for another.
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	另人	another person (t'o <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	另日	another day (kai <sup>3</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	另改門庭	to change (fig.) (kai <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	另買好的	buy other good ones.
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	另投門路	to seek another employment (t'ou <sup>2</sup> make another (pieh <sup>2</sup> ). [hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	另做	besides, additionally (ko <sup>2</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	另外	extra money added (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	另外加錢	special regard for each other (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	另眼相看	there is another. [ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	[k'an <sup>4</sup> 另有	there is another matter (shih <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup></i>	另有一番	there is another way to do it (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	另有辦法	there are other circumstances.
<i>ling<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>pieh<sup>2</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	另有別情	

## LIO 941c

## 田 略

See liao<sup>4</sup>.

<b>LIU<sup>1</sup> 909c</b>	水 ㄣ	溜 <sup>743a550a</sup>	to flow gently. M. 415.
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		溜奉人	to flatter (fêng <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>		溜血	to bleed (ch'u <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		溜哄人	to flatter (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup></i>		溜滑	slippery.
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>		溜溝子	a sycophant (pa <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		溜光兒	a slippery customer (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>2</sup></i>		溜膿	to discharge pus (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		溜冰場	skating rink.
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>		溜平	perfectly smooth (kuang <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		溜豎豎的	staring, glaring. [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>		溜打溜打	to take a walk, to stroll (mo <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).

**LIU<sup>2</sup> 907b** 水 ㄣ

<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	流 <sup>741b549a</sup>	to flow ; a class.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	流娼	a prostitute (ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	流支	rivulets, head-water.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup></i>	流出來	to flow out.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	流轉	to wander backwards and forwards.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	流傳	handed down (i <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	流芳百世	a fragrant name for a hundred
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	流汗	to sweat (ch'u <sup>1</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ). [generations.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	流血	to bleed, blood shed [(ch'u <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	流星	a meteor (tsei <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	流行	to spread as epidemic.

liu <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ché <sup>2</sup>	流口折	catch phrases.
liu <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	流寇	brigands, banditti (tao <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>4</sup>	流逛	to walk, to stroll (mo <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	流淚	to shed tears (han <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	流離失所	vagrant (yu <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> , wu <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	流連	to dawdle (tou <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	流流	slowly, glidingly, gentle.
liu <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	流流的風	a gentle breeze (sou <sup>1</sup> sou <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup>	流落	to wander, to stroll, outcasts.
liu <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	流民	vagrants, tramps, (or 棍 mang <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup> -	流名千古	everlasting fame (ming <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	[ku <sup>3</sup> 流白帶	the whites.
liu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	流鼻血	nose bleeds (niu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	流鼻水	nose running (hsing <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	流冰	to skate (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	流品	classes.
liu <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	流平地	the level ground (p'ing <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tieh <sup>2</sup>	流不迭	(water) can't flow away.
liu <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	流沙	shifting sands (sha <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	流聲器	phonograph (hua <sup>4</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	流水	flowing water (t'ang <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	流水賬	day-book; current accounts.
liu <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	流水席	a succession of guests (k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	流屍	a loafer.
liu <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	流蕩	to wander, to rove about.
liu <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	流蕩主意	without resolution or purpose (chih <sup>4</sup>
liu <sup>2</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	流賊	roving banditti. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
liu <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	流罪	banishment for life to distance.
liu <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	流徒	mild banishment for three years
liu <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup>	流動書庫	circulating library. [ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> .
liu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	流通	flow freely through.
liu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	流言	rumor (yao <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	流眼淚	to let fall tears (k'u <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> 907a	玉璫	precious stone.
liu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	琉球	the Loochoo islands.
liu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	琉球國	same.
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	琉璃	a glass-like substance, strass.
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>	琉璃廠	a street in Peking famous for books.
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	琉璃珠	glass beads; swells, flash characters.
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -la <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	琉璃喇叭	a strass trumpet (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> la <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	琉璃瓶	a dark bottle (p'ing <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
liu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -wa <sup>3</sup>	琉璃瓦	glazed tiles (wa <sup>3</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i>	琉璃窑	a kiln for strass (shao <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 907b</i>	石硫	sulphur, brimstone.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	硫粉	same.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	[shui <sup>3</sup> 硫黃	same (or 磺).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	硫黃強水	sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>huang<sup>2</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	硫黃麵子	flour of brimstone.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	硫黃末	same.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	硫黃石	brimstone.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 908c</i>	田畝畱	to stop, to keep. [(chiao <sup>1</sup> ) C.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	畱情	make allowance for social ties
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	畱久	to detain long (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	畱住	to keep, to detain.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	*畱訣	a parting keepsake, parting words.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	畱髮	the tonsure of a Taoist (tao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	畱後手	to leave for posterity (hou <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	畱下	to take care of; to keep.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	畱下遺言	to leave behind a will (i <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	畱學	studying abroad.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	畱學生	students abroad.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	畱心	careful (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ). [(hsin).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	畱心辦事	mind what you are about! (hao <sup>3</sup>
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	畱心聽	carefully listen.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	畱宿	to keep for the night (chu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	畱遺	to leave, to bequeath (i <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	畱意	to notice (li <sup>3</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ). [(ko <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	畱任	to retain in office under censure
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	畱客	to detain a guest, e. g., over night
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	畱空兒	to leave a space. [(chu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-licn<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	畱連不捨	cannot spare him (shê <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-lián<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	畱戀不舍	keep the door open until I come.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	畱門	to immortalize (yung <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	畱名	a parting keepsake (piao <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>jiu<sup>2</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>	畱別	loth to part with (lien <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	畱辮子	to grow a queue (t'i <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [cha <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	畱兵	to keep troops, to garrison (chu <sup>4</sup>
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	畱步畱步	restrain your steps! (to host).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	畱不住	unable or unwilling to detain.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	畱神	to take care, to bear in mind (chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>pai<sup>3</sup>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	畱神白錢	beware of pickpockets (pa <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	畱地步	to leave an opportunity (chi <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	畱在心	to bear in mind!

\*Note 65.

<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>		留養		keep and rear him ( <i>yang<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 909c</i>	木	榴	743a547c	the pomegranate ( <i>shih<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>		榴火		the pomegranate blossom.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		榴月		5th month. See Note 32.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 910a</i>	疒	瘤	743b548a	a swelling, a tumour, a wen.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>		瘤瘡		same ( <i>chü<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 910b</i>	辵	遛	743b548b	to linger, to saunter ( <i>tou<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		遛馬		to lead a horse up and down.
<i>liu<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>		遛打遛打		to stroll for pleasure ( <i>kuang<sup>4</sup>, mo<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 910c</i>	刘刀	劉	743a548b	a weapon; to kill S. [ <i>yu<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 911a</i>	方	旒	548c	pennants ( <i>mien<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>2</sup> 911a</i>	風	颺	744a548b	sighing of the wind ( <i>sou<sup>1</sup> sou<sup>1</sup></i> ).

<b>LIU<sup>2</sup> 908b</b>	木	柳	742a549b	the willow.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		柳汁染衣		to become a B.A. ( <i>chin<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i> ). O.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>		柳圈椅		arm chair ( <i>lo<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> (or hang)</i>		柳巷		"willow lane," brothels ( <i>yao<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>		柳絮		willow down.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>		柳林		willow groves ( <i>shu<sup>4</sup> lin<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		柳彈		shrapnel shell.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>		柳彈砲		howitzer.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		柳條		a willow wand or switch.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>t'iao<sup>2</sup>k'uang<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		柳條筐子		baskets of willow osier.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		柳條布		dimitics, quiltings ( <i>hsich<sup>2</sup>wên<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>		柳葉眉		handsome eyebrows.
<i>liu<sup>3</sup> 911a</i>	糸	綵	744a545c	a strand, a lock, a skein.

<b>LIU<sup>4</sup> 911a</b>	八	陸	六	744a562a	six. See <i>lu<sup>4</sup></i> . Written 陸.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		六	七	人	six or seven men. [322.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>		六	畜		six kinds of domestic animals. R.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		六	房		the Six Departments in a yamên.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>		六	腑		the abdominal viscera ( <i>wu<sup>3</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		六	合		E. W. S. N. above and below.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>		六	絃	琵琶	six-stringed guitar.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>		六	旬		six decades, a complete cycle.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		六	藝		the six kinds of knowledge.
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>		六	根	不全	crippled. [ing, mathem).
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		六	個		six (music, archery, chariot, writ-
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>		六	科		the six offices at Peking (of censors).
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		六	穀		the six kinds of grain. R. 324 ( <i>wu<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		六	楞	子	hexagonal (or 面的). [ku <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>liu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup></i>		六	六		six times six, thirty-six.

- liu<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>* 六律 the six upper musical accords.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>* 六博 to play at chess (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 六部 the 6 Boards in Peking. G. 153-  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 六扇門 a door of six leaves. [159. O.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>* 六神不安 very disturbed.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 六十 sixty. [ti<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>* 六十花甲 a cycle of sixty years (t'ien<sup>1</sup> kan<sup>1</sup>,  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 六書 the six forms of characters.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>* 六丁六甲 Taoist gods of darkness and light.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 六才子 name of a certain book.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup>* 六曹 the censors (yü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>) O.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>* 六月六 6th of 6th moon.  
*liu<sup>4</sup> 910b* 食 館 743b549c to steam rice or bread (chêng<sup>1</sup> man<sup>3</sup>.  
*liu<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>* 館 饜 same (chêng<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>) O.  
*liu<sup>4</sup> 911a* 阜 陸 744a562a six. See *lu<sup>4</sup>*.
- LO<sup>1</sup> 911c** 手才 擄 744c557a to take captive; to tuck up.  
*lo<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 擄起袖子 to tuck up the sleeves (chüan<sup>3</sup> hsiu<sup>4</sup>).  
*lo<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 擄去 to seize, to plunder (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
*lo<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>ping<sup>1</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>* 擄去兵船 to capture war-ships.  
*lo<sup>1</sup>-lüo<sup>4</sup>* 擄掠 to seize, to plunder (pu<sup>3</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
*lo<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 擄到別國 to carry captive to another state.
- LO<sup>2</sup> 912a** 虫 螺 745a551b a kind of periwinkle or whilk.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-hsüan<sup>2</sup>* 螺旋 a screw.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>* 螺輪 screw-propellor (an<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>* 螺螄 periwinkle, a whilk (hai<sup>3</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>* 螺絲 a screw.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup>* 螺絲錐 cork screw (niu<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>, sai<sup>4</sup> tsuan<sup>1</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 螺絲刀 screw-driver (mu<sup>4</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>* 螺絲釘 a screw.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-tsuan<sup>1</sup>* 螺絲釘鑽 screw-driver.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>* 螺釘 a screw.  
*lo<sup>2</sup> (tzü<sup>3</sup>) 912b* 馬 羸 745a551b a mule.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>* 騾一頭 one mule.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>* 騾馬 mules and horses (t'ao<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup>ch'ün<sup>2</sup>* 騾馬成羣 a great many horses and mules.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 騾馬市 a horse and mule market.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>* 騾馱 a mule's load (an<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 騾馱橋 mule-litter (shan<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>2</sup>).  
*lo<sup>2</sup> 912b* 网 四 罗 745b550a a net; gauze, to arrange S.  
*lo<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 羅經 a compass (ting<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).

lo <sup>2</sup> -chüan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>		羅圈椅	an arm-chair (liu <sup>3</sup> chüan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	*	羅漢	Buddhist deities (fo <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>2</sup>		羅漢床	a divan.
lo <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>1</sup>		羅鍋	humpbacked (t'o <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> , wan <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>		羅列	spread out (pai <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>		羅馬教皇	the Pope.
lo <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		羅馬國	Roman Empire.
lo <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		羅麵	to sift flour (mai <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>		羅盤	a compass (ting <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		羅布	rouble.
lo <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		羅布衣裳	gauze clothing (sha <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>		羅傘	official or state umbrella.
lo <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>		羅底	the silk bottom of a sieve (shai <sup>1</sup>
lo <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>		羅網	a net (wang <sup>3</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ) [tzu <sup>3</sup> ].
lo <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	†	羅紋	print of finger, or foot (or 文).
lo <sup>2</sup> 914a	金	鑼 746b551b	a gong (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> , shai <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -ch'ui <sup>2</sup>		鑼槌	a stick to beat gong. [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
lo <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		鑼鼓	gongs and drums (ming <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>4</sup>
lo <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -hsüan <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		鑼鼓喧天	din of gongs and drums (lei <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup>
lo <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>1</sup>		鑼鍋	a cooking-pan (shallow). [shai <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ].
lo <sup>2</sup> 913c	竹	籬 746b551a	bamboo basket or crate.
lo <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>1</sup>		籬筐	same (k'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> -shai <sup>1</sup>		籬篩	a sieve (shai <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> 913b	口	囉 746a551a	a tone, note; prattle of a child.
lo <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>1</sup>		囉裏囉唆	verbose, prosy.
lo <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>1</sup>		囉唆	troublesome, annoying (lei <sup>4</sup> chui <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> 913c	廿	蘿 746b551b	a sort of creeper.
lo <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>		蘿葡	the turnip (hung <sup>2</sup> l. p., pai <sup>2</sup> l. p.
lo <sup>2</sup> 914a	走 人	邏 746b552c	to cruise, to patrol (hsün <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
lo <sup>2</sup> 913b	人	囉 746a551a	clever.
LO <sup>3</sup> 890b	手 才	掙 728a560b	to pluck. Also lieh <sup>4</sup> , lo <sup>4</sup> .
lo <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>3</sup>		掙乳	to draw milk, to milk (as a cow).
lo <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		掙管兒	onanism.
lo <sup>3</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup> -nai <sup>3</sup>		掙牛奶	to milk a cow (chi <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>3</sup> 914c	衣 裸	裸 746c551c	naked (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		裸蟲	the human species (naked).
lo <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>		裸身	stark naked, the naked body (lou <sup>4</sup>
lo <sup>3</sup> 912a	疔	療 745a552c	scrofula. [t'i <sup>3</sup> ].
lo <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		療癰	same.
lo <sup>3</sup> 913b	才 手	攤 746a552b	to split, to rend; to choose.

\*Note 60.

†Note 67.



lo <sup>2</sup> 915b	口 略	618b533a	final sound. See ko <sup>1</sup> .
			[(chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
LO <sup>4</sup> 916b	艸 廿	落 748b533b	to fall, to drop. See lao <sup>4</sup> and la <sup>4</sup>
lo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>		落潮	falling tide.
lo <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		落脚	to rest the legs (ta <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>		落廢	to set aside, to abolish (fei <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		落好	to get a good home.
lo <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		落戶	to take up residence (hsia <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		落花	falling of flowers (tiao <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		落花流水	happy-go-lucky.
lo <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		落花生	pea-nuts (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>		落款	to affix your name to scrolls.
lo <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		落淚	to drop tears, to weep (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		落馬	to fall from a horse (shuai <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup>
lo <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		落墨	"to drop ink," to write. [ma <sup>3</sup> ].
lo <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		落寞	"fallen into silence," decayed.
lo <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>		落榜	unsuccessful candidates (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ) O.
lo <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		落本錢	to advance capital (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>		落筆	to begin to write. [spirit.
lo <sup>4</sup> -p'ô <sup>4</sup>		落魄	no energy, utterly without life or
lo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		落不是	to have fault found with (tsé <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>		落山	to descend a hill.
lo <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		落水	to fall into water; water sinks.
lo <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		落水出石	fig. for "the truth will out."
lo <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		落地	to fall to earth, e.g., new-born child;
lo <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>1</sup>		落地捐 or 稅	local consumption. [a place.
lo <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>		落地砲	a bomb-shell (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		落第	fails to pass for chin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> O.
lo <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>		落定銀	to pay earnest-money.
lo <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		落雨	to rain (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> 916a	馬	駱 748a553b	white horse with black mane S.
lo <sup>4</sup> -t'ô <sup>2</sup>		駱駝	camel.
lo <sup>4</sup> -t'ô <sup>2</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>		駱駝絨	camel's wool.
lo <sup>4</sup> -t'ô <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>		駱駝毛	camel's hair (t'an <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -t'ô <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup>		駱駝腰	hump-back (lo <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> 912a	手 才	摞 744c552b	to pile up (tsui <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		摞利	steady (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
lo <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>		摞在一塊	to pile together, as bricks. [lao <sup>4</sup> .
lo <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 915c	糸	絡 747c553a	a net; threads; blood vessels. See
lo <sup>4</sup> 915a	力	勒	to curb (also lei <sup>1</sup> , lê <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>LOU<sup>2</sup></b> (tzü) 919a	樓	750a513a	an upper story, a tower (ts'êng <sup>2</sup>
lou <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup>	[木樓]	樓房	a house with an upper story. [lou <sup>2</sup> ]-
lou <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		樓下	a ground floor.
lou <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>		樓廂	gallery in theatres.
lou <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	[ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ]	樓閣	an upper chamber.
lou <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup> -		樓門樓窗	doors and windows of fine house.
lou <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		樓上	up-stairs, in an upper story.
lou <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>		樓上樓	the mallow; many-storied.
lou <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		樓臺殿閣	fine buildings (kao <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup>		樓梯	a staircase (hu <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>1</sup> ).
lou <sup>2</sup> 920a	骨	骷髏	the skull (tu <sup>2</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ).
lou <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		髑髏	the skull (nao <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>2</sup> 919b	耒	耒	a dibbling machine.
lou <sup>2</sup> 919c	虫	螻蛄	mole cricket (hui <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>1</sup> ).
lou <sup>2</sup> 918b	女	婁	trail along S.

<b>LOU<sup>3</sup></b> 918c	手才	樓	750a513b	to draw, to embrace (Ist. also).
lou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>		樓柴火		to rake fuel together.
lou <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		樓着孩子		to carry a child in arms (pao <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>2</sup>
lou <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		樓著		embracing. [êrh <sup>2</sup> ].
lou <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		樓住		to hold fast in the arms (huai <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>3</sup> .tzü <sup>3</sup>		樓處子		to elope with a virgin (ssü <sup>1</sup> pên <sup>1</sup> ).
lou <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		樓糞的		to collect manure (fên <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> , shih <sup>2</sup>
lou <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		樓衣裳		to hold up the dress. [fên <sup>4</sup> ].
lou <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		樓包兒的		old clothes man.
lou <sup>3</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>		樓抱		to embrace, enfold (pao <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
lou <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -kang <sup>4</sup>		樓頭一槓		a blow on the head (ta <sup>3</sup> ).
lou <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>1</sup>		樓在懷中		to embrace, to hold to one's bosom.
lou <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		樓在他手		same.
lou <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 919b	竹	篋	750b514a	a bamboo basket, a hamper (lan <sup>2</sup>
lou <sup>3</sup> -k'uang <sup>1</sup>		篋		same (k'uang <sup>1</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].

<b>LOU<sup>4</sup></b> 920b	水	漏	751a514b	to leak; to let out.
lou <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		漏卮		a syphon (chiu <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> , kuo <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>1</sup>
lou <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		漏房子		a leaky house. [lung <sup>2</sup> ].
lou <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		漏下		to drip down; to leave behind (la <sup>4</sup>
lou <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>		漏洩		to let out a secret (hsieh <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ). [hsia <sup>4</sup> .
lou <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		漏刻		a water time-keeper (kêng <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		漏櫃		leakages in the till (pilfering).
lou <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>4</sup>		漏空		to be off one's guard (lêng <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>3</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>		漏筆		an omission from an account. [cha <sup>1</sup> .
lou <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>2</sup>		漏勺		a cullender, a strainer (lü <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup>

loh <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>2</sup> -wai <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		漏勺舀水	fig. labor lost.
lou <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		漏水	leaks water.
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		漏天	to leak, as a roof.
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'zũ <sup>3</sup>		漏子	a funnel (liu <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>		漏網	to escape (as a criminal).
lou <sup>4</sup> 922a	雨	露 752b557c	to disclose. See lu <sup>4</sup> .
lou <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		露着肉	his skin is seen through his clothes.
lou <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		露出來	to discover (hsien <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>2</sup> ].
lou <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup>		露出馬脚	to be found out (lo <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup>
lou <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		露了像	the appearance is revealed.
lou <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -t'zũ <sup>3</sup>		露了餡子	fig. the cat is out of the bag (lo <sup>4</sup>
lou <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>		露了白	the thing is revealed. [shui <sup>3</sup> ].
lou <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		露面	to show or disclose the face.
lou <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ssũ <sup>1</sup>		露面藏私	deceitful (kuei <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>		露臺	verandah (yüeh <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>		露體	to expose naked body (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		露天	exposed to the sky, clear sky.
lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		露頭	to show the head (ch'u <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> 919b	疔瘻	癩 750b514b	an ulcer, old sore.
lou <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>		癩瘡	bleeding piles (chih <sup>4</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>1</sup>		癩癩	same.
lou <sup>4</sup> 920a	卑賤	陋 751a514c	ugly; low, mean.
lou <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		陋錢	same (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
lou <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		陋巷	a mean lane, an alley (hu <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).

LU<sup>1</sup> 口 嚕 ○ ○ 557a  
lu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 嚕了嘴

speech; to flatter.  
pout out the lips (chüeh<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).

LU<sup>2</sup> 925b 火 爐 754c555a  
lu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 爐房  
lu<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 爐灰  
lu<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 爐條  
lu<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 爐頭  
lu<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup> 爐灶  
lu<sup>2</sup>-t'zũ<sup>4</sup> 爐子  
lu<sup>2</sup> 925c 肉 月 臚 755b555b  
lu<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 臚脹  
lu<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 臚陣  
lu<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 臚叙  
lu<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> k'uan<sup>3</sup> 臚列條欸  
lu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 臚言  
lu<sup>2</sup> 925a 廣 廬 754c555a

a stove, a fireplace (tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
a mint (kuan<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>2</sup>).  
ashes (hui<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
the bars of a grate (lu<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
overseer in a mint or foundry.  
a kitchen stove (ch'u<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
same.  
the skin; arranged.  
the stomach swollen (tu<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
spread out; arranged.  
set in order (pai<sup>3</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup>).  
the items in order (t'zũ<sup>4</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
to hand down sayings (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
a cottage, a mat hut S. (fang<sup>2</sup> t'zũ<sup>3</sup>).

<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup></i>		廬房		same (fang <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-shé<sup>4</sup></i>		廬舍		same.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup> 926a</i>	艸 甘 苳	蘆	755b555c	a kind of reeds (wei <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>		蘆橋		loquat (fruit) (p'i <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		蘆席		reed mats.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		蘆花		the flowers of reeds.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>		蘆根		reed roots (a medicine).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>		蘆粟		kaoliang (kao <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蘆子		reeds.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		蘆子草		reeds partially grown.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>		蘆葦		reeds, rushes.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>		蘆苻		a sort of medicine.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup> 926b</i>	車	輻	755c555c	a windlass to draw water.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>2</sup></i>		輻軸		axle of a windlass (chiao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup></i>		輻輻		a windlass (see lu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup> 926b</i>	金	鐘	554c	stove, a censer (see lu <sup>2</sup> above).
<i>lu<sup>2</sup> 926b</i>	頁 體	顛	755c556a	the skull, the forehead (o <sup>2</sup> , nao <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>LU<sup>3</sup> 926c</b>	鹵	鹵	756a556a	salt, rude. Rad. 197.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>3</sup></i>		鹵莽		rough, careless, abrupt.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>		鹵鹽		natural salt.
<i>lu<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>		鹵魚		salted fish (hsien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup> 927a</i>	水 滷	滷	756b556b	salt land, bitter, salt.
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		滷雞		salted chicken (la <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup></i>		滷蝦		salted shrimps.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		滷麵		vermicelli with thick gravy.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		滷水		lye (used in making bean curd, etc).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		滷湯子		same (tou <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup> 924a</i>	魚	魯	754a556c	stupid, dull, Shantung S.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>		魯國		native state of Confucius.
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		魯國人		a native of Shantung (shan <sup>1</sup> tung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>3</sup></i>		魯莽		stupid, blunt (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> , ch'un <sup>3</sup>
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>		魯鈍		vulgar, ill-behaved (wu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ). [pên <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lu<sup>4</sup> 924b</i>	木 櫂 櫓 櫓	櫓	754a557a	a large oar, a scull (yao <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>3</sup> 927a</i>	石	礪	756b556b	sand, pebbles, shingle (sha <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>LU<sup>4</sup> 921a</b>	足	路	751c557a	a road, journey (tao <sup>4</sup> ) S. [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>		路案		a case of highway robbery (ch'iang <sup>3</sup>
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		路窄人稠		the road is narrow and people many.
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		路程		route (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>		路程單		a road-guide (tao <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		路祭		sacrifice by road side (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).

lu <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	路劫	highway-robbery (tuan <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	路緊	the road is dangerous (wei <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	路徑	a road, a cross-road.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>2</sup>	路徑不熟	not familiar with the road (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup>	路徑不通	no thoroughfare (pu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	路靜人稀	few people on the roads. [hsing <sup>2</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	路酒	a parting glass, stirrup cup (chien <sup>4</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	路居賣當	cheats, quacks, etc. (yeh <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	路費	travelling expenses (p'an <sup>2</sup> ch'an <sup>2</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	路人	traveller, outsider (tsou <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	路科	course in civil engineering.
lu <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>1</sup>	路口	head of a road.
lu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	路過	to pass through a place (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup>	路過上海	to pass Shanghai. [wo <sup>4</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	路斃	one found dead on the road (tao <sup>3</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> or chao <sup>4</sup>	路票 or 照	a way-bill, passport (hu <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	路不拾遺	not to pick up things dropped
lu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	路不通行	no thorough fare. [(golden-age).
lu <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	路澁	the road is dangerous (i <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	路上	on road or journey. [an <sup>1</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	路倒	the corpse of outcast (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	路燈	lamps to show the road (kua <sup>4</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup> -tjen <sup>4</sup>	路透電	Reuter's telegrams.
lu <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	路途	roads (tao <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> -gao <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>	路途遙遠	the way is very long.
lu <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	路斷人稀	a state of anarchy (luan <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>	路遙	the road is far (yüan <sup>3</sup> ). [road.
lu <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>	路引	a passport, a route, a guide for the
lu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	路遇	to meet one on the road (yü <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>	路遠	the road is long (jên <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 911a	八陸	six. See liu <sup>4</sup> . [R. 322.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	六畜	the six kinds of domestic animals.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	六眷	relative, kindred (chüan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	六穀	the six kinds of grain. R. 324.
lu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	六部	the six Boards of Peking. G. 153-
lu <sup>4</sup> 927b	阜陸	six; dry land. See liu <sup>4</sup> . [159 O.
lu <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	陸績	following in succession (lien <sup>2</sup> ch'an <sup>2</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	陸績來的	coming in succession. [pu <sup>4</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	陸路	a land journey, by road (han <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	陸陸	following in succession.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	陸兵 (or 軍)	land force (ping <sup>1</sup> , chün <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	陸道	a road by land (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).

lu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>		陸地行舟	row a boat on land—impossible.
lu <sup>4</sup> 940a	糸	綠 <sup>753b563b</sup>	green. See lü <sup>4</sup> (lan <sup>2</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		綠茶	green tea (hung <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup>		綠竹	green bamboo.
lu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		綠衣	native policeman. [yüan <sup>2</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>		綠衣郎	a chief, of the han <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> (chuang <sup>4</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>		綠柳	the green willow; willow green.
lu <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup>		綠袍	green robe of a han <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> chief. O.
lu <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>		綠波	green waves, spring waves.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>		綠鳴	wild ducks (yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>		綠營	Chinese troops (bannermen).
lu <sup>4</sup> 923c	金	錄 <sup>753c564a</sup>	to transcribe (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		錄籍	a record, a register (ts'é <sup>4</sup> , chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>		錄目	an index (mu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>		錄三次	three times recorded for merit.
lu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		錄詩一首	to copy a stanza.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		錄第	a series.
lu <sup>4</sup> 927c	鹿	鹿 <sup>756c562b</sup>	the deer (mei <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ). Rad. 198.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		鹿犄角	antlers.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		鹿角	same.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>		鹿角菜	a sort of vegetable.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		鹿筋	deer's sinews.
lu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>		鹿茸	young deer's horns (medicine.)
lu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		鹿鳴宴	a banquet to successful M. A. O.
lu <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>		鹿豹	giraffe. [(hsiang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 928c	戈	戮 <sup>757b564b</sup>	to kill, to execute (sha <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		戮誅	to exterminate (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
lu <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>		戮民	oppress the people (nio <sup>4</sup> ). [liu <sup>2</sup> ].
lu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	*	戮尸	to behead one who has died in
lu <sup>4</sup> 922a	雨	露 <sup>752b557c</sup>	dew, essence. See lou <sup>4</sup> . [prison.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		露珠	dew drops.
lu <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		露水	same.
lu <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		露水珠	same.
lu <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>		露水夫妻	illicit intercourse.
lu <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup>		露天學校	open-air school. N.
lu <sup>4</sup> 923a	石	碌 <sup>753a563c</sup>	uneven, rocky (kou <sup>3</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		碌碌	no ability, stupid.
lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		碌碌無能	stupid, with no ability (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 923a	示	祿 <sup>753b563a</sup>	happiness, official income S.
lu <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		祿爵	rank and pay (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		祿位高陞	may, pay and rank be increased.

\*Note 68.

lu <sup>4</sup> 922c	鳥	鶩	752c558a	an egret, a paddy-bird.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>		鶩鶩		the eastern egret.
lu <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		鶩鶩補服		breast decoration of sub-prefect O.
lu <sup>4</sup> 926b	車	轆	757b562c	a pulley, a block (chiao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>		轆轆		a windlass for raising water (ching <sup>3</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 921a	貝	賂	751c557b	to bribe (hui <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 915a	毛	氈	747a551c	a sort of hair cloth (p'u <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 922a	金	銷	752b558c	to stop up, plug (ku <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>1</sup> ).
lu <sup>4</sup> 923a	走	遶		to go carefully S.

LÜ <sup>2</sup> 939a	馬	驢	765c558a	the donkey (lo <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).
lü <sup>2</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	十	驢車		a donkey cart; a grasshopper. [lü <sup>2</sup> ].
lü <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>		驢叫		the bray of a donkey (pei <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		驢駒子		a young donkey (ku <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
lü <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		驢馬		donkeys and horses (kan <sup>3</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
lü <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		驢鳴		the bray of a donkey (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).
lü <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>		驢皮		obstinate, mulish (ku <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).

LÜ <sup>3</sup> 939b	方	旅	766a559b	brigade, a guest, to travel.
lü <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		旅行		to travel, excursion to country.
lü <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		旅客		a visitor, a trader (k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		旅館		an inn (tien <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>		旅舍		same.
lü <sup>3</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup>		旅順		to go straight or direct.
lü <sup>3</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	口	旅順口		Port Arthur (Manchuria).
lü <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		旅道		a road.
lü <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>		旅店		an inn (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		旅寓		same.
lü <sup>3</sup> 937a	尸	屢	764b559c	repeatedly, frequently (lei <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		屢戰		frequent battles (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		屢易		frequently changing (kai <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -lü <sup>3</sup>		屢屢		constantly (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>		屢勝		to gain frequent victories.
lü <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -lü <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		屢試屢驗		as often as you try it, it will succeed.
lü <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup>		屢遭凶險		oft in perils (wei <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> ). [tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
lü <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>		屢次		repeatedly, often. M. 298 (tieh <sup>2</sup>
lü <sup>3</sup> 937c	口	呂	764a559a	the spine; notes in music S.
lü <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>		呂宋		Luzon, Manila.
lü <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		呂宋國		the Philippines.
lü <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>		呂宋票		Manila lottery tickets (ts'ai <sup>3</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
lü <sup>3</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>		呂宋烟		Manila cigars.

十車 Pronounced chü.

- lü<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup> 呂洞賓 one of the Eight Immortals (pa<sup>1</sup>  
 lü<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>1</sup> 呂祖祠 temple of Lü Tung-pin. [hsien<sup>1</sup>).  
 lü<sup>3</sup> 938b 人 侶 765a559a an associate, a fellow traveller.  
 lü<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 侶行 to go in company with another.  
 lü<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 侶伴 companions, associates (t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 lü<sup>3</sup> 937b 糸 縷 764b559c silk thread (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
 lü<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 縷麻 silk and flax thread.  
 lü<sup>3</sup> 939c 肉 月 脊 766a559b the spine; strength (chi<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 lü<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 脊力 main strength, great strength.
- LÜ<sup>4</sup> 940b 彳 律 766c564a statutes, pitchpipes.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 律法 laws (wang<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>, fa<sup>3</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 律例 same. Penal Code (chuang<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup> 律呂 the notes of music (six sharp and  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 律師 lawyer. [six flat) (kung<sup>1</sup>ch'ih<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 律條 laws, statutes.  
 lü<sup>4</sup> 940a 糸 綠 766b563b green. Also lu<sup>4</sup>.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 綠茶 green tea.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> 綠竹 green bamboo.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 綠碧 green vitriol (liu<sup>2</sup> huang<sup>2</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup> 綠豆 green beans. [shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup> 938b 心 慮 765b560a to be anxious (yu<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 慮想 same.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup> 慮念 anxious thoughts (ssü<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup> 938c 水 ? 濾 765b560c to strain (lin<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup> 濾水渣 strain off the sediment (lou<sup>4</sup> shao<sup>3</sup>  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 濾水羅 a cloth to strain liquids; a filter.  
 lu<sup>4</sup> 937c 衣 褸 764c559c ragged clothes.  
 lü<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 褸裂 same (lan<sup>2</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>, p'o<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>4</sup>).
- LUAN<sup>2</sup> 929b 金 鑾 758a570a an imperial carriage; bells.  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 鑾駕 the imperial carriage. [in Peking.  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 鑾駕庫 imperial state carriage department  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 鑾儀衛 imperial equipage department.  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 鑾鈴 carriage bells (ling<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 鑾殿 the imp. hall where the emperor  
 luan<sup>2</sup> 929b 鳥 鸞 758a570b a fabulous bird. [gives audience.  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 鸞鷄 argus pheasant.  
 luan<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 鸞鳳 male and female.
- LUAN<sup>3</sup>(tzü)929c 卵 758b570c eggs of birds, testicles, roes.  
 luan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 卵翼 to cherish, to nourish.



luan<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 卵包子  
 luan<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 卵生  
 luan<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 卵蛋

the scrotum.  
 produced from an egg (shih<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>.  
 eggs (chi<sup>1</sup>tan<sup>4</sup>).

[See lan<sup>4</sup>.

**LUAN<sup>4</sup> 930a** 乙 乱 亂 758c570c  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 亂極思治  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup> 亂七八踏  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup>ho<sup>2</sup> 亂吃亂喝  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 亂哄哄的  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-jang<sup>3</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup>- 亂嚷亂叫  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>[chiao<sup>4</sup> 亂如麻  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup> 亂倫  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-mín<sup>2</sup> 亂民  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>ssü<sup>3</sup> 亂板處死  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup> 亂跑  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>mo<sup>2</sup>wang<sup>2</sup> 亂世魔王  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 亂說的  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 亂絲頭  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 亂談  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 亂彈腔  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 亂黨  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup> 亂搗  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 亂道  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 亂頭緒  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>kang<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup> 亂材岡子  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 亂草一般  
 luan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 亂子  
 luan<sup>4</sup> 929c 樂

to govern, to confuse, to disorder.  
 at the height of disorder we think of  
 topsy-turvy.

[peace.

licentious appetite.  
 confused noise and uproar.

same.

as confused as hemp.

incest (chien<sup>1</sup>yin<sup>2</sup>).

rebels.

beaten to death judicially.

to run wildly about (hun<sup>4</sup>p'ao<sup>3</sup>).

a world-disturbing devil.

to babble.

silk refuse; a blockhead.

confused chatting (hsü<sup>4</sup>t'an<sup>2</sup>).

noise without tune.

rebels (ko<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>4</sup>tang<sup>3</sup>).

in disorder, unquiet.

same.

[hsü<sup>4</sup>).

tangled; to lose the clue (mo<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>:  
 poor man's burial ground.

as confused as grass.

a disturbance (nao<sup>4</sup>lüan<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).

crooked, bent over Go<sup>2</sup>. S.

**LÜAN<sup>2</sup> 941c** 手才 摯 767c561a  
 lüan<sup>2</sup> 897a 心 戀 733b561c

to tie, to bind.

warm affection for. See lien<sup>4</sup>.

**LÜEH<sup>4</sup> 941c** 田 略 768a547a  
 lüeh<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 略等一等  
 lüeh<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup> 略添點兒  
 lüeh<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 略微知道  
 lüeh<sup>4</sup> 942b 手才 掠 768b547b

a summary, a little. See liao<sup>4</sup> (or  
 wait a little (têng<sup>3</sup>i<sup>1</sup>têng<sup>3</sup>). [luo<sup>4</sup>].  
 add a very little.

a slight knowledge.

to plunder. See liang<sup>4</sup>(ch'iang<sup>3</sup>liüo<sup>4</sup>.

**LUN<sup>2</sup> 931a** 手才 逾 759b565b  
 lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>- 掄槍舞劍  
 lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> [chien<sup>4</sup> 掄拳  
 lun<sup>2</sup>hsüan<sup>3</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 掄選人

to choose; to join. See lün<sup>2</sup>. [ko<sup>1</sup>].

brandishing spear and sword (kan<sup>1</sup>

to flourish the fists (ch'üan<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>).

to select men of ability.

<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>		掄打	to swing, to flourish, e.g., a whip.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>		掄擇	to choose (chien <sup>3</sup> hsüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		掄才	to choose men of ability.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		掄材	to select materials (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		掄元	to come out first at an exam.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup> 932b</i>	車	輪 760b566a	a wheel; revolution. Also <i>lün<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup></i>		輪轉	to go through a series (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		輪船	a steamer (huo <sup>3</sup> lun <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>		輪換	alternately; to serve in turn.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>		輪迴	transmigration (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> , t'o <sup>1</sup>
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>		輪流	in rotation. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		輪流看守	to mount guard by turns.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>		輪班	to serve in turn (kai <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		輪子	a wheel (ku <sup>1</sup> lun <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		輪月	alternate months.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup> 931b</i>	糸	綸 759c566a	to wind silk; to classify. See <i>lün<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>		綸絮	a clue, a thread (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup></i>		綸繩	a fishing line (tiao <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup> 931a</i>	山	崑 759b565b	Kunlun mountains (Koulkun).
<i>lun<sup>2</sup> (lün) 931a</i>	口	圖 759b565b	whole. See <i>lu<sup>1</sup> lun<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lun<sup>2</sup> (lün) 931a</i>	水	滄 759c565c	lost. See <i>ch'ên<sup>2</sup> lun<sup>2</sup></i> .
<b>LUN<sup>4</sup> 931c</b>	言	論 760a566c	to discuss, an essay. Also <i>lün<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>-</i>		論長論短	to canvass the merits and demerits.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> [tuan<sup>3</sup></i>		論政	to discuss politics (i <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		論起這個	with reference to this.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>		論斤	by the pound.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		論工	work done by the day (jih <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		論功論過	to estimate the merit or demerit.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		論來論去	to consider in all its bearings.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		論理	to reason or argue (chiang <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>		論理學	logic (ssü <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		論不論理	unreasonable argument (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>		論說	leading article (paper), essay.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		論歲數	according to age.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		論道	to discourse on right principles.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		論到	as to, with reference to. M. 421.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>		論調	platform of paper.
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>		論定	to settle (ting <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lun<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>		論斷	same. [fucius. W. I. 656.
<i>lun<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		論語	the Discourses or Analects of Con-
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 930c</i>	人	倫 759a565a	stant, regular, right, proper.

<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	倫常	See 五倫 and 五常.
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	倫理	proper, right (ho <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	倫理學	ethics, moral philosophy (shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup>
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup></i>	倫敦	London. [hsiao <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	倫敦會	London Missionary Society.
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	倫次	order, in order (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 931a</i> 手才 逾	掄	to choose, to select. See <i>lun<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 931a</i> 口	圓	round, complete, entire (hu <sup>1</sup> lun <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 931b</i> 糸	綸	to wind silk; to classify, to adjust.
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 931a</i> 水	淪	eddy, whirl, lost. [See <i>lun<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lün<sup>2</sup> 898a</i> 水 淋	淋	to get wet. Also <i>lin<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>lün<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>	淋了一宿	rained on for a whole night.

**LÜN<sup>4</sup>** (*lun*) 931c 言 論 760a566c to discuss, to consult. See *lun<sup>4</sup>*.

<b>LUNG<sup>2</sup> 933a</b> 龍	龍 760c567a	the dragon; imperial. Rad. 212 S.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup></i>	龍爪	dragon's claws; the emperor's
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup></i>	龍爪槐	a sort of locust tree. [hands.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	龍睛虎目	fierce looking. [W. I. 816.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	龍船	dragon boats in 5th. of 5th. moon.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	龍取水	waterspout. [chien <sup>4</sup> ]
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	龍泉劍	swords from Lungch'uan (pao <sup>3</sup>
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	龍床	the imperial bed.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup></i>	龍鳳呈祥	very auspicious (chi <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>	龍鳳燭	wedding candles.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	龍鳳餅	wedding cake.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	龍鳳扇	a fan with dragons and phoenixes.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup></i>	龍蝦	prawns.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup></i>	龍行虎步	majestic movements.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	龍性	spirited, mettlesome (of horses).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	龍鬚菜	asparagus (t'ien <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	龍虎榜	successful M. A. graduates O.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	龍衣	imperial robes.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>3</sup></i>	龍肝鳳髓	delicious (shan <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	龍骨	a keel.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup></i>	龍挂	a water-spout (see above).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup></i>	龍葵	nightshade (kuei <sup>1</sup> k'uei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	龍鱗	the dragon's scales.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	龍門	gate of examination hall, place in
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	龍脈	the dragon's pulse. [Honan.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	龍腦香	Baroos camphor (ch'ao <sup>3</sup> nao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	龍女	a wonderful daughter.

<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	龍袍	imperial robe.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	龍筆	the imperial pencil. [(in writing).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	龍蛇	dragons and serpents; flourishes.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	龍蛇混雜	dragons and snakes mixing.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	龍生鳳養	his parents are very high-born.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	龍生龍	like produces like (fig.).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	龍抬頭	i.e. the 2nd of the 2nd moon.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>	龍膽	gentian.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	龍胆草	a sort of medicine.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> [chang<sup>4</sup></i>	龍頭	a water tap, hydrant.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup></i>	龍頭拐杖	a staff with dragon's head.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>sun<sup>1</sup></i>	龍子龍孫	wonderful children (tzü <sup>3</sup> sun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	龍王	dragon king, god of rain.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	龍位	the imperial throne.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	龍涎	the dragon's spittle, i.e. ambergris.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	龍涎香	same.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	龍顏大悅	the imperial face showed much joy.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	龍眼	lung ngan (a fruit) (yüan <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>1</sup></i>	龍眼肉	lung-ngan pulp.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	龍眼魚	a kind of spotted gold-fish (chin <sup>1</sup>
<i>lung<sup>2</sup> 936a</i>	卓 卩 隆 <sup>763b567c</sup>	high, abundant, rich S. [yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	隆厚	same.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	隆貴	noble (tsun <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	隆盛	full, abundant (fêng <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup></i>	隆多	numerous.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	隆冬	the depth of winter (tung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup> 936a</i>	革 韃 韃 <sup>763b568c</sup>	a bridle (p'ei <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	韃韁	same (chiang <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	韃頭	same.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	韃嘴	a muzzle, to muzzle (tsui <sup>3</sup> t'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup> 935b</i>	竹 籠 <sup>762c568a</sup>	a cage, a basket.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	籠絡	to entice, to tempt (yin <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup></i>	籠屉	a steamer for cooking things in.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup> 935c</i>	耳 聾 <sup>763a568b</sup>	deaf, deafness (ya <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>3</sup></i>	聾耳朵	same (êrh <sup>3</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>3</sup></i>	聾子打岔	a deaf man misunderstanding.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup></i>	火 爇 ○ ○	fire; to light, to warm.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	爇火	to light a fire (shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup> (tzü)</i>	爇爐	to light the stove.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-p'en<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	爇盆炭火	light a dish of charcoal.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup> 935a</i>	月 臙 <sup>762b568a</sup>	confused, drowsy; fat.
<i>lung<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup></i>	臙肥	fat (p'ang <sup>4</sup> ).

- lung*<sup>2</sup> 934*b*      口 嚙 761c568a      throat (hou<sup>2</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
*lung*<sup>2</sup> 936*b*      穴 窿 762a567c      a hole (k'u<sup>1</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).
- LUNG**<sup>3</sup> 934*c* 手 才 攏 762a568c      to collect together, to grasp, to  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup> 攏住口了      he is muzzled. [seize].  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 攏他的心      to guess his intention.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 攏新      to comb the head.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup> 攏總      total, altogether (kung<sup>4</sup> tsung<sup>3</sup>).  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 攏子      a woman's comb.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup> 攏擁      to collect or crowd together.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup> 936*a* 阜 阡 隴 763b568c      a bank, a dyke, a ridge.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 隴西      S. E. corner of Kansu.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 隴西氏      the family 李.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 隴子      a bank, a dyke.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup> 937*a* 人 倏 侏 764a569c      ignorant, stupid, silly; to do.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 侏愚      to make a fool of (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
*lung*<sup>3</sup> 934*b* 土 壟 762a568c      a grave, a mound, a hillock.  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup> 壟丘      same (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
*lung*<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 壟斷      monopolize (chien<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>3</sup>).  
*lung*<sup>3</sup> 935*a* 藥 木 權 762b568a      a cage; a railing.
- LUNG**<sup>4</sup> 936*b* 升 弄 763c569*b*      See *nung*<sup>4</sup>.
- LÜO**<sup>4</sup> 942*b* 手 才 掠 768b547*b*      to rob, to plunder, or lüeh<sup>4</sup>. See  
*lüo*<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 掠取      same (lo<sup>1</sup> lüo<sup>4</sup>, ch'iang<sup>3</sup> lüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
*lüo*<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 掠民      to oppress the people.  
*lüo*<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>2</sup> 掠奪      to rob, to plunder.  
*lüo*<sup>4</sup> 941*c* 田 略      also liao<sup>4</sup>, lüeh<sup>4</sup>.
- MA**<sup>1</sup> 944*c* 女 媽 770a572*a*      mama, old woman.  
*ma*<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 媽媽      mama, mother (niang<sup>2</sup>).  
*ma*<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 媽媽子      a dame.  
*ma*<sup>1</sup> 946*a* 虫 蟆 771a571*b*      frog (ha<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>1</sup>). [(shên<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>1</sup>).  
*ma*<sup>1</sup> 988*c* 疒 麻 麼 803b602*c*      interrogative particle. See *mo*<sup>1</sup>
- MA**<sup>2</sup> 946*a* 麻 麻 771a571*a*      hemp; numbness. Rad. 200 S.  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 麻雀兒      sparrow (chia<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 麻繁      cantankerous, nagging (tiao<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 麻綫      hemp thread.  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 麻姑仙      a female immortal (pa<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>).  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 麻了      numb, asleep (as the hand or foot).  
*ma*<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 麻麻木木      same.

<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	麻木	same.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>su</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>su</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	麻棘棘的	petrified by fright; quaking. [tar.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup>	麻刀 or 頭	chopped rope for mixing with mor-
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup>	麻子	hemp seeds, pock-marks (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup>
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>	麻子兒	pock-marks.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup>	麻藥	anaesthetic (hsün <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> 946c	麻 卅	hemp (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	麻帆布	canvas, sailcloth.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	麻花	twist (made of dough), crullers.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	蔴衣	linen clothes.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴栗木	teak (yu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>3</sup>	蔴栗樹板	teak planks.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴了花	threadbare, frayed (as clothes).
<i>mu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴蓮	coarse hempen sacking.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	蔴蓮布	same.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	蔴布	linen.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴繩	hempen string or cord.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	蔴袋	a sack, a linen bag (k'ou <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴子兒	hemp seed (chih <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>	蔴子油	hemp seed oil.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> 946c	目 磨	to see indistinctly.
<i>ma</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hu</i> <sup>1</sup>	磨 磨	same (chin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>MA</b> <sup>3</sup> 942b	馬 馬	the horse Rad. 187, S. (shuan <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬鞍子	a saddle (pei <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬叉椅	a camp or folding stool.
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬鞴	horse-shoes (kua <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ê</i> <sup>1</sup>	馬車	horse and carts; carriage.
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ê</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬扯手	reins, bridle (p'ei <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>2</sup>	馬彊繩	horse bridle.
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup>	馬錢	a doctor's fee (hsieh <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> , yao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup>	馬前課	auguries before a journey (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup>	馬齒莧	spinach (po <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ). [mên <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬驚了	the horse was frightened.
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>2</sup>	馬駒	a colt.
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	馬椿	a hitching post (shuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup>	馬販子	a horse dealer (fan <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>2</sup>	馬房	a stable (ma <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>1</sup>	馬放南山	i. e., a time of peace (t'ai <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	馬蜂	the horse-fly, hornet, a wasp. [gun].
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wo</i> <sup>1</sup>	馬蜂窩	a wasp's nest; honey-combed (as a

<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	馬蜂腰	wasp-waisted (of men).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	馬夫	a groom (pien <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	馬號	a stable (êrh <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>2</sup></i>	馬猴	a big monkey (hou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	馬後課	wise after the event (fig.).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	馬戲	circus.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	馬衣	horse clothes.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	馬尾兒	horse hair, horse tails.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup></i>	馬尾羅	a horse-hair sieve (for flour) (shai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	馬尾把	horsetails.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-tsuan<sup>3</sup></i>	馬尾纂	false hair worn by women.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	馬褥	a pad, seat of a Chinese saddle (an <sup>1</sup>
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	馬口	mouth of the urethra. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	馬口鐵	the plates (pai <sup>2</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ). [lun <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	馬褂	a short coat, a riding jacket (o <sup>2</sup>
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	馬快	runners, thief-catchers.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>	馬螂	a dragon-fly (ching <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>	馬勒	a bridle, reins (chiang <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	馬利	quickly (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	馬力	horse-power.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	馬蓮花	a sort of wild blue-flag.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	馬鈴	horse-bell.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	馬流	dissolute, profligate (fang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	馬路	a high-road, e.g. in Shanghai.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	馬馬利利	quickly (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	馬牛羊	cattle (shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> , chi <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	馬把勢	horse breaking or training; a
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>2</sup></i>	馬爬	a curry-comb. [horse-trainer.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	馬牌子	a mounted courier (i <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>	馬棒	cudgel used by mounted robbers.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	馬棚	a shed for horses.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup></i>	馬匹	a horse, horses (fei <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup>
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	馬表	hunting case watch. [ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>1</sup></i>	馬鼈	horse leeches (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	馬鞭子	a horsewhip (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	馬兵	cavalry.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	馬步箭	horse and foot archery.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>1</sup></i>	馬不踢	the horse does not kick (t'i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	馬不定蹄	without cessation (also 蹄).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>1</sup></i>	馬撒歡	the horse prances.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	馬上	on horse back, quickly.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> chao<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup></i>	馬上找馬	absence of mind (hsin <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	馬上就來	I will come immediately.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	馬上做	to do anything quickly ( <i>ma<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	馬杓菜	name of a milky sort of weed.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	馬手鎗	carbines.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	馬刷子	a horse-brush.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	馬倒了	the horse fell down.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	馬到成功	no sooner there than done.
<i>ma<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup></i>	馬蹬	stirrup irons. [(pi <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	馬蹄	a horses' hoof; water-chestnuts-
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	馬蹄粉	arrowroot ( <i>ou<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	馬蹄袖	a horse-hoof sleeve.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup></i>	馬蹄酥	cakes made of arrowroot.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	馬頭調兒	the name of a tune ( <i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	馬槽	a horse trough, a manger.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	馬策	a horse whip ( <i>pien<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ts'uan<sup>4</sup></i>	馬驢	a girth or surcingle.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	馬肚帶	the horse prances ( <i>sa<sup>1</sup> huan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	馬隊	cavalry ( <i>ch'i<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	馬桶	a commode ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> t'ung<sup>3</sup>, mao<sup>2</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup></i>	馬尾松	horse-tail pine.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup></i>	馬膺	a girth.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	馬有漏蹄	the horse's footing is unsteady.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup> 945a</i>	石碼 <sup>770b572a</sup>	weights; a yard.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	碼頭	a jetty, a mart on a river.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	碼子	weights ( <i>fa<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	碼字	business form of numerals.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup> 945a</i>	玉瑪 <sup>770b572b</sup>	the carnelian.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	瑪瑙	same.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	瑪瑙珠	carnelian beads.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup> 945c</i>	虫螞 <sup>770c572b</sup>	a leech; the ant.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>3</sup></i>	螞蚱	the locust, the grasshopper ( <i>ch'an<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	螞蜂	a hornet ( <i>chê<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	螞蟻	the ant ( <i>ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	螞蟻布	cottonades or cottons unclassified.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	螞蛇子	a kind of lizard ( <i>hsieh<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup> 946c</i>	疔麻 <sup>771b571b</sup>	the small-pox, the measles ( <i>niu<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup></i>	麻疹	measles. [tou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	麻症	same, small-pox.
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	麻瘋	leprosy ( <i>lai<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ma<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	麻瘋院	leper asylum. [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ma<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	麻子	small-pox; pock-marked person
<i>ma<sup>3</sup> 944c</i>	口嗎 <sup>770a572b</sup>	an interrogative particle. M. 20.



MA<sup>4</sup> 945b 网 罵 770b572b  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-chi-ti<sup>1</sup> 罵 唧唧的  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 罵 街  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>2</sup> 罵 罵 咧咧  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 罵 名  
 ma<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>ch'ien<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>3</sup> 罵 名 千 載  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup> 罵 不 絕 口  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 罵 死  
 ma<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 罵 他 一 頓  
 ma<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 945b 衣 襦 770b572c

MAI<sup>2</sup> 947b 土 埋 770a573a  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 埋 伏  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 埋 伏 兵  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 埋 人  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 埋 沒  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 埋 頭  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 埋 頭 埋 腦  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup> 埋 葬  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup> 埋 藏  
 mai<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>1</sup> 埋 堆

MAI<sup>3</sup> 947c 具 買 772b573c  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 買 賤  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 買 主  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 買 奉  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 買 服 人 心  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 買 賄  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> [k'ung<sup>1</sup>] 買 客  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>- 買 空 賣 空  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 買 來 了  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 買 賣  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 買 賣 人  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 買 賣 賠 了  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 買 賣 倒 了  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 買 名  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 買 辦  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 買 不 起  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 買 不 來  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 買 不 了  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 買 不 到  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>tang<sup>1</sup>lai<sup>1</sup> 買 上 當 喇

to rail, to revile (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>, ch'ih<sup>4</sup>  
 continual scolding (han<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>). [su<sup>4</sup>].  
 to get drunk and abuse anybody  
 constantly railing. [(ho<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 an execrated name (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 forever execrated name.  
 to curse without ceasing (or 辱).  
 cursed to death.  
 give him a scolding (shuo<sup>1</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>  
 paper effigy of a god. [tun<sup>4</sup>].

to bury, to lay up. See man<sup>3</sup>.  
 an ambush.  
 to put soldiers in ambush.  
 to bury a person; to conceal a  
 to conceal (yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup>). [person.  
 to pretend not to know (chuang<sup>1</sup>  
 same. [hu<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to bury, to inter (pin<sup>4</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conceal, to hoard in secret.  
 to heap up (chi<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>3</sup>).

to buy, to win over (ku<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to buy cheap (p'ien<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 the purchaser (k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to curry favor with (fêng<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 to capture people's hearts, e.g.,  
 to bribe. [unfairly (fu<sup>2</sup> chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 a customer (chu<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
 speculation.  
 to have purchased.  
 to buy and sell, to trade (shêng<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a trader (shang<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 the business is failure (p'ei<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>).  
 failed in business (p'ei<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to try to obtain notoriety.  
 a compradore (chang<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 unable to afford it (p'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 can't be had for money.  
 unable to buy (hui<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 cannot be bought.  
 cheated in a purchase (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> k'uei<sup>1</sup>).

mai<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 買受  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 買舒服兒  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>ming<sup>2</sup> 買的功名  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 買的便宜  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 買定  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>tang<sup>1</sup>liao<sup>3</sup> 買停當了  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup> 買啫吃  
 mai<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 買通喇

**MAI<sup>4</sup> 948a** 貝 賣<sup>772c574a</sup>  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賣唱的  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 賣起來  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 賣契  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>2</sup> 賣賤  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 賣主  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 賣去  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 賣飯  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>jên<sup>2</sup> 賣放罪人  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賣獬的  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup> 賣花婆  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賣藝的  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 賣人情  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuai<sup>1</sup> 賣乖  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 賣官  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 賣貴  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 賣國  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup> 賣國奴  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup> 賣狼煙  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 賣力  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup> 賣弄  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 賣不出去  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 賣不了  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 賣不動  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 賣身  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>tsang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 賣身葬父  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 賣售  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup> 賣跌  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 賣得貴  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 賣頭好  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 賣嘴的人  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 賣字畫  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 賣文章

to acquire by purchase (kou<sup>4</sup> mai<sup>3</sup>).  
 to purchase ease (shu<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup>).  
 bought degrees (ch'ian<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 bought cheap (kung<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 bought, and bargain fixed (ting<sup>4</sup>-  
 bought, and settled. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>].  
 to make a living by talking. [lu<sup>4</sup>].  
 purchased outright (bribery) (hui<sup>4</sup>-

to sell (shou<sup>4</sup>, fan<sup>4</sup>, ku<sup>1</sup>).  
 a street minstrel (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to begin to sell (ang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a bill of sale (p'ai<sup>1</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sell cheap (p'ien<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 the seller.  
 to sell off.  
 to sell food (t'iao<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to release a criminal for money.  
 acrobats (t'iao<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a flower-woman.  
 an athlete, a tumbler (fan<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>1</sup>).  
 to make a show of kindly feeling.  
 to make a boast (k'ua<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to sell offices in the state.  
 to sell at a high price (ang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sell one's country (chien<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a traitor.  
 a braggart (fig.).  
 to work as coolie, etc.  
 to befool; to swagger.  
 can't sell off.  
 unable to sell.  
 can't get rid of the goods.  
 prostitution for money (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sell oneself to bury one's father.  
 to sell (chia<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to dawdle, to fool away time (yu<sup>2</sup>-  
 sold dear (p'ien<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>). [kuang<sup>4</sup>].  
 a good salesman.  
 quacks, etc. (yeh<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to sell fine writing, etc.  
 to sell essays O.

mai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賣武的  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賣油的  
 mai<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 947a 麥 麥 771c583a  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 麥稽  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup> 麥秋  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥麩子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 麥癩了  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup> 麥糠  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup> 麥莖  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 麥殼  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 麥科  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 麥芒  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup> 麥門冬  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>3</sup> 麥苗  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥麪子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup> 麥皮  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥參子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup> 麥熟一晌  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥穗子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup> 麥莖  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥頭子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 麥芽  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥稈子  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 麥餘子  
 mai<sup>4</sup> 749a 邁 邁 773b574c  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup>- 邁衆超羣  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> [ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 邁一步  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 邁過去了  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 邁步  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 邁不開步  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 邁四方步  
 mai<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 邁大步  
 mai<sup>4</sup> 948 艸 廿 賈 773a574a

MAN<sup>1</sup> 950b 頁 顛 774b575b  
 man<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>1</sup> 顛頂

MAN<sup>2</sup> 950a 目 瞞 747a575b  
 man<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 瞞着  
 man<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 瞞心昧己  
 man<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>3</sup> 瞞哄  
 man<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 瞞人

acrobats.  
 an oil seller; a skip jack.  
 wheat. Rad. 199 (hsiao<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>, ta<sup>4</sup>  
 wheat-straw (shou<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>). [mai<sup>4</sup>].  
 wheat harvest (ko<sup>1</sup> mai<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 bran.  
 the wheat is rusted.  
 chaff.  
 stalk of wheat.  
 wheat husk, chaff.  
 tuft of wheat.  
 the awn (or beard) of wheat.  
 a sort of medicine (yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 young wheat.  
 wheaten flour (mo<sup>2</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 bran (fu<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 tailings of wheat (or 麸).  
 a wheat ear (mien<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>2</sup>).  
 (fig.) fleeting time (hu<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 culm of wheat.  
 a wheat ear.  
 wheat germs or sprouts.  
 binders for wheat sheaves.  
 chaff.  
 to walk; to pass; to exceed.  
 to excel all others (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to go a step.  
 to pass beyond (yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to go a step (chin<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>). [tung<sup>4</sup>].  
 unable to move a step (tsou<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 the stately walk of a literatus.  
 to take long steps.  
 sort of milky plant, dandelion, sow  
 thistle (k'u<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a large face.  
 dilatory, apathetic (man<sup>4</sup>, tan<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).

to blind, deceive (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to deceive, to hoodwink (mi<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to deceive and one's self.  
 to blind, to deceive (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hide from a person.

<i>man<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		瞞了	to deceive, to hoodwink.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		瞞了歲數	deceived as to his age ( <i>nien<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>		瞞味	deceived, concealed.
<i>mon<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>		瞞騙	to beguile, to deceive.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>		瞞不住你	you cannot be deceived.
<i>man<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		瞞不過	unable to deceive.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>shên<sup>2</sup></i>		瞞不了神	cannot deceive the Gods.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-tê-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		瞞得過	able to deceive ( <i>ch'i<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-ls'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		瞞藏	dishonest concealment.
<i>man<sup>2</sup> 947b</i>	土	埋 772a573a	to conceal, to harbour. See <i>mai<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		埋藏	same ( <i>yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>		埋怨	to harbour resentment ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup> 952a</i>	虫	蠻 775c574a	rude, barbarous ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-hêng<sup>4</sup></i>		蠻橫	wild behaviour.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>		蠻夷	barbarians ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup> wai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		蠻人	same ( <i>nan<sup>2</sup> man<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蠻子	same.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		蠻語	barbarous talk.
<i>man<sup>2</sup> 951c</i>	食	饅 775b575a	cakes, bread ( <i>mien<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	[ 艸 廿 ]	饅頭	steamed dumplings, bread.
<i>man<sup>2</sup> (wan) 1546c</i>		蔓 1231a1040c	a kind of turnip ( <i>lo<sup>2</sup> po<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>		蔓菁	a soot of turnip, a beet.
<b>MAN<sup>3</sup> 949b</b>	水	滿 773c575b	[ <i>ying<sup>3</sup> man<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>		滿招損	full, enough, Manchu. M. 228
<i>man<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>1</sup>pên<sup>1</sup>p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		滿街奔跑	pride brings loss ( <i>ch'ien<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup> i<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>2</sup></i>		滿街謠言	helter-skelter in street. [ <i>yen<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		滿錢	street full of evil reports ( <i>sa<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		滿桌的人	the full string of cash ( <i>tiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>		滿洲	a tableful of people.
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>		滿處	Manchou ( <i>ch'i<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		滿福	everywhere ( <i>pien<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>, tao<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		滿福	complete blessedness ( <i>hsing<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		滿腹文章	expiration of mourning ( <i>ch'u<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>.han<sup>4</sup></i>	[ chang <sup>1</sup> ]	滿漢	full of learning ( <i>hsiao<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		滿漢酒席	Manchoos and Chinese. [ <i>styles</i> ].
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>jung<sup>2</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		滿漢融洽	dinner in Chinese and Manchou
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		滿心	amalgamation of the races N.
<i>man<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>huan<sup>1</sup>hsi<sup>3</sup></i>		滿心歡喜	the whole heart.
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		滿心願意	extremely delighted.
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>		滿行	wholly desirous ( <i>kan<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>man<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		滿日	will do excellently.
			the whole day ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup></i> ).

man<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>shuo<sup>1</sup> 滿口胡說  
 man<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> [jung<sup>2</sup> 滿理  
 man<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>- 滿臉笑容  
 man<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>p'ei<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 滿臉陪笑  
 man<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 滿流  
 man<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 滿滿的  
 man<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 滿面  
 man<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>han<sup>4</sup> 滿面流汗  
 man<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup> 滿年  
 man<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 滿身  
 man<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>- 滿身疥瘡  
 man<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> [ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 滿實  
 man<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 滿打滿算  
 man<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 滿地  
 man<sup>3</sup>ti<sup>4</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup>chia<sup>1</sup> 滿地莊稼  
 man<sup>3</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>hsing<sup>1</sup>tou<sup>3</sup> 滿天星斗  
 man<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup>- 滿斗焚香  
 man<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> [hsiang<sup>1</sup> 滿足  
 man<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 滿肚委曲  
 man<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 滿屋  
 man<sup>3</sup>wu<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 滿屋香氣  
 man<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 滿眼磨昏  
 man<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>man<sup>3</sup>hsü<sup>3</sup> 滿應滿許  
 man<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 滿盈  
 man<sup>3</sup>yüan<sup>4</sup>hua<sup>1</sup>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 滿院花草  
 man<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 滿月

**MAN<sup>4</sup> 950c** 心 慢<sup>774c576a</sup>  
 man<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 慢着  
 man<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 慢性  
 man<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 慢慢  
 man<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 慢慢的  
 man<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 慢不經心  
 man<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 慢待  
 man<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 慢悠悠的  
**MAN<sup>4</sup> 951a** 水 漫<sup>775a576b</sup>  
 man<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 漫流  
 man<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>k'uo<sup>4</sup>ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 漫不過橋  
 man<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>k'uo<sup>4</sup>ling<sup>3</sup> 漫山過嶺  
 man<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 漫水  
 man<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 漫說  
 man<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 漫污

mouth full of nonsense (hu<sup>2</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>  
 all the right on his side. [pa<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a face wreathed with smiles.  
 same.  
 full tide (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 quite full.  
 the whole face (lien<sup>3</sup>). [han<sup>4</sup>).  
 face covered with perspiration (ch'u<sup>1</sup>  
 a whole year (chêng<sup>3</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 the whole body (chou<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>, hun<sup>4</sup>  
 covered with itch (k'uai<sup>3</sup>). [shên<sup>1</sup>).  
 completely full (ch'ung<sup>1</sup> man<sup>3</sup>).  
 full calculations (ta<sup>3</sup> suan<sup>4</sup>).  
 all over the ground (pien<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>). [ku<sup>3</sup>.  
 the land covered with harvest (wu<sup>3</sup>  
 a very clear sky (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 plenty of incense (shao<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 sufficiently. [ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 full of a sense of injustice (yüan<sup>1</sup>  
 the whole room (fang<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 the room is full of incense scent.  
 his eyes are blurred.  
 profuse promises (ying<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>3</sup>).  
 full.  
 a court full of flowers, etc. [yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 a full month; a full moon (yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 slowly; rude.  
 slowly, gently, etc. (man<sup>1</sup> han<sup>1</sup>).  
 a slow, easy disposition, chronic.  
 slowly; stop a little (têng<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>3</sup>).  
 slowly, leisurely (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> man<sup>4</sup>).  
 wanting in care (tai<sup>4</sup> man<sup>4</sup>).  
 to treat haughtily (tai<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 quite slowly, self-possessed.  
 filled with water, set loose.  
 full tide (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 (the water) does not rise above the  
 mountains submerged. [bridge.  
 slack water (lao<sup>4</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 I venture to say.  
 smeared, soiled (wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).

<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> 950c	土	墁 <sup>774b576c</sup>	to cover, as with plaster.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chuan</i> <sup>1</sup>		墁甃	to pave with bricks.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>		墁地	to cover the earth e.g., with brick.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>3</sup>		墁地板	to lay boards down for a floor.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>		墁甬路	to make a raised walk.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> 951c	金	鏝 <sup>775b576c</sup>	a trowel.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>man</i> <sup>4</sup>		鏝一鏝	to plaster with a trowel.
<i>man</i> <sup>4</sup> (tzu) 950c	巾	幔 <sup>775c578c</sup>	a curtain, a screen (chang <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>MANG</b> <sup>2</sup> 952b	心	忙 <sup>775c578c</sup>	busy, hurried (huang <sup>1</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'o</i> <sup>4</sup>		忙中有錯	an error through haste.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙閒	occupation and leisure.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		忙活活的	quite busy, pressed with work.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙裏偷閒	to snatch a little leisure.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙糧	extra taxes (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		忙了	busied (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>luan</i> <sup>4</sup>		忙亂	fluttered, confused.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙忙	same (tsu <sup>2</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>		忙忙碌碌	very busy.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		忙忙的	same.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>po</i> <sup>4</sup>		忙迫	very busy or flurried.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙不過來	I have no time for (ku <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tieh</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙不迭	cannot get through with (tieh <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>1</sup>		忙甚麼	what are you in a hurry about?
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		忙切切的	in a hurry (ma <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hên</i> <sup>3</sup>		忙得很	very busy.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsu</i> <sup>2</sup>		忙卒	in a bustle.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 953a	艸	芒 <sup>776b578c</sup>	a beard of grain; a sharp point.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup>		芒種	bearded grain; a term. See <i>Note 21</i> .
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>2</sup>		芒神	clay figure at spring festival.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 953b	石	礞 <sup>776b579a</sup>	saltpetre (hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>1</sup>		礞硝	crude saltpetre.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 953c	牛	犏 <sup>776c578b</sup>	a bull (kung <sup>1</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>niu</i> <sup>2</sup>		犏牛	same.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 953b	金	鎗 <sup>776c579a</sup>	point of a weapon (chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 952c	目	眈 <sup>776a609b</sup>	blind (hsia <sup>1</sup> ) also huang.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> 953a	艸	茫 <sup>776b578c</sup>	doubt; vastness.
<i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		茫茫的	far and wide.

<b>MANG</b> <sup>3</sup> 954a	虫	蟒 <sup>777a579c</sup>	the boa-constrictor (shê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ün</i> <sup>2</sup>		蟒裙	petticoat worn by mandarins.
<i>mang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>		蟒蟲	the boa-constrictor (wang <sup>2</sup> mang <sup>3</sup> ).

- mang<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>* 蟒龍衣 Imperial robes (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
*mang<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>2</sup>* 蟒袍 a mandarin's robes (kuan<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
*mang<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>* 蟒皮 skin of python (used on violins).  
*mang<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>* 蟒蛇 the boa-constrictor. (hu<sup>2</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
*mang<sup>3</sup> 953c* 莽 莽 莽<sup>777a579b</sup> brushwood, tangled.  
*mang<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>* 莽撞 carelessly, rude (ts'u<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).
- MAO<sup>2</sup> 955a** 毛 毛<sup>778a580a</sup>  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>* 毛茶 hair, feathers, a dime. Rad. 82 S.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 毛錢 unfired tea leaves.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup>* 毛錐 thin, imperfect cash.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 毛錐子 a Chinese pen.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>* 毛蟲 a mere penman, a copyist.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>* 毛髮 caterpillar.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 毛孩兒 hair (t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 毛骨竦然 children not yet shaved.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>* 毛管 horror struck (chan<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>  
quills (niao<sup>3</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>). [ti<sup>1</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup>* 毛孔 pores of the skin.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 毛驢子 a young donkey.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 毛女 young woman with face not yet  
helpless. [shaved].  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>* 毛包 painting with the brush.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>* 毛筆畫 brown writing paper.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 毛邊紙 fault (hsia<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>, ko<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 毛病 gingham (liu<sup>3</sup> t'iao<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 毛布 depreciation of silver (yin<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>,  
Mauser rifle. N. [yüan<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>* 毛色 a hair's point; a trifle (so<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>* 毛瑟鎗 to feel a shudder (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>* 毛稍 camogon wood.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup>* 毛忒忒 harum-scarum (tsao<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 毛柿 hair or skin rugs.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 毛呆呆的 the lie or quality of a fur.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>* 毛毯 a sort of cheap paper.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 毛道兒 coarse (ts'u<sup>1</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 毛頭紙 hairy ones i. e. foreigners.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>* 毛草 the cat (also 1st tone).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 毛子 the owl (yeh<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup> 954b* 毛 貓<sup>777b581b</sup> 貓兒頭 the owl (yeh<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>* 貓兒頭 wadded shoes (wêng<sup>1</sup> hsieh<sup>2</sup>).  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup>* 貓兒窩 cat's-eye beads.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>* 貓兒眼 cats and dogs.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>* 貓狗 fig.—false sympathy.  
*mao<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 貓哭耗子

- mao<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 貓老吃子 the old cat deserts its offspring.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup>mien<sup>2</sup> 貓鼠同眠 collusion of thieves and officers.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>3</sup> 貓頭瓦 cat's-head tiles.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup> 貓頭鷹 the horned owl.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 貓洞兒 hole cut in doors for cats. [stone.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 貓眼珠 "cat's eye beads," kind of precious  
 mao<sup>2</sup> 955a 金 錨<sup>777c581b</sup> an anchor (t'ieh<sup>3</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 錨下了 the anchor is dropped (p'ao<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup> 錨纜 a cable.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 錨木 an anchor, a hawser.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-p'iao<sup>1</sup> 錨漂 an anchor's buoy.  
 mao<sup>2</sup> 956b 艸 茅<sup>779a581a</sup> reeds, rushes S.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 茅房 a reed hut.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup> 茅根 a medicine (yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 茅蘆 a water-closet.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup> 茅塞 obstructing rushes (metaphorical).  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 茅廝 a water-closet.  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 茅草 reeds, rushes (not full grown).  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 茅屋 a hut made of reeds. [flag.  
 mao<sup>2</sup> 956b 方 旄<sup>778c580c</sup> a tail, used as a sort of banner; a  
 mao<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 旄戈 a lance with a flag or tail at top.
- MAO<sup>3</sup> 956c** 卯 卯<sup>779b581c</sup> horary character, 5-7 A.M. a mortise  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup> 卯期 dates of morning roll-call (tien<sup>3</sup>  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-k'ó<sup>4</sup> 卯刻 5 to 7 o'clock A.M. [mao<sup>3</sup>).  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 卯簿 a register of employes, a muster-roll  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 卯時 5 to 7 o'clock A.M.  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup> 卯榫 mortise and tenon (mu<sup>4</sup> chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 卯子工 work done by the day (jih<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 卯月 the second moon. See Note 32.  
 mao<sup>3</sup> 957a 日 昴<sup>779b582a</sup> see following.  
 mao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 昴星 the Pleiades (t'ien<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>).
- MAO<sup>4</sup> 957b** 冎 冎<sup>779c582b</sup> blindly, rashly, to assume.  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-chí<sup>2</sup> 冎籍 a pretender, under false colors.  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ó<sup>4</sup> 冎觸 to give offence (kan<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup> 冎充 to falsely act as (chia<sup>3</sup> ch'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 冎充字號 to feloniously use a firm's name.  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> [hao<sup>4</sup> 冎犯 to offend (ch'ung<sup>1</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 冎犯人 same (tê<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 冎風雨 to brave wind and rain (t'ien<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 mao<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 冎風主義 spirit of adventure.



mao <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup>	冒險性質	foolhardy disposition.
mao <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	冒險的事	a risky affair.
mao <sup>4</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	冒熱氣	hot air rises out (of it).
mao <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	冒認	to claim falsely (chia <sup>3</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	冒告	to accuse falsely (kao <sup>4</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	冒了風	to have caught cold (tung <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	冒領錢糧	to receive taxes falsely.
mao <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> [liang <sup>2</sup>	冒冒的	suddenly; very nearly (hu <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	冒昧	blindly, rashly.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	冒名	to forge a name (ting <sup>3</sup> t'í <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>2</sup> t'í <sup>4</sup>	冒名頂替	to impersonate another.
mao <sup>4</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	冒騙人財	to rob a man by deceit.
mao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	冒不通	unexpectedly (mêng <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	冒失	rash, heedless (hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> li <sup>1</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	冒失鬼	a rash fool (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	冒死	to rush rashly on death.
mao <sup>4</sup> -t'í <sup>4</sup>	冒替	to falsely assume another's place.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	冒頂	same.
mao <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	冒烟	to smoke (as a stove).
mao <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 958a 巾	帽 <sup>780a582c</sup>	a hat or a cap (tai <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> , t'o <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	帽架	hat-rack (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	帽匠	a hatter (liang <sup>2</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	帽結兒	knot on the top of a cap (small).
mao <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	帽盒兒	a hat box (kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	帽子頂	one hat.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	帽疙瘩	knot on the top of a cap (large).
mao <sup>4</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup>	帽盔	a hat block or mould; a hat.
mao <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	帽子	straw braid (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ) (梗).
mao <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	帽舖	a hatter's shop.
mao <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	帽帶	a cap string, a chin strap.
mao <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	帽店	a hatter's shop.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>2</sup>	帽頂	the knob or button on a cap.
mao <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	帽沿	the rim of a cap.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	帽纓子	tassel of a hat.
mao <sup>4</sup> 957b 艸	茂 <sup>779c589b</sup>	umbrageous, luxuriant.
mao <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	茂林	a thick grove of trees (shu <sup>4</sup> lin <sup>2</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	茂生	to grow luxuriantly (fan <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup>	茂盛	to flourish, to abound.
mao <sup>4</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>	茂騰騰	luxuriant growth.
mao <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	茂才	splendid talents.
mao <sup>4</sup> 954b 貌兒	貌 <sup>777b582a</sup>	air, figure (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
mao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>3</sup>	貌醜	ugly.

<i>mao<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	貌陋	of vulgar appearance.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	貌美	handsome appearance.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	貌堂堂	very handsome.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup>- 963a</i>	玉 瑁 <sup>784a586c</sup>	tortoise-shell (玳 1). Gi mei <sup>4</sup> 963a.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup> 958b</i>	水 滙 <sup>780a582c</sup>	to rise and overflow.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	滙漿兒	the sap is oozing out (chih <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mao<sup>4</sup> 957b</i>	貝 貿 <sup>779c589c</sup>	to deal, to trade.
<i>mao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	貿易	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>MEI<sup>2</sup> 958c</b>	木 梅 <sup>780c584a</sup>	plums, prunes S. (li <sup>3</sup> ). [t'on <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	梅香	common name for a slave-girl (ya <sup>1</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	梅花	plum blossom.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	梅花雀	the amadavat.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	梅花鵲	same.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	梅花鹿	spotted deer (jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	梅花疔	syphilitic sores (yang <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	梅紅紙	Chinese red paper.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup></i>	梅蘇丸	a sort of pill.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 993c</i>	水 沒 <sup>807b606a</sup>	not, there is not, to die. See mo <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	沒嘗過	never tasted. [ & mu <sup>2</sup> . ]
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	沒架的人	common person (pei <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	沒瞧見	have never seen.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	沒見過面	never saw him before (hui <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	沒見識	has no experience (li <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	沒錢	out of money (k'un <sup>4</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	沒志氣	without ambition (t'u <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	沒出息	useless (wu <sup>2</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	沒法子	there is no help for it (wu <sup>2</sup> nai <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	沒想起來	didn't think of it. [ho <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	沒想到	same. [yao <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	沒心胸	conscienceless (liang <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> , pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	沒開過眼	never had his eyes opened.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	沒了	dead; used up, no more.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	沒臉見人	no "face" to see anyone (tiu <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	沒廉耻	shameless (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	沒毛病	has no defect (hsia <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	沒奈何	irremediable (wu <sup>2</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	沒念過書	have never studied (tu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	沒皮賴臉	utterly shameless (ssü <sup>3</sup> p'i <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	沒甚麼	nothing. [lien <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	沒的	impossible.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	沒得	was there not?

<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-kuó<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	沒聽過道	have never heard the "doctrine."
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	沒多少	not many (pu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	沒躲及	did not get out of the way in time.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	沒材大料	a big nincompoop (tai <sup>1</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> , yü <sup>2</sup> not a shadow of. [cho <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	沒影兒	not to have, there is not (wu <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	沒有	impracticable.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	沒有治	unreasonable.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	沒有情理	no luck or success (tao <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	沒有落兒	none.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	沒有了	nothing.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	沒有甚麼	impossible ! or 事.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	沒有話	the eye-brows (yen <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 959b</i>	目眉 <sup>781a585a</sup>	handsome, beautiful.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>mu<sup>4</sup>hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	眉清目秀	a happy, cheerful expression.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	眉開眼笑	exchange of glances—lovers.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	眉來眼去	eye-brows.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	眉毛	eye-brows and eyes.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	眉目	notes at top of the page (p'i <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup></i>	眉批	eye-brows which promise longevity.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	眉壽	the eye-brows.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	眉頭	wrinkled eye-brows.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>chou<sup>4</sup></i>	眉頭起皺	eye-brows knitted with care.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup></i>	眉頭不展	eye-brow and eyes; outlinea.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	眉眼	a go-between to arrange marriages.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 960c</i>	女媒 <sup>782a585b</sup>	the papers in an engagemnt.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>	媒柬	a go-between to arrange marriages.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	媒人	same (shuo <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	媒理	same (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> , yin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>	媒賓	a female go-between (kuan <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	媒婆	a go-between in marriages (chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>2</sup></i>	媒妁	coal (cha <sup>3</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> , la <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> , t'an <sup>4</sup> ). [s.].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 961a</i>	火煤 <sup>782b585c</sup>	small coal.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	煤炸兒	a coal-yard.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	煤廠	coal-gas.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	煤氣	coal in bulk.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	煤斤	a driver of coal-camels (Peking).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hê<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	煤黑子	coal-box.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	煤箱	a coal-mine.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup>(k'uang<sup>4</sup>)</i>	煤礦	coals and rice; means of living.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	煤米	same (hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	煤米柴炭	Coal Hill in Peking.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	煤山	

<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>		煤炭	coal and charcoal (k'u <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		煤頭	coal in lumps (ying <sup>4</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-ts'ang<sup>1</sup></i>		煤倉	coal-bunker.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		煤子	soot, allumette (chih <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i>	☉	煤窰	a coal-pit (kung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>		煤烟	lamp-black (yen <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>		煤油	kerosene (huo <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> , yang <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 960c</i>	玉	玫	a red gem. [chi <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>		玫瑰	a red stone; mignonette (yüeh <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>		玫桂	the rose (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 959b</i>	雨	霉	humid, mouldy (fa <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>		霉爛	decayed and mouldy. [June.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		霉天	the mouldy weather of May and
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 960a</i>	木	楣	top or lintel of a door; ribs of a ship.
<i>mei<sup>2</sup> 960b</i>	木	枚	a sapling, a switch; a numeral
			particle, one; a gag.
<b>MEI<sup>3</sup> 961b</b>	羊	美	handsome (chia <sup>1</sup> , hao <sup>3</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		美之極	most delicious. [shan <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>		美景	a fine bit of scenery (ching <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		美酒	excellent wine. [ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>		美缺	a fine vacancy (official) (hao <sup>3</sup>
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		美耳中聽	delightful to hear (hao <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		美好	excellent, beautiful.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>		美學	aesthetics N.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		美以美會	Methodist Episcopal Church.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		美人	a beautiful woman (chia <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>		美人圖	a beauty's picture.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup></i>		美感	taste N. [wei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-</i>		美口香甜	pleasant to the taste (k'ai <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup>
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	[t'ien <sup>2</sup>	美國	the United States of America.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		美麗	beautiful, excellent (chün <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>		美滿	perfect, superb.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>		美貌	handsome countenance (of a woman).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>		美妙	excellent, admirable.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>		美不可言	inexpressibly fine.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>		美色	handsome appearance.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		美士	an elegant scholar (ju <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		美事	a good thing.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		美術	fine arts N.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>		美術科	art course N.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>		美術館	art gallery N.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>		美術品	objects of art N.

<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	美談	pleasant chat (hsü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	美地	fine land (fei <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>ch'i<sup>2</sup>chung<sup>1</sup></i>	美在其中	a beautiful combination.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	美才	great talent (ta <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	美味	luscious, delicious.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	美言	good words (liang <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	美玉	beautiful jade.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup> 958b</i>	母 每	each, every (ko <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	每常	constantly (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup></i>	每兒斥	all, every one (chieh <sup>1</sup> , tu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup></i>	每逢三	every third (day) (fêng <sup>2</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup></i>	每回	each time (i <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	每一件事	each matter.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup></i>	每人一分	each man a share (ko <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	每日	every day, each day.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	每每	frequently (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	每畝地	each acre (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	每年	every year (nien <sup>2</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	每事	each or every affair.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	每到年下	at the end of each year (kuo <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	每天	each or every day.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ts'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	每天如此	every day thus.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-ts'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	每次	on each occasion.
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	每月	every month (yüeh <sup>4</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	每月多少	how much a month?
<b>MEI<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 962a</b>	女 妹	young sisters (tzü <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> , chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	妹丈	a younger sister's husband.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	妹夫	same.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>	妹妹	younger sisters (chieh <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup> 960a</i>	女 媚	flattering, seductive.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	媚權	to flatter power (pa <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	媚惑	to deceive by flattery (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	媚人	to flatter a person (fêng <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	媚態	seductive manner.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	媚言媚語	flattering words.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup> 962a</i>	日 昧	stupid, dull, obscure.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	昧起來	to hide, secrete (yin <sup>3</sup> ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	昧良	ungrateful (wang <sup>4</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	昧良心	same.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>3</sup></i>	昧爽	day-break (li <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	昧東西	to embezzle things (no <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	昧銀子	to embezzle money (t'ou <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup> 962c</i>	目 昧 <sup>783b587c</sup>	dullness of sight.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	目 昧目	same (mo <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup> 962b</i>	𠄎 寐 <sup>583b587b</sup>	to close the eye, to sleep.
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>3</sup></i>	寐寢	same (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup> 959a</i>	疴 痲 <sup>780c587b</sup>	anxiety, care (also <i>hui</i> ) (kua <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mei<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	痲氣	ill-luck (tao <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> , hui <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>MĒN<sup>1</sup> 965a</b>	手 捫 <sup>785b577b</sup>	to take hold of, to feel (pa <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	捫心	to lay hand on heart.
<i>mēn<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	捫虱	to crack lice. [573.
<i>mēn<sup>1</sup> 964c</i>	人 們 <sup>785a577a</sup>	plural particle of persons. M. 7,
<i>mēn<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	們羅主義	Munroe doctrine.
<b>MĒN<sup>2</sup> 963b</b>	門 白 門 <sup>784a576a</sup>	a gate, door, a class, Rad. 169.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	門插關	the bolt of a door (shuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-chēm<sup>3</sup></i>	門枕	stone support under door frame.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-ch'ei<sup>2</sup></i>	門旗	a leader's flag; a gate-flag. [door.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	門莊貨	cheap goods exposed before the
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	門窗	doors and windows (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	門軍	a guard at a gate (pa <sup>4</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> , k'an <sup>1</sup>
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-fēng<sup>1</sup></i>	門風	reputation (of a family). [mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-fēng<sup>1</sup></i>	門封	bribe to gate man.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-fēng<sup>4</sup></i>	門縫	the crack of a door (i <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mün<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	門下	in the family; a disciple (mēn <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	門心	the centre of a door, the panel.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	門婿	son-in-law (nü <sup>3</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	門戶	a door, a family.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ē<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	門戶冊子	a list of the inmates of a house.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	門戶洞開	"open door" policy (k'ai <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ) N.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	門環子	knocker of a door (p'ai <sup>1</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	門人	a disciple, a pupil (t'u <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ). [mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	門開了	the door is open (ch'ang <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup>
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>3</sup></i>	門檻	threshold of a door (k'an, also hsien).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-r'rh<sup>2</sup></i>	門口兒	the entrance to a door, a porch.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	門關	the bolt of a door (shuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	門關了	the door is shut (pi <sup>4</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-k'uang<sup>4</sup></i>	門框	the side posts of a door.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	門規	fees to door-keepers.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	門公	a gate-keeper (pa <sup>4</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> , k'an <sup>1</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	門裏	indoors, within the door.
<i>mēn<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	門吏	a gate-keeper (yamēn) (pa <sup>4</sup> mēn <sup>2</sup> ).

mên <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	門簾	door-screens (lien <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup> (tzü)	門樓	storey over city-gate (ku <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>3</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	門路	an opening; occupation (t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	門楣	the lintel of a door.
mên <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	門面	the front of a door or shop.
mên <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	門牌	list of persons put on the door.
mên <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>	門包	gate-keeper's perquisites (mên <sup>2</sup>
mên <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	門簿	a visitor's book at the door. [kuei <sup>1</sup> ].
mên <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	門扇子	the leaf of a door.
mên <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	門上	a gate-keeper (pa <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	門神	door gods (hêng <sup>1</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	門生	pupils, disciples (t'u <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	門市	to sell on the premises.
mên <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	門首	a porchway, an entrance.
mên <sup>2</sup> -shuan <sup>1</sup>	門閂	a big bar across the door.
mên <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	門鎖上了	the door is locked.
mên <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	門當戶對	a suitable marriage (yin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	門道	occupation, skill (shih <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	門第	reputation, social position (ming <sup>2</sup>
mên <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	門丁	a door-keeper. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
mên <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	門庭	the house, the family (chia <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	門徒	pupils, disciples (mêng <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
mên <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>1</sup>	門墩	stone at side under door frame.
mên <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>3</sup>	門墩虎	stone tiger by doorway.
mên <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	門子	slaves, gatemen, &c.
mên <sup>2</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup>	門外	out of doors.
mên <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	門牙	front teeth (ya <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).

MĒN <sup>4</sup> 964c 心 懣 們	悶 <sup>785a577c</sup>	sorry, sad. to cover. [hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
mên <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	悶氣	to conceal anger, dumps (sao <sup>3</sup>
mên <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	悶酒	to drink alone.
mên <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	悶住了	he is puzzled, he can't answer.
mên <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	悶倦	wearied; grieved.
mên <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	悶心	to close the hands in prayer.
mên <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	悶火	to cover up the fire with ashes.
mên <sup>4</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	悶熱	stifling hot (tsao <sup>4</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	悶人	a melancholy person.
mên <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	悶口	to shut up, silenced.
mên <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	悶罐	a sealed-up jar.
mên <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup>	悶悶	sorry, melancholy, (fa <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>	悶悶不樂	very melancholy (kao <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
mên <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	悶表	hunter watch.

mên<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>  
 mên<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>2</sup>  
 mên<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>  
 mên<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>  
 mên<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>

悶死  
 悶得狠  
 悶得慌  
 悶坐  
 悶藥水

to die of anxiety.  
 exceedingly sorry (na<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>4</sup>).  
 dull, sad, ennuï (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> mên<sup>4</sup>). [yen<sup>2</sup>.  
 sitting in silence (pi<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>2</sup>  
 chloroform (mêng<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).

**MĒNG**<sup>1</sup>969b 心忡惛 慘 787a610b  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>1</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup> 966b 水 雲 濛 786b608o  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>1</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup> 966c 目 矇 786b609a  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>1</sup> 966b 日 曠 786b608o  
 mêng<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>  
 曠 曠

stupid, doltish. [looking.  
 an ignorant appearance, stupid  
 thick-headed, stupid (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 mist, drizzling rain (hsiao<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (wu<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 drizzling rain (hsi<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 blind; ignorant. [hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 medicine to stupefy (yao<sup>4</sup>, mi<sup>2</sup>  
 confused, in confusion (luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 break of day (t'ien<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 dawn. [mêng<sup>1</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
 dim light before dawn (t'ien<sup>1</sup>

**MĒNG**<sup>2</sup> 965c 艸 廿 蒙 785c608a  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> [ts'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>lien<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup> 968a 艸 廿 萌 787c579a  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>  
 mêng<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>

蒙情  
 蒙恩  
 蒙學  
 蒙訓  
 蒙哄人  
 蒙人  
 蒙古  
 蒙館  
 蒙裏  
 蒙昧無知  
 蒙蔽  
 蒙上一層  
 蒙頭蓋臉  
 蒙童  
 蒙童園  
 蒙養院  
 蒙藥水  
 萌  
 萌兆  
 萌想  
 萌念  
 萌條

to receive, dull (shou<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 receive favours from equal (ling<sup>3</sup>  
 receive favours (from superior  
 infant education. [(shou<sup>4</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive instruction (k'ai<sup>1</sup> mêng<sup>2</sup>).  
 to humbug (hung<sup>3</sup>).  
 to humbug a person Gi<sup>1</sup>.  
 Mongolia (k'ou<sup>3</sup> wai<sup>4</sup> Gi<sup>3</sup>).  
 a school for young children (ch'ü<sup>3</sup>  
 to wrap (pao<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>). [mêng<sup>2</sup>).  
 in dense ignorance (hu<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 to hoodwink (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 put on another layer over it.  
 to cover the head and face.  
 ignorant lad, i. e., a pupil of mine  
 kindergarten. [(vs. ling<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 chloroform (mên<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 plants budding, shoot forth.  
 first sign of incipient action.  
 the first risings of thought (nien<sup>4</sup>  
 same. [t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 young twigs.



- mēng²-ya² 萌芽  
 mēng²-ya²-shih²-tai² 萌芽時代  
 mēng²(ming) 968a 盟 787c579b  
 mēng²-hsiung¹ 盟兄  
 mēng²-hsiung¹-ti² 盟兄弟  
 mēng²-shih² 盟誓  
 mēng²-ti² 盟弟  
 mēng²-yo¹ 盟約
- to put forth buds or shoots (fa¹ period of growth, budding. [ya²]. an oath; or covenant (ch'í³ shih⁴). sworn brothers (hsieh³ lin² lin²). same (pai² pa³ tzū³). oaths, vows; to swear, to vow. sworn brothers. a treaty, a compact (ho² yo¹ or [yüeh⁴].
- MĒNG³** 968c 犬 猛 788a610a  
 mēng³-ch'ir⁴ 猛進  
 mēng³-chuang⁴ 猛撞  
 mēng³-hsing⁴ 猛性  
 mēng³-hu³ 猛虎  
 mēng³-jan² 猛然  
 mēng³-jên² 猛人  
 mēng³-kou³ 猛狗  
 mēng³-ku¹-ting¹-ti¹ 猛孤釘的  
 mēng³-li² 猛力  
 mēng³-lieh⁴ 猛烈  
 mēng³-shou⁴ 猛獸  
 mēng³-yung³ 猛勇  
 mēng³ 969a 虫 蠓 786c610a  
 mēng³-ch'ung² 蠓虫
- fierce, cruel (pao⁴ mēng³). radical reform N. to fiercely rush into (ch'uang³). fierce disposition. a fierce tiger, ferocious (lao³ hu³). suddenly, rapidly. M. 322 (hu¹). a ferocious person (hsiang¹ o⁴). a savage dog (ch'üan³). suddenly (lêng³ ku¹ ting¹ ti¹). strength. ferocious, brave (hsiang¹ mēng³). a fierce beast (yeh³ shou⁴). brave (ta⁴ tan⁴). a gnat; tadpoles. same.
- MĒNG⁴** 968b 子 孟 788a580c  
 mēng⁴-ch'iu¹ 孟秋  
 mēng⁴-ch'un¹ 孟春  
 mēng⁴-fu¹-tzū³ 孟夫子  
 mēng⁴-hsia⁴ 孟夏  
 mēng⁴-k'ò¹ 孟軻  
 mēng⁴-lang⁴ 孟浪  
 mēng⁴-mu³san¹ch'ien¹ 孟母三遷  
 mēng⁴-mu³-tsé²-lin² 孟母擇鄰  
 mēng⁴-tung¹ [k'ò¹] 孟冬  
 mēng⁴-tzū³ (mēng⁴) 孟子  
 mēng⁴ 967a 夕 夢 787a610b  
 mēng⁴-chao⁴ 夢兆  
 mēng⁴-chien¹ 夢間  
 mēng⁴-chien⁴ 夢見  
 mēng⁴-hsiang³ [tao⁴] 夢想  
 mēng⁴-hsiang³-pu² 夢想不到
- first, senior, superior, S. the first month of autumn. the first month of spring. Mencius (B. C. 372-289). the first month of summer. Mencius. carelessness. [times. Mencius' mother moved three ditto selected her neighbors. the first month of winter. Mencius; last of the "Four Books." to dream (tso⁴ mēng⁴). [R. 153. some prognostic in a dream (yü⁴ in a dream. [chao⁴]. to see in a dream (i⁴ hsiang⁴). dreaming thoughts, reveries. should never have dreamed of.

mēng<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 夢醒  
 mēng<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 夢話  
 mēng<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 夢一場  
 mēng<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup> 夢寐  
 mēng<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 夢壓

to awake from dreams (hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 visionary language (huan<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 a dream; the present world (hung<sup>2</sup>  
 to dream; visionary. [ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 the nightmare (ya<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).

MI<sup>2</sup> 970a 迷 迷 789a589a  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-chēng<sup>4</sup> 迷症  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 迷魂  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 迷魂陣  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup> 迷魂湯  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 迷惑  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 迷路  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 迷心  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 迷信  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 迷忽忽  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-mēng<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 迷蒙藥  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 迷迷糊糊  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-mēng<sup>2</sup> mēng<sup>2</sup> 迷迷濛濛  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 迷失  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 迷途  
 mi<sup>2</sup> 970b 弓 彌 789b589b  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-fēng<sup>1</sup> 彌封  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-fēng<sup>4</sup> 彌縫  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup> 彌勒佛  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 彌勒院  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 彌補  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup> 彌補虧空  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> \* 彌月  
 mi<sup>2</sup> 970b 言 謎 789c591c  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 謎兒  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 謎隱  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 謎語  
 mi<sup>2</sup> (mieh) 975c 竹 篾 793c593c  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 篾蓆  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 篾箱子  
 mi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 篾子

to puzzle, to bewitch.  
 a sort of idiocy (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>).  
 deceived, puzzled (kou<sup>1</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 infatuated (hun<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>). [tion).  
 draught of oblivion (in transmigra-  
 to be decived, deluded (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to have lost the road.  
 infatuation (hun<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup>).  
 superstition.  
 foolish, absent-minded.  
 chloroform, anaesthetic.  
 absent-minded.  
 drizzling, thick.  
 to lose, to stray (shih<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to have lost the road.  
 to reach. [essay.  
 to paste slip over name, e.g., on  
 to mend; to fill up a crack.  
 a Buddha still to come (jan<sup>2</sup> têng<sup>1</sup>  
 a Buddhist temple (miao<sup>4</sup>). [fo<sup>2</sup>).  
 to fill up.  
 to pay debts.  
 a boy born thirty days; a full month.  
 a riddle, a puzzle.  
 riddle.  
 same.  
 same. (ts'ai<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>, ta<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 splints, strips, laths.  
 a mat made of bamboo-skin (chu<sup>2</sup>  
 a bamboo box. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 the bamboo ribs of a fan (shan<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 [119. See tao<sup>4</sup>, mi<sup>3</sup> S.

MI<sup>3</sup> 969a 米 米 788b590b  
 mi<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup> 米粥  
 mi<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 米珠

hulled rice; seeds (i<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>). Rad-  
 congee, rice gruel.  
 "rice pearls," rice.

\*Note 69.

<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	米中虫	weevil in rice.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	米飯	cooked rice or millet ( <i>hsi<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	米粉	rice flour ( <i>mai<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	米仁	pearl barley.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	米糠	rice husks or chaff.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	米粒	rice.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	米糧	food in general, rations ( <i>liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	米麪	rice and flour, rice flour.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	米色衣裳	straw-colored clothing.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	米升	a rice measure (about 1 catty 12 ounces).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	米湯	congee.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	米湯人	to flatter a person.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	米店	a rice shop.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>	米斗	a rice measure (10 <i>shêng</i> ).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>4</sup></i>	米突	metre (measure).
<i>mi<sup>3</sup> 971b</i>	非靡 <sup>790a591a</sup>	not; extravagant, etc.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	靡麗	beautiful, elegant.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>4</sup></i>	靡漫	vague, loose.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup></i>	靡靡	slowly, leisurely.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup> 969c</i>	目眯 <sup>789a590c</sup>	blinded, sand in eyes.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	眯眼	same.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup> 971c</i>	弓弭	repress, stop.
<i>mi<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	弭兵會	Universal Peace Society.
<b>MI<sup>4</sup> 972b</b>	宀 密 <sup>791a596a</sup>	secret, profound. See <i>mi<sup>4</sup></i> below.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup></i>	密劄	a secret despatch ( <i>wên<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	密陳	a secret statement to, e.g., the
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	密切	close connection. [Throne.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup></i>	密圈	small circle in punctuation. [ <i>mi<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	密厚	close or intimate friendship ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	密實實	very closely, thickly ( <i>ch'ou<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	密雜雜	many and multifarious ( <i>lei<sup>4</sup> lei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	密室	a secret or private apartment ( <i>yen<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	密事	a secret affair. [ <i>mi<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	密電	a secret telegram.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	密言	secrets, private talk.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	密約	a secret treaty. [ <i>yu<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	密友	an intimate friend ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	密諭	a secret decree ( <i>shêng<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	密雲不雨	dense clouds hold no rain.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup> 972a</i>	虫 蜜 <sup>790c596b</sup>	honey; sweet; flattering ( <i>fêng<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	蜜炒	fried in honey.

<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	蜜饯	comfits, preserves.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	蜜汁	honey, syrup.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜房	the honey-combs (fêng <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	蜜蜂	the honey bee (huang <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	蜜糕	preserves dried in honey.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	蜜菓	preserved fruit.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>4</sup></i>	蜜蠟	bees-wax.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜裡調油	to mix oil in honey (fig.).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜菠蘿	the pine-apple.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜石	amber.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜糖	honey.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜甜	sweet as honey (kan <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>2</sup>-sêng<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜陀僧	litharge.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	蜜嘴	flattering, specious (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	蜜王	queen bee.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup></i>	蜜窩	cells; a beehive.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	蜜語	"sweet talk," flattery.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup> 971a</i>	米糜 <sup>789c590a</sup>	congee, gruel dissolved.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup></i>	糜粥	congee, rice-gruel.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	糜費	to waste (k'uang <sup>2</sup> fci <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>	糜爛	boiled to rags (chu <sup>3</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	糜敗	completely ruined.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>4</sup></i>	糜散	scattered, wasted.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup> 972a</i>	見覓 覓 <sup>790c596c</sup>	to seek; to hunt for.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup></i>	覓訪	to enquire after (hsün <sup>2</sup> chao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	覓汗	a hired man (ku <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	覓人	to search for a person; to hire.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	覓索	to seek, to get.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup> 972a</i>	宍 宍	rest S.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup> 10912</i>	禾 秘	secret (ao <sup>4</sup> , see pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	秘密	same.
<i>mi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	秘密教	a secret sect.

**MIAO<sup>1</sup>** 口 喵 ○ ○  
*miao<sup>1</sup>miao<sup>1</sup>chiao<sup>4</sup>huan<sup>4</sup>* 喵喵叫喚

mew of a cat.  
 same.

**MIAO<sup>2</sup> 973b 艸 廿** 苗<sup>792a501a</sup>  
*miao<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>* 苗床  
*miao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup>* 苗禾  
*miao<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 苗華實  
*miao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 苗裔  
*miao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 苗子

sprouts S.  
 a sprouting bed.  
 young corn (ho<sup>2</sup> miao<sup>2</sup>).  
 blade, flower, and fruit (kuo<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 descendants (hou<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>). [etc.]  
 Miao tribes (a race in Ssü-ch'uan,

<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> 973c	手才	描 <sup>792a591c</sup>	to paint, to draw (hui <sup>4</sup> , hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>		描金	to gild on porcelain (tu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		描金櫃	a gilt box.
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>		描情寫景	to describe emotions and write of
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup> [ching <sup>3</sup>		描寫	to sketch, to trace. [scenery.
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		描畫	to paint a picture (hua <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		描紅格	red characters for children to copy.
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>		描紅模子	black ink over red characters (lin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>		描眉	to paint the eye brows (yen <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>2</sup>		描摹	sketch an outline.
<i>miao</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		描字	to copy writing.

<b>MIAO</b> <sup>3</sup> 974c	艸	藐 <sup>793a592b</sup>	contempt; to despise.
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>		藐小	small.
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		藐視	despise (k'an <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		藐視人	to despise a person (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> 974c	水	渺 <sup>792c592a</sup>	vast, indistinct. [lêng <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup>		渺茫	same.
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup>		渺茫無憑	baseless (huang <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>3</sup> [p'ing <sup>2</sup>		渺渺	boundless, indistinct.
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> 974b	木	杪 <sup>792b592b</sup>	highest point of tree, a twig (shao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> 974b	禾	秒	least mite, a second.
<i>miao</i> <sup>3</sup> 975b	日	杳	obscure, distant. Also yao <sup>3</sup> .

<b>MIAO</b> <sup>4</sup> 974a	女	妙 <sup>792b592b</sup>	admirable, subtle.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		妙計	a capital plan (ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>		妙奇	admirable! wonderful (mei <sup>3</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		妙奇的	admirably, wonderfully.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		妙絕	admirable (hao <sup>3</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		妙訣	abstruse, occult.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> or shu <sup>4</sup>		妙法 or 術	an admirable plan. [(mei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		妙人	a beautiful or excellent person
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		妙齡幾何	how old are you? (to young per-
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		妙年	young (nien <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ). [sons).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		妙不可言	indescribably wonderful.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>		妙不過	not to be surpassed.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>		妙甚	admirable in the extreme.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> [ch'un <sup>1</sup>		妙手	an admirable skillful hand.
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>		妙手回春	compliment to a doctor (on a tablet).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> 975a	廣 廟	廟 <sup>793a592c</sup>	a temple (ssü <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> , an <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		廟主	lay manager of temple (shih <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>miao</i> <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>		廟號	posthumous name of an emperor.

*miao<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 廟貨  
*miao<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 廟堂  
*miao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>* 廟宇  
*miao<sup>4</sup> 988b* 言 謬

\* **MIEH<sup>1</sup> 975b** 口 咩 咩<sup>793b583b</sup>  
*mieh<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>1</sup>* 咩咩  
*mieh<sup>1</sup> 975b* 乜<sup>793b583b</sup>  
*mieh<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>cho<sup>2</sup>yen<sup>3</sup>* 乜斜着眼

**MIEH<sup>4</sup> 975c** 水 滅<sup>793c593a</sup>  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 滅志氣  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>* 滅絕  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup>* 滅種  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 滅息  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>* 滅火  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 滅孔子  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 滅國  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 滅了  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>* 滅了沒有  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>* 滅沒  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>* 滅門  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>tsu<sup>2</sup>* 滅門九族  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 滅不了  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 滅得了  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>* 滅燈  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>* 滅族  
*mieh<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>* 滅亡  
*mieh<sup>4</sup> 975c* 竹 箴<sup>793c593c</sup>

**MIEN<sup>2</sup> 976b** 木 棉<sup>704b594a</sup>  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>3</sup>* 棉襖  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 棉帆布  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>* 棉鞋  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 棉線  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>* 棉絮  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 棉花  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 棉花布  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 棉花做的  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 棉衣服  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>* 棉衣裳  
*mien<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>* 棉殼

fairings; trumpery.  
 hall of audience, a temple (tien<sup>4</sup>yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a Taoist temple, temples in general  
 error S. (miu, niu). [(ni<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).

bleating of sheep (yang<sup>2</sup> ch'ün<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 eyes crossing S.  
 squint-eyed (hsieh<sup>2</sup> yên<sup>3</sup>).

to extinguish, to exterminate.  
 to weaken one's resolution.  
 to exterminate.  
 race extinction.  
 to extinguish (hsiao<sup>1</sup> mieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to extinguish a fire or light.  
 to abolish the influence of Confucius.  
 to destroy a country (wang<sup>2</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 extinguished (chin<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 is it extinguished?  
 to extinguish; dead.  
 to exterminate all the family.  
 same (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 unable to extinguish (hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 able to extinguish. [têng<sup>1</sup>].  
 put out candle or lamp (ch'ui<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cut off whole family or clan.  
 exterminated, dead.  
 splints. See mi<sup>2</sup>.

the cotton tree, cotton.  
 a wadded coat (chia<sup>2</sup> ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 cotton duck.  
 wadded shoes (wêng<sup>1</sup> hsieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 cotton thread.  
 waste cotton, down.  
 raw cotton.  
 cotton cloth, calico (pu<sup>4</sup> p'i<sup>3</sup>).  
 made of cotton.  
 cotton clothes (chia<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 cotton in capsule.

<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup> (tzü <sup>3</sup> )	棉褲(子)	wadded trousers.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	棉袍子	wadded gown.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	棉被胎兒	cotton bed quilts (pei <sup>4</sup> wo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	棉布	cotton cloth.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	棉子	cotton seed.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	棉子餅	cotton seed cakes.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	棉子油	cotton seed oil.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	綿羽綾	cotton lastings. [enduring; weak.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> 976c 糸 縣	綿 <sup>794c593a</sup>	soft, downy floss silk; connected;
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	綿長	lasting, perpetual (yung <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	綿紙	coarse paper (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	綿綢	silk and cotton mixture.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	綿線	silk thread.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -juan <sup>2</sup>	綿軟	soft, pliant, flexible.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	綿力	weak, of little strength (juan <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	綿連紙	soft sort of paper.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -	綿綿不絕	perpetual.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> [chüeh <sup>2</sup>	綿紗	fine muslin, cotton yarn.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	綿絲	silk thread, sewing silk.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	綿子	silk quilting.
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	綿羊	the sheep (shan <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	綿羊絨	foreign woollen cloth (ni <sup>1</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mieu</i> <sup>2</sup> 976b 目	眠 <sup>794b594a</sup>	to sleep (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	眠下	to lie down (t'ang <sup>3</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> , wo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	眠目	to close the eyes (pi <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	眠睡	to sleep (an <sup>1</sup> mien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>4</sup>	眠臥	same (k'un <sup>4</sup> , k'o <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>MIEN</b> <sup>3</sup> 979b 儿	免 <sup>796b594b</sup>	to avoid, spare, remit (pi <sup>4</sup> , to <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	免戰	to avoid a battle (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>2</sup>	免戰旗	a flag of truce (hsi <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	免戰牌	same (tablet of wood).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	免見	to decline seeing (tang <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	免職	to put out of office (ko <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	免去	to avoid, to reject (yen <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>	免費學額	a scholarship exempting from fees.
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	免行	to abrogate (fei <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup>	免行舊法	to abolish old laws.
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup>	免開尊口	I give no credit. (pu <sup>4</sup> shé <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	免官	to remove from office.
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	免冠	to put off the cap (chai <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	免勞	to prevent trouble (shêng <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).

- mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 免禮  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 免了  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup> 免票  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 免不了的  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 免不得  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 免赦  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 免稅執照  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 免稅單  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 免得  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-t'oi<sup>1</sup> 免脫  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup> (liang<sup>2</sup>) 免租 (糧)  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-ts'u<sup>4</sup> 免醋  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 免罪  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup> 免桅  
 mien<sup>3</sup> 980c 力 勉<sup>797a594b</sup>  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 勉強  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 勉人為善  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 勉勵  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 勉力  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 勉勵念書  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 勉勵  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 勉勵會  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 勉勉強強  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> [ch'iang<sup>2</sup>] 勉詞  
 mien<sup>3</sup> 978c 心 ↑ 恧<sup>795c594a</sup>  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 恧懷  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup> 恧念  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>3</sup> 恧慎  
 mien<sup>3</sup> 978c 糸 緬<sup>796a595a</sup>  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 緬甸  
 mien<sup>3</sup> (wan)1545a 女 媿<sup>797a1039a</sup>  
 mien<sup>3</sup> 980a 冂 冕<sup>797a594c</sup>  
 mien<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 冕旒  
 to remit the ceremony (liang<sup>3</sup>pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 don't use it, dispense with it.  
 a pass on railway.  
 can't be avoided (pu<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup> i<sup>3</sup>).  
 indispensable, unavoidable.  
 to forgive (shê<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>, jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 an "exemption certificate."  
 same (Customs).  
 to avoid, lest (k'ung<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 to put away, to escape, to avoid.  
 to remit rent or taxes.  
 to put no vinegar in food.  
 to forgive an offence (hsiao<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to let down the mast.  
 to use effort (fên<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 to force (ch'iang<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>1</sup>).  
 to urge to goodness.  
 to urge to strenuous exertions.  
 to exert one's strength (yung<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 exert yourself to study hard (kung<sup>1</sup>  
 to urge to exertion (ts'ui<sup>1</sup>pi<sup>1</sup>). [shu<sup>1</sup>:  
 the Christian Endeavour Society.  
 constant effort, force.  
 moral teaching.  
 to consider.  
 same.  
 same.  
 shy, timid, bashful (han<sup>2</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to remember.  
 Burmah.  
 to bear a child.  
 crown, diadem (kuan<sup>1</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 a crown, e.g., bridal (hsin<sup>1</sup> niang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the face, the surface. Rad. 126.  
 inside out, face inwards.  
 discuss verbally (see below).  
 to visit; to see (wang<sup>4</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 before, in front of (kên<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>2</sup>).  
 a red face; to blush (han<sup>2</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to personally request.  
 a mask (kuei<sup>3</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>).
- MIEN<sup>4</sup>** 977a 面 面<sup>794c595a</sup>  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 面朝裏  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 面講  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 面見  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 面前  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup> 面赤  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup> 面請  
 mien<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 面具



<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	面君	to have an audience ( <i>yin<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	面像	a portrait ( <i>chao<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	面相	physiognomy. [ <i>hsieh<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	面謝	to thank one personally ( <i>kan<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	面叙	to chat ( <i>t'an<sup>3</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>, hsü<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	面衣	a veil.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	面議	discuss verbally.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup></i>	面柔	bashful, sheepish.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup></i>	面軟	same ( <i>mien<sup>3</sup> t'ien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	面孔	ears, eyes, nostrils, and mouth; the
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup></i>	面絡	a veil. [face.]
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	面貌	the countenance ( <i>hsing<sup>2</sup> jung<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	面貌相對	face to face, <i>vis-a-vis</i> .
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>tui<sup>4</sup></i> ]	面門	the forehead ( <i>o<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, sang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	面面相觀	looking at one another.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ]	面目	the face ( <i>lien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	面皮厚	barefaced, shameless ( <i>ssü<sup>3</sup> p'í<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	面色	complexion, countenance. [ <i>lien<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i> ( <i>ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i> )	面色白	pale-faced (or 青).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	面善	well acquainted with a person ( <i>shu<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>lêng<sup>3</sup></i> ]	面上	the surface. [ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	面上太冷	too cold and formal ( <i>lêng<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>	面上無光	I lose credit or prestige. [face.]
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i> [ <i>kuang<sup>1</sup></i> ]	面生	a stranger whom we do not know by
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	面生討保	indentification required (bank note).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>pao<sup>3</sup></i> ]	面試	a trial at examinations ( <i>k'ao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	面熟	one whose face is familiar ( <i>shu<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	面帶夏容	a face like summer. [ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>	面奏	to state verbally to the emperor.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	面對面	face to face ( <i>lien<sup>3</sup> tui<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	面子	facing; social status. [ <i>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	面子情兒	a merely outside friendship ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	面有喜色	a joyful countenance ( <i>hsi<sup>3</sup> jung<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-k'uei<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	面有愧色	a shamefaced appearance.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	面譽人	to flatter a person before his face.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup> 978c</i>	麵	flour; vermicelli ( <i>kua<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup></i>	麵	same ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> mien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	麵案	a kneading-board, a trencher.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	麵杖	a rolling-pin ( <i>kan<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mieu<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	麵醬	a sort of sauce made of flour.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	麵酵	yeast ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> mien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	麵筋	dough, dumplings.

<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	麪飯	victuals composed of flour (huo <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ,
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	麪坊	flour shop or mill. [yin <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup></i>	麪粉	flour (mo <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	麪細	fine flour (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	麪灰	slaked lime (shih <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	麪饅頭	wheaten bread (mai <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , man <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	麪包	same (k'ao <sup>3</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	麪包乾	biscuits (ping <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	麪片	strips of dough.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	麪餅	wheaten cakes.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	麪食	victuals made of flour.
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	麪蛋	mealy. [ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	麪湯	soup made of flour, gruel (chou <sup>1</sup>
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	麪條	strips of dough boiled (kua <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mien<sup>4</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup></i>	麪粗	coarse flour.
<b>MIN<sup>2</sup> 980b</b>	<b>氏</b>	the people (wan <sup>4</sup> min <sup>2</sup> , li <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	民政長	chief of civil adminis. (prov.).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	民政部	Board of Interior.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	民政部	Home Department (prov.).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	民籍	a register of the people (hu <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	民氣	public sentiment (yü <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	民間	among the people (hsiao <sup>3</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	民質	national characteristics.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	民情	popular feeling (shu <sup>3</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	民情不安	popular feeling restless. [t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	民主	President of a Republic (tsung <sup>3</sup>
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	民主國	a Republic (chuan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	民主黨	democratic party.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	民壯	local militia (hsiang <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	民權	power, or rights of people.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	民軍	revolutionary army.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	民法	civil law.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	民房	private houses, as opposed to govt.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	民風	popular disposition.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	民夫	forced labourers (by government).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	民父母	a magistrate.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	民人	the people (ch'iao <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> , po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	民力	the people's energies.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	民律	civil law.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	民女	a wife of one of the people.
<i>min<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	民變	a rebellion of the people (fan <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>4</sup>	民社	the community.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup>	民黨	people's party N.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup>	民丁	the people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>	民庭	civil court N.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	民族主義	nationalism N. [(or 爲).
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pên</i> <sup>3</sup>	民惟邦本	the people are the root of the state
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>2</sup>	民無二王	the people have no two kings.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> 982b	門 閩	a kind of snake; Fukien.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chê</i> <sup>4</sup>	閩浙	Fukien and Chekiang.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup>	閩薑	Fukien preserved ginger.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chiang</i> <sup>1</sup>	閩江	River Min (Fukien).
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>3</sup>	閩省	the province of Fukien.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>1</sup>	閩粵	Fukien and Canton.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> (or <sup>3</sup> ) 982c	閩 龜	the frog; energy. Rad. 205.
<i>min</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup>	勉 勉	to use effort (mien <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>MIN</b> <sup>3</sup> 981c	手 搨	搨	797c598b	to smooth.
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		搨頭		to brush the hair (t'ou <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsui</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup>		搨嘴笑		to compress the lips and laugh.
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		搨子		hair-brush used by women.
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 982a	心 ↑ 愍 憫	憫	798c597c	grief, pity, to feel for (ai <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsü</i> <sup>4</sup>		憫恤		same (k'o <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup>		憫憐		same (lien <sup>2</sup> min <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'ê</i> <sup>4</sup>		憫惻		same (ts'ê <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 982b	支 勃	敏	798c598a	quick of perception, grave (ts'ung <sup>1</sup>
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup>		敏捷		quick, acute (hou <sup>2</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup>		敏而好學		clever and fond of learning (ling <sup>2</sup>
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup>		敏活		active, clever. [li <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>		敏慧		perspicuity, sharpness (chih <sup>3</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>4</sup>		敏慎		careful, attentive (chin <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup>		敏事慎言		clever in act and careful in word.
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 981c	水 汨	泯	797c598b	destroyed, confused (mieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mieh</i> <sup>4</sup>		泯滅		same.
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>2</sup>		泯沒		to obliterate (t'u <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 982c	皿	皿	799a601a	crockery, earthenware (Rad. 108).
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 1572b	肉	脣	1242b1042a	join. See <i>wên</i> <sup>3</sup> .
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tsui</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup>		脣着嘴笑		puckering the lips in smiles (hsiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>min</i> <sup>3</sup> 982a	門	閩		to feel for S. [hua <sup>4</sup> ].

<b>MING</b> <sup>2</sup> 984c	日 明	明	800b599a	clear, (kuang <sup>1</sup> , ming <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ) S.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup>		明暗		clear and obscure.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>		明察		to examine clearly.

<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>a</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>fang</i> <sup>3</sup>	明查暗訪	to invest. openly and secret. enquire.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>a</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ju</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shên</i> <sup>2</sup>	明察如神	power of sight equal to the gods.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chao</i> <sup>1</sup>	明朝	to-morrow morning (see above).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ao</i> <sup>2</sup>	明朝	the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1368
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup>	明齊	a raised hem of sock. [1644].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup>	明齊臉	same.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>iang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>to</i> <sup>3</sup>	明槍易躲	an open spear is easy to avoid (an <sup>4</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>4</sup>	明知故犯	to intentionally transgress. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup>	明知故問	to quiz, in order to embarrass.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>in</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tsung</i> <sup>4</sup>	明擒暗縱	openly capture, quietly let go.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nung</i> <sup>1</sup>	明敬暗弄	to injure under guise of honor.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	明經進士	a graduate (chin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ) O.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	明鏡高懸	fig. very wise.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>iu</i> <sup>1</sup> ( <i>chiu</i> )	明柩	the coffin (kuan <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	明柱	a free pillar (chu <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	明去夜來	i.e., darkness has come. [chün <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chün</i> <sup>1</sup>	明君	a good sovereign (hun <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> , jên <sup>3</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ko</i> <sup>4</sup>	明兒個	to-morrow (ming <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>2</sup>	明礬	alum (pai <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup>	明顯易見	self-evident, clear (hsien <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>4</sup>	明信片	post card. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huang</i> <sup>2</sup> [ <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ]	明黃	bright yellow, jonquil.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>huang</i> <sup>3</sup>	明晃晃的	dazzling bright (ts'an <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>3</sup>	明夥 (火)	daring robbers (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup> -	明火執仗	armed robbers with torches (hsiang <sup>3</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> [ <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup> ]	明人	a wise man (ts'ung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ). [ina <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup>	明日	to-morrow (chin <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ju</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ching</i> <sup>4</sup>	明如鏡	as clear as in a mirror (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kou</i> <sup>1</sup>	明溝	an open sewer. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	明口袋	outside pockets.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	明光	glittering, dazzling (yao <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup>	明公	gentleman, open and honorable.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lang</i> <sup>3</sup> [ <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup> ]	明朗	bright, clear.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup>	明朗眼見	evidently, palpably (mu <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup>
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>	明理的人	an intelligent man. [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liang</i> <sup>4</sup>	明亮	bright, splendid (liao <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ling</i> <sup>2</sup>	明陵	the Ming tombs (huang <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lün</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>	明輪船	paddle wheel steamer.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lün</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	明倫堂	a hall in the temple of Confucius.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	明明	clear, evident.
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pai</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pai</i> <sup>2</sup>	明明白白	same (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	明明是	it is evidently (hsien <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).

ming<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup> 明明的是  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 明目  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 明年  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 明白  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 明白人  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 明辨  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 明陞暗降  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> [chiang<sup>1</sup>] 明說  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 明旦  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 明堂  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 明天  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 明天見  
 ming<sup>2</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>chien<sup>4</sup> 明天再見  
 ming<sup>2</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>shuo<sup>1</sup> 明天再說  
 ming<sup>2</sup>wang<sup>4</sup>wang<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 明旺旺的  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 明悟  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 明言  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 明驗  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 明月  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 982c 名<sup>799a600a</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup> 名稱  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 名器  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>4</sup> 名氣  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 名咍  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 名教  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> [ku<sup>3</sup>] 名節  
 ming<sup>2</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>ch'ien<sup>1</sup>- 名傳千古  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'ui<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>hsiu<sup>3</sup> 名垂不朽  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 名法家  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> [kuan<sup>1</sup>] 名分  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>- 名分相關  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 名號  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 名學  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 名學家  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 名賢集  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 名醫  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 名義  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 名人  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 名人字畫  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 名儒  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 名官  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 名官祠

clearly it is.  
 bright eyes (yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 next year (kuo<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>). [t'ung<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>).  
 to understand. M. 302 (hsiao<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>,  
 an intelligent man (wên<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 to distinguish clearly. [grading-  
 apparent promotion, but real de-  
 to state clearly. [ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to-morrow morning early (tsao<sup>3</sup>  
 hall of audience (k'o<sup>4</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 to-morrow.  
 I'll see you to-morrow; good day.  
 same.  
 let's discuss it again to-morrow.  
 very clear.  
 talent, genius (t'ien<sup>1</sup> fên<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>).  
 a lucid statement.  
 a clear proof (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 the bright moon; next month.  
 a name, a title; fame (hsing<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 name, called.  
 a famous article (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 reputation (t'î<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 called (such a name).  
 Confucianism.  
 upright (tuan<sup>1</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ien<sup>1</sup>ku<sup>3</sup>  
 an everlasting fame (liu<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>  
 his fame handed down forever.  
 jurists.  
 fame, reputation, duty (pên<sup>3</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 fame and duty are related.  
 epithet, designation.  
 logic.  
 logicians.  
 sayings of wise men (a book).  
 a famous physician (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 names and definitions.  
 famous men (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> ch'î<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).  
 writing by famous men.  
 a celebrated scholar (hsiao<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a famous official. [officials-  
 temple to the memory of famous

ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 名利  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>- 名利兼全  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 名利兩途  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 名門  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 名目  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 名片  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 名不虛傳  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> [ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 名色  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>- 名山大川  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 名聲  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 名聲不好  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 名士  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup> 名帖  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 名子  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 名字  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 名詞  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 名望  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 名物  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 名揚四海  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 名譽  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 名譽會長  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 名譽理事  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 984c 金 銘<sup>800b599a</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 銘記在心  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 銘金  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> \* 銘旌  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 銘心刻骨  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 銘感  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 銘刻  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 銘功  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 銘名  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 985c 一 冥<sup>801a600b</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 冥府  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 冥海  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 冥衣  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 冥頑不靈  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 986c 鳥 鳴<sup>802a598a</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 鳴金  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup> 鳴春  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 鳴鼓  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 鳴鑼

fame and profit.  
 name and fame together.  
 fame and profit the two roads.  
 illustrious family.  
 name, reputation.  
 a visiting card (p'ien<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a true reputation (ming<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 substantiality and reality, kind of.  
 famous mountains and big rivers.  
 fame, reputation (shêng<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 a bad reputation (ch'ou<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 a noted person.  
 a visiting card (p'ien<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a name (hsing<sup>4</sup>) hsiao<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>, nai<sup>3</sup>  
 name (of person) (hsing<sup>4</sup>). [ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 words, phrases.  
 famous, celebrated (ho<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>  
 a mark of distinction. [ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 a fame spread abroad in China.  
 fame, reputation, honorary.  
 honorary chairman N.  
 honorary president N.  
 to engrave, to write, to record.  
 engraved on the mind (lao<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>  
 to engrave on gold. [wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a flag given deserving persons.  
 to engrave on the heart and bones.  
 to record one's gratitude (hsieh<sup>4</sup>ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to engrave (k'o<sup>1</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to publish or record one's merit.  
 to record one's name (chi<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 gloomy, dark; Hades (yu<sup>1</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 the earth, the grave (huang<sup>2</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
 the deep sea (shên<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 paper clothes (burnt at one's death).  
 doltish (han<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the cry of any birds or animal.  
 to sound the gong.  
 the cry of any bird (niao<sup>3</sup>, chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beat a drum (lei<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 to strike a gong (shai<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>).

\*Note 70.

ming<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>ch'ang<sup>4</sup>tao<sup>4</sup> 鳴鑼唱道  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 鳴鑼擊鼓  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup>ku<sup>3</sup> 鳴鑼響鼓  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup> 鳴砲  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 鳴聲  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup> 鳴冤  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 984b 廿 辨 茗<sup>800a601a</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 茗茶  
 ming<sup>2</sup> 984c 酉 酪<sup>800b601a</sup>  
 ming<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 酪酊大醉

with sound of gongs, as at a wedding.  
 beating of gongs and drums.  
 clanging cymbals, and rattling  
 fire a salute. [drums].  
 sound of any kind (shêng<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).  
 to call attention to injuries (han<sup>3</sup>  
 tea of any sort (ch'a<sup>2</sup>). [yüan<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (ho<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 drunk (tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 dead drunk.

MING<sup>3</sup> 986b 目 瞑  
 ming<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 瞑目而去

to close the eyes (pi<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 closed his eyes in death.

MING<sup>4</sup> 987a 口 命<sup>802a601b</sup>  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> (chien<sup>4</sup>) 命案(件)  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 命長  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 命盡  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-ch'üung<sup>2</sup> 命窮  
 ming<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> yu<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> 命中有兒  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 命好  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 命休  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 命該如此  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 命令  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 命論  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 命門  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 命脈  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup> 命薄  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 命不高  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 命不由人  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 命獨  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 命短  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>ting<sup>4</sup> 命由天定  
 ming<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 命運

[(t'ien<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 fate, lot, destiny; life; an order  
 a case of murder. (hsüung<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 long life, old age (shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 near death, about to die (lin<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 in bad circumstances (p'in<sup>2</sup>ch'üung<sup>2</sup>.  
 fated to have sons (tzü<sup>3</sup> sun<sup>1</sup>).  
 a good fortune (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to die (ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 it is fated.  
 orders, mandates (fên<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to discourse on fate (Budd.).  
 point between kidneys (shên<sup>4</sup>).  
 (national) life N.  
 a "thin fate," ill-fated.  
 no luck (tao<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 fate does not depend on man.  
 a person without any family or  
 a short life (hsing<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>). [relatives.  
 fated is fixed by Heaven.  
 destiny, cycle of life (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).

MIU<sup>4</sup> 988b 言 謬<sup>803a601a</sup>  
 miu<sup>4</sup>chieh<sup>4</sup>shêng<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup> 謬解聖經  
 miu<sup>4</sup> 988b 糸 繆

error, fallacy (also miao<sup>4</sup>, niu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wrest the Scriptures.  
 wrong, misled. Also niu<sup>4</sup>.

MO<sup>1</sup> 991a 扌 摸<sup>805a603c</sup>  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 摸着黑走  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup> 摸做

to feel for, to copy.  
 to grope one's way in the dark.  
 a copy, a form, a pattern (yang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).

mo<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 摸瞎兒  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 摸門  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 摸本  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 摸本緞  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup> 摸不着  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 摸不清  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 摸手  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup> 摸揉  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup> 摸挲  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 摸得着  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 摸頭緒  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 摸魚  
 mo<sup>1</sup> 模 ○ ○  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 模糊  
 mo<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 模模糊糊  
 mo<sup>1</sup> 988c 麻 庌 磨<sup>803b602c</sup>

**MO<sup>2</sup> 989b** 石 礪 磨<sup>804a602a</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup> 磨輓對縫  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 磨轉  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 磨房  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 磨官  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 磨光  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 磨光的  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 磨功夫  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 磨過來  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 磨礪  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup> 磨了的泡  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 磨鍊  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 磨麪  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 磨明  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 磨明的  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 磨墨  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 磨難  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup> 磨盤  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup> 磨盤領  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 磨不開臉  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 磨石  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 磨刀石  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 磨的鋒快  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ts'êng<sup>4</sup> 磨躑  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 磨牙

fumbling about like a blind man.  
 to be up to the ropes (tung<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>2</sup>).  
 a copy.  
 flowered satin (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 nonplussed.  
 can't distinguish clearly. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 sleeve-bargaining (chiang<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>  
 to feel with the hand; to dawdle.  
 to rub with the hand, to feel.  
 can make it out (ch'uai<sup>3</sup> mo<sup>1</sup>).  
 find the clue (lüan<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feel about in the water for fish.  
 dimness, indistinct.  
 same (mei<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 interrogative particle. See ma<sup>1</sup>.

to grind, to rub; a mill (4).  
 fig. very apt or fitting (hsiang<sup>1</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 to loaf, to loiter (tou<sup>4</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 a mill-room.  
 a miller (t'ui<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to burnish (ts'a<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
 burnished.  
 to dawdle over work (ts'êng<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to turn round, as a cart (4 in this  
 to discipline, to reform. [sense].  
 blisters caused by rubbing (liao<sup>3</sup>  
 to work or study hard. [chiang<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>  
 to grind flour (mai<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to burnish (ts'a<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 burnished.  
 to rub Chinese ink (yen<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to afflict (chê<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>).  
 millstone (hsia<sup>4</sup> shan<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 a collar worn by women.  
 cannot avoid loss of "face" (tiu<sup>1</sup>  
 a whetstone, a millstone. [lien<sup>3</sup>).  
 a whetstone.  
 sharpened to a very keen edge.  
 to fumble; to be lazy (yao<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 to grind the teeth, to wrangle.



mo<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 磨遊  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 988c Go<sup>1</sup> 手 摩<sup>803b602a</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup> 摩弄  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup> 摩望  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 989a 艸 廿 磨<sup>803c602c</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup> 磨菇  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 989a 鬼 魔<sup>803c602b</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> 魔鬼  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 魔力  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 魔力主義  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> 魔王  
 mo<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 998b 木 模<sup>811a605a</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 模範  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 模範監獄  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 模範軍隊  
 mo<sup>2</sup>fan<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>hsiao<sup>2</sup> 模範小學  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 模樣  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 990a 食 饅 饅<sup>804b602b</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 饅饅  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 991c 言 謨<sup>805c605b</sup>  
 mo<sup>2</sup> 998a 手 摹  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup> 摹仿  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 摹寫  
 mo<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 摹本

MO<sup>3</sup> 992b 手 才 抹<sup>806b604b</sup>  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 抹角  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 抹桌子  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 抹去  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 抹粉  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup> 抹糊瞪  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup> 抹一臉黑  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup> 抹頸  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>1</sup> 抹零  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>wu<sup>3</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 抹面無情  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 抹牌  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 抹脖子  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 抹布  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 抹上點油  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 抹兌  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 抹字  
 mo<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 抹字

to saunter about (liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 to feel, to touch; to rub.  
 to feel and play with. [(above).  
 to rub with the hand, to feel, to dally  
 a mushroom (Gi 石 replaced by 手).  
 same.  
 a spirit, demon or devil (yao<sup>1</sup>kuai<sup>4</sup>.  
 evil spirits, the devil (kuei<sup>3</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>).  
 fascination, magnetism N.  
 mysticism N.  
 king of devils (yên<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a mould, a pattern. See mu<sup>4</sup>.  
 a model.  
 model prison N.  
 model corps N.  
 model primary school. N.  
 manner, appearance; a pattern.  
 steamed cakes (man<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 well organized plans.  
 to follow a pattern.  
 copy a pattern.  
 to write over a copy, to trace.  
 a copy slip.

to rub; to obliterate (and <sup>4</sup>).  
 to go round a corner (kuai<sup>3</sup> wan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to wipe the table (ts'a<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
 to abolish (fei<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to use face powder.  
 very stupid (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 rubbed his face all black. [tzü<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>4</sup>.  
 to cut one's throat (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 to deduct the odd number of cash.  
 to treat with cold indifference.  
 to play cards (ta<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>, tou<sup>4</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cut one's throat (tzü<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 a duster.  
 rub on a little oil.  
 to settle debts for one another  
 a trowel (ni<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>). [(ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to blot out characters (t'u<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>3</sup>).

MO <sup>4</sup> 992a	木 末	806a604a	afterwards, at last, dust (chung <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	末章		the last chapter (pên <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	末節		the last verse, the end of a twig.
mo <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	末句		the last clause.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	末後		afterwards, at last (hou <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	末日		the last day, e. g., of world, etc.
mo <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	末末了兒		afterwards, after all (chih <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>3</sup>	末年		the close of one's life (wan <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	末世		last age; end of a person.
mo <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	末子		dust, of any kind, e. g., of tea.
mo <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	末次		the last occasion, near the end.
mo <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	末尾		the rear, the hind part.
mo <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	末位		the last seat.
mo <sup>4</sup> 994c	土 墨	808a604c	ink; black, obscure (ssü <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	墨迹未乾		the inkstains not yet dry.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	墨池		hollow for water on ink-slab.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup>	墨黑		jet black (ch'í <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	墨黑的天		very dark day.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	墨西哥		Mexico.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	墨會		to conceive mentally (hua <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	墨水		ink (fluid) (i <sup>1</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	墨水盒		an inkstand (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	墨斗子		carpenter's marking box and line.
mo <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	墨硯		an ink-stone (yen <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	墨魚		cuttle fish.
mo <sup>4</sup> 994b	黑 嘿	807c605b	silent, dark; thoughtfully.
mo <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	默記		to inwardly remember.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	默想		to contemplate.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	默寫		to write out from memory (chi <sup>4</sup> a silent assent. [nien <sup>4</sup> ]).
mo <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>3</sup>	默許		silently, thoughtfully (chi <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	默然		secret recognition, assent.
mo <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	默認		in solemn silence.
mo <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	默默無聲		silently, thoughtfully.
mo <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	默默無言		to conceive mentally.
mo <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	默慕		to think silently, to contemplate.
wo <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>	默念		revelation (divine) (ch'í <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	默示		silent reflection.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	默思		secret prayer (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	默禱		to sit in silence (ch'an <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	默坐		still, silent, gloomy.
mo <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	默陰		to secretly protect (pao <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	默佑 or 祐		

mo <sup>4</sup> (mu <sup>4</sup> )990a	艸 廿	莫 <sup>804b603a</sup>	not, do not, a cessation of. M. 214
mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -hsish <sup>2</sup> nien <sup>4</sup>		莫起邪念	do not harbour evil thoughts. [S.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		莫求人	do not depend on others (i <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> )-
mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>		莫愁	a prostitute; don't be sad!
mo <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>		莫非	isn't it? certainly is (wu <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		莫非他	it certainly is he; is it really he.
mo <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>		莫非鴉	morphia.
mo <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> p'in <sup>2</sup>		莫笑人貧	do not laugh at poverty.
mo <sup>4</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>		莫若	much better, nothing like, etc. (pu <sup>4</sup>
mo <sup>4</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>		莫怪	don't be angry. [ju <sup>2</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>		莫管閑事	do not interfere with others' affairs.
mo <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>		莫過於此	there is nothing beyond this.
mo <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>		莫論人非	do not discuss people's faults.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		莫逆之交	an uninterrupted friendship.
mo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		莫不	surely the best, very proper.
mo <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		莫不是	it is certainly; isn't it? quite right.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>		莫大的恩	unbounded grace.
mo <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		莫談國事	do not discuss politics (notice in
mo <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>		莫定	uncertain. [Peking tea-shops).
mo <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		莫作	do not do it.
mo <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>		莫動貪心	do not covet (t'an <sup>1</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>		莫此爲甚	nothing is more so than this.
mo <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>		莫爲	do not do it (pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	[ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	莫謂	do not say.
mo <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -		莫問前程	do not ask for a man's rank.
mo <sup>4</sup> 993c	水 7	沒 <sup>807b606a</sup>	there is not; to die. See mei <sup>2</sup> and
mo <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		沒二句話	not two ways about it. [mu <sup>2</sup> .
mo <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		沒家	no, in reply.
mo <sup>4</sup> -nai <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		沒奈何	no help for it (wu <sup>2</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> , mei <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		沒事	nothing to do, no trouble.
mo <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		沒數	innumerable (wu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		沒多大	not very large.
mo <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>		沒頭帖	anonymous placards (chieh <sup>1</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		沒藥	myrrh.
mo <sup>4</sup> 993a	艸 廿	葉 <sup>806c604b</sup>	the jessamine.
mo <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		茉莉花	same.
mo <sup>4</sup> 993b	肉 脉 脉	脈 <sup>807a584a</sup>	the pulse, veins, (or mai)(hao <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup>		蠅	same (p'ing <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
mo <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>		蠅案	a written medical opinion.
mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		蠅氣	constitution.
mo <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		蠅絡相連	the main and branch blood vessels.
mo <sup>4</sup> 990c	宀	寞 <sup>805a603b</sup>	silent, quiet.

mo<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup> 寞落  
 mo<sup>4</sup> 991b 膜<sup>805b603b</sup>  
 mo<sup>4</sup> 991b 水 ？ 漠<sup>805b603b</sup>  
 mo<sup>4</sup> (tzu) 水 ？ 沫<sup>806b604b</sup>  
 mo<sup>4</sup> 993a 禾 秣  
 mo<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 秣馬

**MOU<sup>2</sup> 995c** 首 謀<sup>808c507a</sup>  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 謀計  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 謀權  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup> 謀反  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 謀害  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 謀合  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 謀畫  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 謀衣食  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 謀議  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup> 謀幹  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 謀略  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-liü<sup>4</sup> 謀慮  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 謀謨  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup> 謀叛  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 謀殺  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 謀生  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 謀士  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 謀事  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 謀事在人  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 謀食  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 謀算  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 謀道  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>hai<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>4</sup> 謀財害命  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 謀策  
 mon<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>- 謀勇兼全  
 mou<sup>2</sup> 996c 牛 牟<sup>809b587c</sup>  
 mou<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 牟尼  
 mou<sup>2</sup> 996c 人 侔<sup>809c588a</sup>  
 mou<sup>2</sup> (mao) 956b 矛 矛<sup>779a587b</sup>

**MOU<sup>3</sup> 995b** 木 ？ 某<sup>808c568b</sup>  
 mou<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 某家  
 mou<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 某處  
 mou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 某人  
 mou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup> 某人誰

fallen into decay (shuai<sup>1</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).  
 a film membrane. [mo<sup>4</sup>].  
 a sandy desert, floating sands (sha<sup>1</sup>  
 scum, spittle, (t'u<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feed horses.  
 same.

to plan, to plot, to consult.  
 same (chi<sup>4</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to plot for power, etc.  
 high treason, to plot a rebellion  
 to plot mischief. [(tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to plan (shê<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sketch out, a plan.  
 to work for a living.  
 to plot, to scheme (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 contrive, get a job for.  
 military strategy, plot (t'ao<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to scheme.  
 to plan, to devise, to arrange.  
 to plot, rebellion (t'ung<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to plot a murder; to murder.  
 to devise means of livelihood.  
 a counsellor of state (ta<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to plan an affair (t'u<sup>2</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 men may plan (but God performs).  
 to scheme for a living.  
 to plot (shê<sup>4</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to enquire concerning doctrine.  
 to murder for gain (sha<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to plan.  
 strategy and bravery combined.  
 usurp, surpass.  
 Buddha (shih<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> mou<sup>2</sup> ni<sup>2</sup>).  
 same sort or class.  
 a spear. Rad. 110.

a certain person, so and so.  
 I, me.  
 a certain place.  
 a certain person, so and so.  
 so and so.

<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		某日	a certain day.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		某公	so and so.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-mou<sup>3</sup></i>		某某	a certain man.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>		某年	a certain year.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		某氏	Mrs. so and so.
<i>mou<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>		某地方	a certain place.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup></i>		某村	a certain village.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		某月	a certain month.
<i>mou<sup>3</sup> 997a</i>	田畝	畝 <sup>809c588b</sup>	(Chinese) acre (mu <sup>3</sup> ) (i <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mou<sup>3</sup> 1002a</i>	牛	牡 <sup>813c588c</sup>	male (of quadrupeds) also mu <sup>3</sup> .
<i>mou<sup>3</sup> 294c</i>	一	丘 <sup>243b416a</sup>	Confucius' name (properly ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>MOU<sup>4</sup> 996b</b>	心	懋 <sup>809b589a</sup>	great, energetic.
<b>MU<sup>2</sup> 993c</b>	水	沒 <sup>807b606a</sup>	not, there is not; to end, to die. See
<i>mu<sup>2</sup> 998b</i>	木	模 <sup>811a605a</sup>	a mould, a pattern. See <i>mo<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>mu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		模子	same.
<i>mu<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>		模樣	manner, mode, a pattern.
<i>mu<sup>2</sup> 998a</i>	手	摹 <sup>810c605a</sup>	write over copy. See <i>mo<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>mu<sup>2</sup> 997b</i>	夕	歿 <sup>810a606c</sup>	to die. Also <i>mo<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>mu<sup>2</sup> 991c</i>	言	謨 <sup>805c605b</sup>	consult, imitate. Also <i>mo<sup>2</sup></i> .

<b>MU<sup>3</sup> 998b</b>	母	母 <sup>811a605c</sup>	mother; the female (niang <sup>2</sup> , chia <sup>1</sup>
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		母雞	hen (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ). [mu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		母教	a mother's instructions.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>		母親	mother (ling <sup>1</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		母親大人	my dear mother.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>		母舅	maternal uncles (shu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>		母猪	a sow (or 姆).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>		母后	the empress (huang <sup>2</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		母香	mother cloves (ting <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		母校	alma mater.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>		母姨	maternal aunts (ku <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> , i <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>		母國	mother country.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>		母女	mother and daughter (niang <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup>
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		母丁香	mother cloves. [lia <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		母財	capital. [interest (pên <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup></i>		母子	mother and son; principal and
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>		母慈	maternal tenderness.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup> 999a</i>	女	姥 <sup>811b606a</sup>	schoolmistress, a matron. Also lao <sup>2</sup> .
<i>mu<sup>3</sup></i>		姆	same.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		姆婦人	a matron, a schoolmistress.

[*mei<sup>2</sup>* and *mo<sup>4</sup>*.

not, there is not; to end, to die. See a mould, a pattern. See *mo<sup>2</sup>*.

same.

manner, mode, a pattern.

write over copy. See *mo<sup>2</sup>*.

to die. Also *mo<sup>4</sup>*.

consult, imitate. Also *mo<sup>2</sup>*.

mother; the female (niang<sup>2</sup>, chia<sup>1</sup>

hen (ts'ao<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>). [mu<sup>3</sup>].

a mother's instructions.

mother (ling<sup>1</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).

my dear mother.

maternal uncles (shu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>2</sup>).

a sow (or 姆).

the empress (huang<sup>2</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).

mother cloves (ting<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).

alma mater.

maternal aunts (ku<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>, i<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).

mother country.

mother and daughter (niang<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>

mother cloves. [lia<sup>3</sup>].

capital. [interest (pên<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).

mother and son; principal and

maternal tenderness.

schoolmistress, a matron. Also lao<sup>2</sup>.

same.

a matron, a schoolmistress.

<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup></i>		姆姥	a motherly person, a matron.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>		姆女	a schoolmistress, governess.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		姆師	same.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup> 1002a</i>	牛	牡 <sup>813c588c</sup>	the male of animals; a door bolt.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		牡馬	a stallion (êrh <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ). [Also mou <sup>3</sup> .
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>		牡牛	ox. [mu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>		牡牝	male and female of animals (kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		牡丹花	the peony (p'in <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>		牡羊	a ram (kung <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ). [chih <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>mu<sup>3</sup> 999a</i>	手才	拇 <sup>811b588c</sup>	the thumb; the great toe (ta <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>3</sup>
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>		拇戰	guessing number of fingers. [chih <sup>3</sup> .
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		拇指	the thumb; the great toe (ta <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>3</sup>
<i>mu<sup>3</sup> 997a</i>	田畝	畝 <sup>809c588b</sup>	the acre 1 English=6.6 Chinese.
<i>mu<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		畝數	acres (i <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ). [Also mou <sup>3</sup> . [Rad. 75.
<b>MU<sup>4</sup> 999c</b>	木	木 <sup>812a607b</sup>	wood; a tree (fu <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> , lin <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup></i>		木杈	the fork of a tree (k'a <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>		木杖	a club, a bludgeon (kun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		木廠子	a timber yard (fa <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		木器	wood-ware.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>		大匠	a carpenter (shui <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		木槿花	name of a flower (hibiscus).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>		木庄	a carpenter's yard.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>		木耳	fungus, mushroom (mo <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>		木行	a woodyard.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		木香	puchuck (medicine).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		木香花	the white rose (Banksia).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>		木掀	wooden shovel (ch'an <sup>3</sup> ). [危木).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>		木星	the planet Jupiter (hsing <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> )(or
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		木人	a wooden image (mu <sup>4</sup> ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		木狗子	wooden handcuffs (shou <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup></i>		木瓜	the quince.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup></i>		木棍	a club, a bludgeon (kuai <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		木工	a carpenter (chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		木蘭花	magnolia (han <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		木了	numb (ma <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>		木料	timber (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>1</sup></i>		木貓	"wooden cat," a rat trap.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>		木棉	fine silky cotton.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup></i>		木偶	a wooden image (p'u <sup>2</sup> sa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		木偶人	a wooden image; a blockhead.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>		木扒	a wooden rake (p'a <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	木牌	a raft (cha <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	木板	a plank.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	木板簾	venetian blinds (pai <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	木盆	a wooden bowl (wan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	木片	chips of wood (fu <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	木虱	a wood-louse, a bug (ko <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	木師傅	carpenter.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	木梳	a large wooden comb (pi <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	木炭	charcoal (mei <sup>2</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> ). [(gods)-
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>	木雕泥塗	wood carved and mud moulded:
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>	木鐸	a wooden bell-clapper (chung <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	木頭	wood, timber (mu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	木頭做的	made of wood.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	木作	carpenter (shui <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	木桶	a barrel, a commode (ma <sup>3</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	木桅	spars, masts. [Buddhist priests.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	木魚	the hollow wooden fish beaten by
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 1000b</i>	目	the eye; chief. Rad. 109 (yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	目前	before one's eye; at present.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	目今	now (hsien <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-</i>	目青眉秀	i. e. handsome.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	目中無人	supercilious (ao <sup>4</sup> man <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	目下	at present, now (ju <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	目下起身	to start at once.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	目昏	indistinct vision.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	目昏不明	same (yen <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> , t'ou <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	目仁	the pupil of the eye (t'ung <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	目空一切	everything is vanity.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	目力	strength of sight, vision.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	目錄	index, an inventory (fn <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	目明	eyes clear.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	目兵	privates in army.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-</i>	目不轉睛	staring fixedly (têng <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	目不邪視	his eye does not look at evil.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	目不識丁	an ignoramus (wu <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	目的	object, aim (tsung <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	目的物	a mere thing.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	目的達到	to attain one's object.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	目的因	final cause.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	目次	table of contents (nei <sup>4</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ). [yen <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	目睹眼見	with one's own eyes (ming <sup>2</sup> lang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	目無法紀	he has not law before his eyes.

<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>tsun<sup>1</sup>chang<sup>3</sup></i>		目無尊長	his eye respects not superiors.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 999b</i>	牛	牧 <sup>811c607c</sup>	to tend cattle (ch'u <sup>4</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ) S.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		牧場	a pen, a fold (chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		牧馬	to keep horses (k'an <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>		牧牛	to keep cows.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>		牧伯	overseer, governor.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		牧師	pastor (Protestant) (chiao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>		牧司	an overseer.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		牧童	a shepherd's boy, herd boy.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>		牧羊	to keep sheep (fang <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>		牧養	to feed, to nourish.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 998a</i>	心	慕 <sup>810c606b</sup>	to love, to long for S.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		慕愛	to love; devotion for (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		慕君	to respect the sovereign (ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>		慕父母	to love or respect one's parents.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		慕道	to be fond of doctrine.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 997b</i>	土	墓 <sup>810b606c</sup>	a grave (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> , chung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		墓界	boundary of grave.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>		墓碑	a tombstone.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		墓域	limits of a grave (pai <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 998a</i>	日	暮 <sup>810c606b</sup>	evening, sunset (wan <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>ku<sup>3</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup>chung<sup>1</sup></i>		暮鼓晨鐘	the evening drum and morning
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>		暮年	old age, declining years. [bell.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>		暮夜	same (sang <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 997b</i>	力	募 <sup>810b606c</sup>	to enrol, to summon. [chai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		募化	money collected by priests (hua <sup>4</sup>
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>ch'ung<sup>2</sup>hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>		募化重修	raise money to repair temple (miao <sup>4</sup>
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>1</sup>kung<sup>1</sup></i>		募化興工	same (ssü <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ). [yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>fang<sup>1</sup></i>		募化十方	collecting everywhere (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>		募兵	to recruit (chao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		募緣	appeals for subscriptions by priests.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 997c</i>	巾幘	幕 <sup>810b603b</sup>	a curtain, a tent (shih <sup>1</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>		幕府	military headquarters.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>		幕客	a private secretary (tso <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup></i>		幕賓	same (shu <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ). [man <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>		幕帷	a screen, curtain (chang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , wei <sup>2</sup>
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		幕友	friend acting as private secretary.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 1000b</i>	水 ?	沐 <sup>812c607c</sup>	to wash.
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>		沐恩	to receive favours (mêng <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		沐手	to wash the hands (hsi <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		沐浴	to wash, to bathe (hsi <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>mu<sup>4</sup> 1001b</i>	禾	稷 <sup>813b608b</sup>	grandeur; respect S.



*mu<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>* 穆罕默德  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 穆和  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 穆穆  
*mu<sup>4</sup> 1001c* 目 睦<sup>813c608c</sup>  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>* 睦親  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 睦和  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>* 睦隣  
*mu<sup>4</sup> 1001b* 艸 苜<sup>813b607b</sup>  
*mu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup>* 苜蓿

Mohanet (hui<sup>2</sup> hui<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 harmonious, cordial.  
 respectful! careful.  
 friendly, harmonious.  
 attached to one's parents.  
 friendly, cordial (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 agreement among neighbours (lin<sup>2</sup>  
 clover, lucern. [shê<sup>4</sup>]).  
 same.

**NA<sup>1</sup> 1002c** 口 哪<sup>835a611b</sup>

interrog. particle; final sound.

**NA<sup>2</sup> 1003a** 手 拿 拿 拏<sup>814b610a</sup>  
*na<sup>2</sup>* 拿  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 拿茶當酒  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 拿起架子  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>tso<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>* 拿腔作勢  
*na<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 拿緊主意  
*na<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 拿住  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 拿出  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 拿出來  
*na<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 拿去  
*na<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 拿準了  
*na<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>* 拿話激他  
*na<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 拿獲  
*na<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 拿獲盜犯  
*na<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup>* 拿人票  
*na<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>* 拿人的錯  
*na<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 拿開  
*na<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 拿過來  
*na<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 拿來  
*na<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 拿了去  
*na<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 拿了去了  
*na<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>* 拿民夫  
*na<sup>2</sup>-nieh<sup>1</sup>* 拿捏  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>* 拿把  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>* 拿班  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>3</sup>* 拿不着  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 拿不起來  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>* 拿不盡  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 拿不住錢  
*na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 拿不出

to seize. M. 27 (cho<sup>1</sup>, pu<sup>3</sup>, chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (lo<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>, lüo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to look on tea as wine (i<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>3</sup>).  
 to exalt oneself. [he adopts to you.  
 to "squeeze" according to tone.  
 to make up one's mind (see below).  
 to take, to grasp (cho<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take out, to abstract (ch'u<sup>2</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (pa<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>, ch'ou<sup>1</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 to take away (ch'ê<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take accurate aim, hold steady.  
 say something to stir him up.  
 to apprehend, to seize (ch'in<sup>2</sup>huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to capture criminals (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 warrant of arrest.  
 to pick out shortcomings (chieh<sup>2</sup>  
 take away. [tuan<sup>3</sup>]).  
 bring here.  
 to bring (tai<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to take away.  
 taken away.  
 to press men to labour.  
 to scheme; to malingere.  
 to oppress.  
 the runners who arrest, boatswain.  
 unable to seize.  
 can't lift.  
 can't take them all at once.  
 can't keep hold of cash.  
 can't get it out.

<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	拿不下	cannot take down.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	拿不慣	not used to holding.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	拿不上	I cannot take up.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	拿不到	cannot arrest, e. g., a thief (tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	拿不得	should not be taken.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>2</sup></i>	拿不動	can't lift off the ground (ti <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup></i>	拿不完	can't take all.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	拿手作得	able to do.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	拿大價兒	to overcharge (lan <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	拿大刀	to flourish the big cutlass (milit.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	拿到	to apprehend; to bring. [exan.].
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	拿刀來	fetch a knife.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>2</sup></i>	拿得着	able to seize.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	拿定主意	to come to a decision.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	拿賊	to apprehend a thief.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	拿賊的	a thief-catcher (pu <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	拿東西來	to bring a thing.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	拿東忘西	to take up one thing and forget
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	拿問	to seize and examine. [another.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup></i>	拿押	to place under arrest.
<i>na<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	拿我的邪	to find fault with me (tsei <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>NA<sup>3</sup> 1002a</b>	<b>邑</b> 那 <sup>814a610c</sup>	what? how? where? who? See na <sup>4</sup> .
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	那兒管	what does he care?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	那兒呢	how is that; where is it?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	那兒不	strong affirmative.
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	那兒的	where?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	那兒的話	what sort of talk? nothing of the
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	那回沒說	I <i>always</i> mentioned it. [kind.
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	那一個	which one? M. 107.
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	那來的	whence come you?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	那裡	where? whence?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	那裡去	where are you going? (來).
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	那裡知道	how do you know?
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	那裡也有	they are everywhere.
<i>na<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	那怕	no matter if.

<b>NA<sup>4</sup> 1002b</b>	<b>邑</b> 那 <sup>814a610</sup>	that. See na <sup>3</sup> . cr. 這 this.
<i>na<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	那兒	there.
<i>na<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	那何用說	that goes without saying.
<i>na<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	那些	those.
<i>na<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	那些個	those.

na <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	那已就的	that is certain.
na <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	那一塊兒	there, that place.
na <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	那已定的	that is certain.
na <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	那已在那	that is certain.
na <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	那個	that.
na <sup>4</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	那塊	that one, that piece; there.
na <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	那裡	that place, there. M. 22.
na <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>	那麼	thus.
na <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	那麼樣	thus, in that way (ju <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	那邊	there.
na <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	那樣	that sort or style.
na <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	那也好	that is the next best thing.
na <sup>4</sup> 1004c	糸 納 <sup>315c611a</sup>	to give; to receive (shou <sup>4</sup> na <sup>4</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	納諫	to receive censure or reproof.
na <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	納錢	to receive money; to pay money.
na <sup>4</sup> -ch'ung <sup>3</sup>	納寵	to get a concubine (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	納福	to enjoy happiness (hsiang <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -han <sup>3</sup>	納喊	to make a noise, hubbub (hsüan <sup>1</sup>
na <sup>4</sup> -han <sup>3</sup>	納罕	to be surprised (ch'a <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ). [jang <sup>3</sup> ].
na <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup>	納降	to submit, to give in to (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup>
na <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	納餉	to pay taxes (wan <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>4</sup>	納貢	to pay tribute (chin <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	納涼	to take an airing (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	納糧	to pay taxes (wan <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup>	納悶	sorrowful, melancholy (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	納稅	to pay duties (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> 1005a	手才 捺 <sup>316a611a</sup>	to press with the hand; to quilt.
na <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	捺底子	to quilt the soles of shoes (fêng <sup>2</sup> ).
na <sup>4</sup> 1004b	衣 衲 <sup>816a611a</sup>	robe of Buddhist priests.
na <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	衲衣	same (chia <sup>1</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
[M. 312.]		
NAI <sup>3</sup> 1005b	迺迺	thereupon, now, so, however, but.
nai <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	乃父	your father, etc. (fu <sup>4</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
nai <sup>3</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	乃若	as to, but as to.
nai <sup>3</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	乃若是	but as it is.
nai <sup>3</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	乃郎	a son, his son.
nai <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	乃是	but is, yes.
nai <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>3</sup>	乃祖	your grandfather, etc. (yeh <sup>2</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
nai <sup>3</sup> 1005c	女妳 奶 <sup>816c613a</sup>	milk; the breast; to suckle.
nai <sup>3</sup>	孀	same (ju <sup>3</sup> ).
uai <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	茶	tea with milk in it (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
nai <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	孀着孩子	suckling a child.

<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	嫻猪	a sucking pig.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-chüan<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻捲	cream (below).
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻媽兒	a wet-nurse. [birth].
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻名	milk-name (given one month after wet-nurse. [respect].
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻母	
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻嫻	a paternal grandmother; a term of a wife, a mother (Manchoo) (ma <sup>1</sup>
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻嫻兒	a wet-nurse (ju <sup>3</sup> niang <sup>2</sup> ). [ma <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻娘	a milch-cow, a cow.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻牛	
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻皮	cream.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻餅	cheese.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻婆	a wet-nurse.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻豆腐	cheese (niu <sup>2</sup> nai <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻頭	the nipple of the breast.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	嫻子	the breasts, a wet nurse (ju <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	嫻油	butter (huang <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>3</sup> 1006b</i>	𪛗 𪛗 <sup>817a612a</sup>	in; at. Same as 乃 nai.
<i>nai<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	𪛗密	thick; numerous.

**NAI<sup>4</sup> 1006b 大奈** 奈<sup>817a613b</sup>

<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	奈何	how able to? unable to do. M. 541.
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	奈何橋	No-Alternative Bridge in Hades.
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	奈何他	how able to manage him?
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>	奈何無	no help for it (wu <sup>2</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>4</sup> 1007a</i>	耐 耐 <sup>817b613c</sup>	patient; to bear.
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	耐着	patiently (k'uan <sup>1</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	耐煩	to put up with annoyance. [hui <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	耐性兒	a patient disposition (pai <sup>3</sup> ch'ê <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup></i>	耐忍	to endure (jên <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	耐口	forbearing in language, etc. (k'uan <sup>1</sup>
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup></i>	耐冷	to stand the cold. [tai <sup>4</sup> , t'un <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	耐不住	can't put up with (jên <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	耐時	to bear the ills of the time.

**NAN<sup>2</sup> 1008c 佳雅** 難<sup>818c614a</sup>

<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	難者不會	difficult, nan <sup>4</sup> trouble (chien <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	難成	it is hard if you do not know how hard to accomplish.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	難住了	difficult; no remedy (mei <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	難處	difficulties (jung <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>4</sup></i>	難兄難弟	it is hard to be a younger or elder
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	難以出口	difficult to speak about. [brother.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>	難以相處	difficult to arrange (an <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup></i>	難以回答	difficult to answer (ta <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	難以測度	hard to comprehend.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	難以爲情	you are too kind (mêng <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup></i>	難忍	difficult to bear. [tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	難容	inexcusable (yüan <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> , t'ui <sup>1</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>1</sup></i>	難堪	intolerable (nai <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	難看	grievous to look at (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	難苦	difficulty, distress (k'u <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	難過	sad, in straits (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	難離難捨	hard to part with (shê <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tâ <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	難描難畫	cannot be portrayed.
<i>nan<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	難民逃荒	distressed refugees (t'ao <sup>2</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	難明白	hard to understand.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup></i>	難念	hard to think upon.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	難辦	difficult to manage (chi <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	難保	can't guarantee (pu <sup>4</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	難不住他	can't trouble him (lao <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	難上難	extreme difficulty (chi <sup>2</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	難事	a difficult affair.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	難受	hard to bear, distressed (hsin <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	難說	it is hard to say. [nan <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	難當	hard to bear; difficult to do.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	難道	you don't mean to say? M. 444.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	難道說	same. [han <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	難得	difficult to obtain; seldom (hsi <sup>1</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	難得很	very difficult (pu <sup>4</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	難聽	hard or disagreeable to hear (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	難測	hard to fathom. [chung <sup>1</sup> t.].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	難做	difficult to do. [sé <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	難走	bad travelling, difficult to go (lu <sup>4</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	難爲	to molest, to oppress, difficult to do.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	難爲情	you are too kind &c. [chia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>2</sup></i>	難爲你喇	I am troubling you too much! (lao <sup>2</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	難聞	hard or disagreeable to hear.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	難養活	very poor (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup> 1007b</i>	十南	south. [nan <sup>2</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	南車	the compass (ting <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> , chih <sup>3</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	南爭北戰	constantly quarreling with neigh-
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	南極	the south pole. [bors.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-</i>	南腔北調	a foreign brogue (ching <sup>1</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	南京	Nanking (chin <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	南酒	wine from Shaohsing (shao <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	南方	the southern regions.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	南席	a feast of southern delicacies (shan <sup>1</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-hsueh<sup>2</sup></i>	南學	a school. [chên <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup></i>	南柯夢	a day-dream (tso <sup>4</sup> mêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup></i>	南瓜	a sort of melon (hsi <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	南饌	pastry (tien <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> . mien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	南牢	a prison (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> , yü <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	南蠻子	southern barbarians (yeh <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> , yeh <sup>3</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	南門	south gate. [man <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	南面	facing the south; the emperor.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup></i>	南北	north and south (as we say).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	南奔北跑	to hurry hither and thither (pên <sup>1</sup> lai <sup>2</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	南邊	the south side. [pên <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	南殺北戰	furiously slaying (one's enemies).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	南豆腐	southern bean-curd.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	南巫	exorcist (wu <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>2</sup> ). [ta <sup>4</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	南洋大臣	Super. of Southern Trade (pei <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup>
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>pei<sup>3</sup>ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	南營北求	in straits for money (tung <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>3</sup> .
<i>nan<sup>2</sup> 1009c</i>	田男 <sup>819b614b</sup>	male (mu <sup>3</sup> p'in <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	男爵	fifth title of nobility, a baron.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	男兒	a male child (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	男婦	men and women (yin <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	男性	masculine nature.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	男婚女嫁	man marries, woman is married.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	男人	a man; a husband (hsiung <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup></i>	男耕女織	men till and women weave.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	男男女女	men and women.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	男女	male and female (kung <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> lia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	男女混雜	promiscuous mingling of sexes.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>	男女有別	a fundamental difference in sexes.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	男女平權	equality of sexes N.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	男女同校	co-education N.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>nü<sup>3</sup>chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	男扮女妝	men dressed in women's clothes.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	男色	sodomy (chi <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>ch'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	男盜女娼	bad children (reviling).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup></i>	男左女右	male on left, female on right.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	男才女貌	male clever and female pretty
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	男童	a boy. [(couple).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	男子	a boy, a male.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	男子漢	a brave fellow.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	男陰	the male generative organ.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup> 1008b</i>	木楠 <sup>818b614c</sup>	a kind of cedar, camphor tree.

<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		楠木	same.
<i>nan<sup>2</sup> 1008b</i>	口	喃 <sup>818b615a</sup>	to chatter (ku <sup>1</sup> nang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>		喃呢	same.
<b>NAN<sup>3</sup></b> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 8a	虫	喃 <sup>6b615b</sup>	immature locusts (ma <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nan<sup>3</sup> 7c</i>	口	唵 <sup>6a621c</sup>	to gobble up. Also an <sup>1</sup> .
<i>nan<sup>3</sup> 1008b</i>	手	捕	grasp, span.
	[1033a 口		
<b>NANG<sup>1</sup></b> ( <i>nung</i> )		嚶 <sup>837c642b</sup>	to mutter; jargon.
<i>nang<sup>1</sup>-nang<sup>1</sup></i>		嚶嚶	same (tu <sup>1</sup> nung <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>NANG<sup>2</sup> 1010b</b>	口	囊 <sup>820a615a</sup>	a purse, a bag (hsing <sup>2</sup> nang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup></i>		囊罄	empty purse.
<i>nang<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>		囊中	in a bag (chin <sup>3</sup> nang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>nuug<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		囊泡	spongy, porous (hsüan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nang<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		囊袋	a money-bag (pu <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
	[手才攬		
<b>NANG<sup>3</sup> 1010c</b>		擻 <sup>820b615c</sup>	to thrust in, to fill.
<i>nang<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		擻死人	stabbed to death (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nang<sup>3</sup> 1033b</i>	食	饜 <sup>838b642b</sup>	to gorge, gobble.
<i>nang<sup>3</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup></i>		饜揉	same (t'un <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>NANG<sup>4</sup> 1010c</b>	鼻	鼷 <sup>820b615c</sup>	a stoppage of the nose; a nasal
<i>nang<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		鼷鼻子	same (pi <sup>2</sup> sai <sup>1</sup> ). [twang.
<b>NAO<sup>1</sup> 1011b</b>	心 忪	慄 ○ ○	worthless.
<b>NAO<sup>2</sup> 1010c</b>	手才摳	撓 <sup>820b617b</sup>	[vex.
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>		撓着	to scratch; to fidget, to twist; to
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		撓心	fidgeting or fingering (tso <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>		撓亂	to disturb the mind. [an <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>		撓破	to pervert; to disturb (jao <sup>3</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		撓頭	to scratch and tear (k'uai <sup>3</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>		撓菜	to scratch the head (chua <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup>
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>		撓麩	to scrape vegetables. [nao <sup>2</sup> sai <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>nao<sup>2</sup> 1011a</i>	金	鏡 <sup>820c616a</sup>	to scratch an itch (k'uai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup></i>		鏡鈎	small cymbals (t'ung <sup>2</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>nao<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>4</sup></i>		鏡鉞	a double pronged hook.
			small cymbals.
<b>NAO<sup>3</sup> 1011b</b>	心 忪	惱 <sup>821a617a</sup>	vexation, trouble (nu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>nao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		惱氣	same. [luan <sup>4</sup> pêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>nao<sup>3</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>		惱恨	spite; bother! curse! (ch'i <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>1</sup>

nao<sup>3</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 惱怒  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup> 惱誰  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 惱在心裡  
 nao<sup>3</sup> 1011c 肉 腦<sup>S21a617a</sup>  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 腦漿  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>3</sup>huo<sup>2</sup> 腦質敏活  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 腦筋  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 腦海  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup> 腦蓋  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 腦瓜子  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 腦力  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 腦病  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 腦門子  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 腦袋  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 腦袋疼  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 腦子  
 nao<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup> 腦網  
 nao<sup>3</sup> 1011b 玉 瑤<sup>S21a617b</sup>

NAO<sup>4</sup> 1011c 門門鬧 鬧<sup>S21b617a</sup>  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 鬧飢荒  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 鬧教  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup> 鬧着玩  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 鬧出事來  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 鬧鐘  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 鬧風潮  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 鬧戲  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 鬧壞了  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 鬧個沒臉  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> 鬧鬼  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>1</sup> 鬧功名  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鬧亂子  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 鬧脾氣  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鬧嗓子  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 鬧市  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 鬧事  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 鬧的兇  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 鬧得利害  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 鬧天氣  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 鬧肚子  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 鬧洞房  
 nao<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup> 鬧玩

extreme anger (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 with whom are you angry? (nu<sup>4</sup>  
 irritation inside. [ch'ung<sup>1</sup> ch'ung<sup>1</sup>]-  
 brains; glossy; soft; camphor.  
 brains (k'u<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 mental activity N.  
 brain (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 brains as organ of mind.  
 the cranium (lou<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 the head (t'ou<sup>2</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).  
 brain power.  
 brain-trouble.  
 the forehead (o<sup>2</sup>).  
 "brain-bag." the head.  
 the head-ache.  
 the brains.  
 brains, as organ of mind.  
 the carnelian, agate (ma<sup>3</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>).

bustle, noise, to scold.  
 to make a disturbance (jao<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make trouble with the missions.  
 playing the fool.  
 to create a disturbance (niang<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>.  
 an alarm-clock (hsiang<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to raise a disturbance.  
 improper plays (farces, etc.) (yin<sup>2</sup>  
 spoiled (nung<sup>4</sup> huai<sup>4</sup>). [hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 lost "face" (tiu<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lie; to deceive (sa<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to work for a degree (kung<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to make a disturbance (sa<sup>1</sup> yeh<sup>3</sup>).  
 to exhibit temper (shih<sup>3</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sore-throat epidemic (wên<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a busy market (jê<sup>4</sup> nao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to create a disturbance.  
 to make a fearful row (jê<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 unseasonable weather (fêng<sup>1</sup>t'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
 bowel trouble (p'ao<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 chaffing the bride at weddings.  
 to play, to romp (wan<sup>2</sup> shua<sup>3</sup>).



nao<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 關妖精  
nao<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1011b 石 礪<sup>821a617a</sup>

the spooks are about (kuai<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>1</sup>).  
impure sal-ammoniac.

NEI<sup>4</sup> 1012c 入 內<sup>822a618a</sup>  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup> 內宅  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 內政  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 內監  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 內姪  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 內姪女  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 內親  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 內助  
nei<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 內中  
nei<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 內行  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup> 內和外順  
nei<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 內相  
nei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 內心  
nei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 內人  
nei<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>1</sup> 內容  
nei<sup>4</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup> 內剛外柔  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 內閣  
nei<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 內科  
nei<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 內櫃  
nei<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 內公  
nei<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 內宮  
uei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 內裏  
nei<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 內幕  
nei<sup>4</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup> 內囊  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 內病  
nei<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 內三旗  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 內傷病  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup> 內腎  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 內石  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 內侍  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 內侍臣  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 內室  
nei<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 內豎  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 內弟  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 內地  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 內地會  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 內地居民  
nei<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai 內才  
nei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 內子

inside, included in (li<sup>3</sup>).  
inner apartments (kuei<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>2</sup>, k'un<sup>3</sup>  
home administration. [nei<sup>4</sup>].  
eunuchs (lao<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>). [side.  
cousins or nephews by the mother's  
cousins or nieces by the mother's  
wife's relations (ch'in<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [side.  
your wife (cho<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>). [chien<sup>1</sup>].  
in the midst, among them (chung<sup>1</sup>  
versed in the secrets of a business.  
friendly on all sides.  
a eunuch, eunuchs (see above).  
the heart (hsin<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
a wife, my wife (ch'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
contents (of book).  
velvet glove on iron hand.  
a privy councillor. M. 134 O.  
internal practice, physic (wai<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
the back part of the shop (p'u<sup>4</sup>  
a eunuch, eunuchs (yen<sup>1</sup>). [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
in the palace (luang<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
within; the particulars.  
behind the scenes.  
private affairs; one's family.  
internal disease. [uers (Manchoos).  
Household Division of the three ban-  
internal disease.  
kidneys (wai<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>4</sup>).  
barrenness in women (shih<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
a eunuch.  
chamberlain (yü<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
a bedchamber (wo<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
a domestic; a eunuch.  
wife's younger brother.  
inland, the interior.  
China Inland Mission.  
natives.  
a theorist, not a practical man.  
a courtier's wife, my wife.

nei<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>  
 nei<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>

## [女嬰]

NĒN<sup>4</sup> (nun) 1013c 嫩<sup>322c642a</sup>  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 嫩俏俏的  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 嫩細  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 嫩肉  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 嫩骨頭  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 嫩皮  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 嫩色  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 嫩手  
 nēn<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 嫩芽

NĒNG<sup>2</sup> 1014a 肉能 能<sup>322a616a</sup>  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup> 能拆不灣  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 能者多勞  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 能摺會算  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-nēng<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup> 能吃能喝  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-nēng<sup>2</sup>-  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup> 能屈能伸  
 [shên<sup>1</sup>]  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 能以  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup> 能人  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup> 能幹  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 能殼  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup> 能力  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 能耐  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 能事  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 能說會道  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup> 能算  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-nēng<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 能大能小  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 能道  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 能爲  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 能有幾何  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 能員  
 nēng<sup>2</sup> 1014b 水 濃<sup>338a642a</sup>  
 nēng<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 濃茶

in and out, native and foreign.  
 physic and surgery (i<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 an inner chamber.  
 domestic, home affairs.  
 a *yamên* to supply goods to palace.  
 Board of Interior.  
 traitors (in camp, etc.) (chien<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).  
 troubles within and without.

tender, soft; young; small (ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 soft, fresh, youthful (jou<sup>2</sup> nēn<sup>4</sup>).  
 small and delicate (chiao<sup>1</sup> nēn<sup>4</sup>).  
 tender meat (yang<sup>2</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 small bones.  
 soft fur or skin.  
 a delicate tint or colour (yen<sup>2</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 soft hands.  
 delicate shoots.

able to, ability (hui<sup>4</sup>) S.  
 can break, not bend.  
 the capable man has most to do.  
 possessing mathematical ability.  
 able to eat and drink.  
 may bend and may straiten.  
 able to.  
 an able person (chung<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>).  
 power, ability (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> kan<sup>4</sup>).  
 can, able to.  
 ability.  
 quality of enduring.  
 able to manage affairs (pan<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 able to talk (k'ou<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 able to calculate (suan<sup>4</sup> p'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 capable of expansion and contrac-  
 eloquent (tsui<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>). [tion.  
 ability, talent (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 how many can there be? (to<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>2</sup>).  
 an able official (kan<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 mud, muddy, thick. See nung<sup>2</sup>.  
 strong tea (yen<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).

nêng<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 濃睡  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 濃淡  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-i'ang<sup>1</sup> 濃湯  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 濃雨  
 nêng<sup>2</sup> (nung) 1014b 膿<sup>838a643b</sup>  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 肉 膿瘡  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 膿腫  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 膿血  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 膿胞  
 nêng<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 膿水

[水 7]

NĒNG<sup>4</sup>(ning)1014b 溇<sup>832c637c</sup>

NI<sup>1</sup> 1014c 口 呢<sup>823b630a</sup>  
 ni<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 呢絨線

NI<sup>2</sup> 1015a 水 泥 埕 泥<sup>823b630b</sup>  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 泥屐  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 泥牆  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 泥金  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup> 泥鰱  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 泥黃  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 泥人  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 泥路  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>4</sup> 泥鏟  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>4</sup> 泥濘  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup> 泥偶  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 泥壁  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 泥水  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 泥水匠  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 泥水莊稼  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup> 泥水活  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 泥塑的  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 泥胎  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 泥刀  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 泥土  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 泥瓦匠  
 ni<sup>2</sup> 1015c 土 坭<sup>824b630b</sup>  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 坭輓  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 坭板  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup> 坭坯  
 ni<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 坭水匠

a deep or sound sleep (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).  
 thick and thin (of liquids).  
 thick soup (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 heavy rain (ta<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
 matter, corruption, pus.  
 an abscess (chang<sup>3</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).  
 a purulent sore, an ulcer.  
 purulent matter (liu<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 a pustule filled with matter.  
 pus.

muddy, sloppy (ni<sup>2</sup> nêng<sup>4</sup>).

interrogative final particle; if. M.  
 woollen yarn (to<sup>1</sup>lo<sup>2</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>). [43, 237.

mud, bigoted; rotten.  
 mud-clogs or pattens (hsieh<sup>2</sup> hsüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 a mud wall; to plaster a wall (man<sup>4</sup>).  
 gilding; splashed with gold.  
 fresh-water eel (shan<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
 ochre yellow.  
 clay figures of people.  
 a muddy road.  
 a plasterer's trowel. [ni<sup>2</sup>].  
 muddy, impassable with mud (wu<sup>1</sup>  
 clay images (ou<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a mud wall (p'i<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 mud and water, muddy water.  
 a mason, bricklayer.  
 the dirty farmer (ts'un<sup>1</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 mason's work (shui<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 formed of clay (an image).  
 mud idol (ou<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a trowel (mo<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 dirt, mud (t'u<sup>3</sup> p'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 a bricklayer (lei<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 mud (same as 泥).  
 unburnt bricks, adobe (p'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 a trowel.  
 unburnt bricks, adobe (t'u<sup>3</sup> p'i<sup>1</sup>).  
 a bricklayer or plasterer.

<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-t'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		泥土	dirt, mud.
<i>ni<sup>2</sup> 1014c</i>	尸	尼 <sup>823b630a</sup>	to stop. [born.
<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>		尼邱山	the mountain where Confucius was
<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>		尼姑	a Buddhist nun (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>		尼姑庵	nunnery (fo <sup>2</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-sêng<sup>2</sup></i>		尼僧	a Buddhist nun.
<i>ni<sup>2</sup> 677c</i>	人	倪	S. Also i <sup>2</sup> .
<b>NI<sup>3</sup> 1016a</b>	人 你	你 <sup>824b630c</sup>	you, thou (êrh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		你這個人	you (severe).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		你叫何名	what is your name? (kuei <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		你敬我愛	mutual respect (pi <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>		你姓甚麼	what is your name? (kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [ai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>		你看着罷	just as you like (sui <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-ken<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		你跟人	your sons (ling <sup>4</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		你各人	you yourself (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		你快去	you go quickly (kan <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>		你老	my good sir (ko <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>		你老人家	you, venerable sir! (lao <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup></i>		你們	you (plural) (êrh <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		你們衆人	all you people (chu <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		你們先生	your master.
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup></i>		你們倆	you two, both of you.
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		你們的	your, yours (tsan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>		你納	you sir (nin <sup>2</sup> na <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		你的	your, yours.
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>		你不曉得	you don't know (pu <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>		你走罷	you go! [(i <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>		你東我西	estranged people avoid each other
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>		你我	you and I (tsan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>		你我不對	you and I don't agree.
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		你言我語	conversation (hsü <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup> 677b</i>	手	擬 <sup>556c280a</sup>	to intend; to decide. See i <sup>2</sup> .
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		擬准了	decided to allow it (ting <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		擬議	to propose, to decide (i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>		擬筆	to write at pleasure (sui <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>		擬定	to decide, to settle (shang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup></i>		擬妥	same (t'o <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>		擬奏	settle a case and report to throne.
<i>ni<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		擬罪名	to fix punishment (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).

**NI<sup>4</sup> 1016b** 水 彳 矣 溺<sup>824c635c</sup>  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>* 溺愛  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 溺酒  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>* 溺信古怪  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 溺女  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>* 溺斃  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 溺水  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 溺死  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 溺於名利  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>* 溺於愛  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>* 溺於色  
**ni<sup>4</sup> 1017a** 毛 逆<sup>825b636b</sup>  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup>* 逆匪  
*ui<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 逆風  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup>* 逆料  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 逆料不到  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>* 逆流  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup>* 逆倫  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-che<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>* 逆天者亡  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>* 逆度  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 逆子  
**ni<sup>4</sup> 1016b** 匸 匿<sup>824c635a</sup>  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 匿恨在心  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* [t'ieh<sup>1</sup>] 匿名  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>* 匿名揭帖  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>* 匿名信  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>* 匿避  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup>* 匿喪  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>* 匿盜爲竊  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup>* 匿藏  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup>* 匿微  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>* 匿怨  
**ni<sup>4</sup> 1017b** 肉 膩<sup>825c631a</sup>  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>* 膩煩  
*ni<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>* 膩細  
*ni<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1018a* 黍 翻<sup>826a636b</sup>  
 [女 孃]

**NIANG<sup>2</sup> 1018a**  
*niang<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>*  
*niang<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup>*  
*niang<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>*  
*niang<sup>2</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>*

娘<sup>826a631a</sup>  
 娘家  
 娘兒倆  
 娘兒們  
 娘娘

foolish; to fall in. See *niao<sup>4</sup>*.  
 foolishly fond of (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 fond of drink (tsui<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 superstitious (mi<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to drown daughters (tzü<sup>3</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 drowned.  
 to be drowned (yen<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to drown; infanticide by drowning.  
 occupied only with wealth and  
 excessive love. [fame.  
 very licentious (chien<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup>).  
 disobedient, contrary to. [tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 rebels, banditti, etc. (fei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>, ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a contrary wind (ting<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to anticipate (ts'un<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>, ku<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 cannot be conjectured (ts'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 against the stream (ting<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 parricide, incest, etc. (wü<sup>3</sup> lün<sup>2</sup>).  
 those who oppose Heaven perish.  
 to consider beforehand (tu<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a rebellious son (wu<sup>3</sup> ni<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hide; to abscond.  
 secret resentment (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conceal the name (hsing<sup>4</sup> m.).  
 an anonymous placard.  
 an anonymous letter (yin<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 to avoid; to lie concealed.  
 official hiding death of parents.  
 concealed robbery is theft (ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conceal (yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup>, ch'ê<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>),  
 same.  
 to harbour hate (man<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 fat, glossy (p'ang<sup>4</sup>, fei<sup>2</sup>).  
 disgusted with (yen<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>, tsêng<sup>1</sup>),  
 glossy, fine, smooth (kuang<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 Chinese patty.  
 a mother, any woman (mu<sup>3</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>,  
 a wife's family. [niang<sup>2</sup>).  
 mother and daughter.  
 women, a women (fu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ladies, woman (nü<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).

niang<sup>2</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>1</sup> 娘娘廟  
niang<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 娘子

the Grandam Temple (nai<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>3</sup>).  
a female either married or not, a wife.

NIANG<sup>4</sup> 1018c 西釀<sup>826c631c</sup>  
niang<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 釀奸  
niang<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> [ming<sup>4</sup>] 釀酒  
niang<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>- 釀出人命  
niang<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>lai<sup>2</sup> 釀出事來  
niang<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 釀禍  
niang<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup> 釀蜜

to excite, to ferment (fa<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
to foment conspiracy (mou<sup>2</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>).  
to ferment or make wine.  
resulted in a murder (ming<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
resulted in trouble (nao<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>).  
to bring on woe or misery (tzū<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>.  
bee makes honey (mi<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).

[ch'in<sup>2</sup>]. Rad. 196.

NIAO<sup>4</sup> 1019a 鳥 鳥<sup>826c632a</sup>  
niao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 鳥跡  
niao<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 鳥鎗  
niao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 鳥叫喚  
niao<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 鳥翎  
niao<sup>3</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup> 鳥卵  
niao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 鳥鳴  
niao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 鳥獸  
niao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 鳥蛋  
niao<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup> 鳥窩

a bird, birds generally (ch'iao<sup>3</sup>, fei<sup>1</sup>  
fancy style of writing (hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
a fowling piece.  
the singing of a bird (ming<sup>2</sup>).  
bird's quill.  
a bird's egg (hsia<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>).  
the cry of a bird.  
birds and beasts (tsou<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>).  
bird's egg.  
a bird's nest (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> wo<sup>1</sup>).

NIAO<sup>4</sup>1019b 水 溺<sup>824c635c</sup>  
niao<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>1</sup> 溺尿  
niao<sup>4</sup> 1019b 尸 尿<sup>827b632c</sup>  
niao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 尿結  
niao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 尿床  
niao<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 尿壺  
niao<sup>4</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup> 尿缸  
niao<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup> 尿炕  
niao<sup>4</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup> 尿坑  
niao<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 尿胞  
niao<sup>4</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup> 尿盆  
niao<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 尿沙  
niao<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 尿桶

urine; to pass urine. See ni<sup>4</sup>.  
same (hsiao<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
urine; to pass urine. See sui<sup>1</sup>.  
strangury (or 截). [niao<sup>4</sup>].  
to wet the bed (as children, etc.) (i<sup>2</sup>  
a chamber utensil (pieh<sup>1</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>, yeh<sup>4</sup>  
a urinal. [hu<sup>2</sup>].  
to wet the bed (as children, etc.).  
a urinal.  
the bladder (p'ang<sup>2</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup>).  
a chamber utensil.  
gravel (lin<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
a urinal, a urine tub.

[knead.

NIEH<sup>1</sup>1020a 手 捏<sup>827c633a</sup>  
nieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>- 捏稱官人  
nieh<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>3</sup> [jên<sup>2</sup>] 捏着  
nieh<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 捏一把汗  
nieh<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 捏泥的  
nieh<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup> 捏弄

to hold with the fingers; to rub, to  
falsely pose as an official.  
holding in the fingers.  
in a state of alarm (ch'u<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
worker in clay.  
to mould, to knead.

*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*pao*<sup>4</sup> [*chiao*<sup>3</sup> 捏報  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup>-*nieh*<sup>1</sup> 捏手捏脚  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*tsao*<sup>4</sup> 捏造  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*tsao*<sup>4</sup>-*yao*<sup>2</sup>-*yen*<sup>2</sup> 捏造謠言  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*tso*<sup>4</sup> 捏做  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*tz'ü*<sup>2</sup>-*kao*<sup>4</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 捏詞告人  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*wo*<sup>4</sup>-*wo*<sup>4</sup> 捏握握  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup> 1020b 手才 揜 揜<sup>828a633a</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*hua*<sup>1</sup> 揜花  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*kuo*<sup>3</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 揜菓子  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>3</sup>-*lai*<sup>2</sup> 揜不起來  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*chu*<sup>4</sup> 揜不住  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup> 1020a 水 涅 涅<sup>827c633b</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*lan*<sup>2</sup> 涅藍  
*nieh*<sup>1</sup>-*p'an*<sup>2</sup> 涅盤

**NIEH<sup>2</sup>** 木 默 呆<sup>1044b619b</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>2</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 呆子

**NIEH<sup>4</sup> 1021b** 木 臬<sup>828c1080c</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*fa*<sup>3</sup> 臬法  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*ssü*<sup>1</sup> 臬司  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ai*<sup>2</sup> 臬臺  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup> (*yeh*) 1021c 孽<sup>829a1081b</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup> [子 孽 孽賬  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*chung*<sup>3</sup> 孽種  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*k'u*<sup>3</sup> 孽苦  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup> (*tzü*) 1021a 金 鑷<sup>828c632c</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup> 1021a 足 躡<sup>828b632b</sup>  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup>-*nieh*<sup>4</sup>-*chiao*<sup>3</sup> 躡手躡脚  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup> 1192a 手 攝  
*nieh*<sup>4</sup> 1020c 耳 聶

**NIEN<sup>1</sup> 1022b** 手才 拈<sup>829c634a</sup>  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*chiu*<sup>1</sup> 拈鬮  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*chuan*<sup>3</sup> 拈轉  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>1</sup> 拈香  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*hua*<sup>1</sup> 拈花  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*pi*<sup>3</sup> 拈筆  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*shu*<sup>1</sup> 拈書  
*nien*<sup>1</sup>-*ting*<sup>1</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 拈釘子

to forge a statement.  
 stealthily (*ch'iao*<sup>4</sup> *pu*<sup>4</sup> *shêng*<sup>1</sup> *êrh*<sup>2</sup>).  
 to forge, to fabricate (*hsü*<sup>1</sup> *cha*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to invent false stories (*pu*<sup>4</sup> *san*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to forge, to fabricate.  
 to accuse falsely (*wu*<sup>1</sup> *kao*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lie (*sa*<sup>1</sup> *huang*<sup>3</sup>).  
 to nip with the fingers. See *nien*<sup>1</sup>.  
 to gather flowers (*ts'ai*<sup>3</sup> *hua*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to gather fruit (*chai*<sup>1</sup> *kuo*<sup>3</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot pick up (*shih*<sup>2</sup> *ch'i*<sup>3</sup> *lai*<sup>2</sup>).  
 cannot take up, e.g., with tongs.  
 slime; to defile.  
 opaque blue, e.g., button (*ting*<sup>3</sup>).  
 Nirvana (*fo*<sup>2</sup> *chiao*<sup>4</sup>). [*tai*<sup>4</sup>].

silly, idiotic, foolish. See *tai*<sup>1</sup>.  
 an idiot, a simpleton (*ch'ih*<sup>3</sup> *tai*<sup>1</sup>).

a law; a judge.  
 a law or rule (*lü*<sup>4</sup> *fa*<sup>3</sup>).  
 a provincial judge. G. 276 O.  
 same. G. 276 (*t'i*<sup>2</sup> *fa*<sup>3</sup> *ssü*<sup>1</sup>) O.  
 crime, retribution (*tsui*<sup>4</sup> *nieh*<sup>4</sup>).  
 a debt of guilt.  
 bastard (*k'a*<sup>1</sup> *tsa*<sup>2</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>). [*nan*<sup>2</sup>.  
 suffering on account of sin (*k'u*<sup>1</sup>  
 nippers, tongs, etc. (*ch'ien*<sup>2</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>).  
 to tread (*ts'ai*<sup>3</sup>).  
 moving hands and feet gingerly.  
 control, act for. Also *shé*<sup>4</sup>.  
 S.

to pluck, to pick (or 2nd tone).  
 to draw lots (*ch'ê*<sup>4</sup> *ch'ien*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to twist, to stir, to spin. [*hsiang*<sup>1</sup>].  
 to burn incense (in the hand) (*shao*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to pluck flowers (*ts'ai*<sup>3</sup> *hua*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to take up one's pen.  
 to turn over the leaves of book.  
 to make nails.

NIEN <sup>2</sup> 1023a	千 年 <sup>830a634a</sup>	a year, years (sui <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	年長	the elder (chang <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup>	年深日久	after lapse of time. Ch'ên = shen.
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	年成	the year, the crops, etc. (shou <sup>1</sup>
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	年成好	a good year for crops, etc. [ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
nien <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	年紀	years, time.
nien <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	年假	new year holidays (kao <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	年紀多大	how old are you? (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	年節	the new year, winter holidays
nien <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	年鑑	a year book. N. [(tung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	年前	previous year.
nien <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup>	年金	annuity.
nien <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>2</sup>	年景	the appearance of the year.
nien <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	年景好	crops will be good (fêng <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	年輕的	young in years (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	年久	many years (jih <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	年初	first of the year (yüan <sup>2</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	年富	middle aged, prime.
nien <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	年富力强	same.
nien <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>	年號	designation of the year.
nien <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	年下	the close of the year.
nien <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	年兄	a fellow-student (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	年高	advanced in years (lao <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	年高有德	old as reward of virtue.
nien <sup>2</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup>	年庚	year of one's birth (kuei <sup>4</sup> kêng <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	年隔一年	every other year.
nien <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	年老	one advanced in years (lao <sup>3</sup> wêng <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	年禮	new year presents (sung <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup>	年邁	one advanced in years (lao <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	年貌	youth and beauty (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	年年	every year, annual (mei <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	年半	a year and a half (pan <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	年表	chronological table.
nien <sup>2</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	年少	young, youthful (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup>	年深日久	a very long time.
nien <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	年壽	aged (lao <sup>3</sup> la <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	年歲	years.
nien <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	年底下	the end of the year (la <sup>4</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	年頭	beginning of the year; crops.
nien <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -	年頭月盡	the end of year and month.
nien <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	年幼	young in years (shao <sup>4</sup> , nien <sup>2</sup> miao <sup>4</sup>
nien <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	年月	years and months. [nien <sup>2</sup> ].



nien <sup>2</sup> 1023a	黍	黏 <sup>830a634b</sup>	to paste, to adhere (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		黏虫	caterpillars (mao <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>		黏涎	to drivel; to covet.
nien <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		黏糊糊的	very sticky (chiao <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ). [mi <sup>3</sup> ].
nieh <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		黏米	glutinous rice (no <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> , chiang <sup>1</sup>
nien <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>		黏補	to paste over wrong character.
nien <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		黏漬漬的	disagreeably sticky.
nien <sup>2</sup> 1022c	米	粘 <sup>830a634b</sup>	paste, to paste. See chan <sup>1</sup> .
nien <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		粘住	to adhere. [birds.]
nien <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		粘杆子	stick with bird-lime for catching
nien <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>		粘糕	a kind of pudding (kao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>2</sup> 1023a	魚	鮎 <sup>830a634b</sup>	bull-head fish.
nien <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> [水 次]		鮎魚	bull-head fish.
nien <sup>3</sup> (yen <sup>2</sup> ) 1023c		涎 <sup>461a982a</sup>	spittle, saliva. See hsien <sup>2</sup> (t'u <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).

NIEN <sup>3</sup> 1024c	車	輦 <sup>831b535b</sup>	the imperial chariot.
nien <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		輦下	near the court (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		輦路	a way through the palace.
nien <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		輦道兒	same.
nien <sup>3</sup> 1024c	手 才	撵 <sup>831b634c</sup>	to expel, to drive out.
nien <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		撵出去	same (chu <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> , kan <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -p'ao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		撵跑了	driven out and ran away.
nien <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>		撵不開	unable to expel.
nien <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		撵不動	can't budge him.
nien <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>		撵得開	able to expel.
nien <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>		撵走了	expelled and gone. [grain] (kun <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1024c	石	碾 <sup>831b634c</sup>	a stone roller (either for fields or
nien <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		碾船	iron mortar in drug-stores.
nien <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		碾房	milling room (mo <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		碾穀子	to thresh out millet by rolling.
nien <sup>3</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		碾米	to husk rice by rolling (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>1</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		碾磨子	a mill-stone (mo <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> 1020b	手 才 概	捻 <sup>831a633a</sup>	to nip with the fingers. See nieh <sup>1</sup> .
nien <sup>3</sup> -fei <sup>3</sup>		捻匪	banditti in North China (t'u <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>		捻線綢	twist thread silk.
nien <sup>3</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>		捻根繩子	a knotted rope (ko <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>3</sup> chuan <sup>4</sup> êrh		捻捻轉兒	to twist a thing around.
nien <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		捻不動	can't be twisted (niu <sup>3</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>		捻賊	bandits of North China (hsiang <sup>3</sup>
nien <sup>3</sup> 1024b	走	趁 <sup>831a635a</sup>	to pursue (chui <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ). [ma <sup>3</sup> ].
nien <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		趁不上	can't catch up to (kan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
nien <sup>3</sup> 1025a	手 才	撚 <sup>831b634c</sup>	to roll in the fingers.

nien<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup> 撚紙撚  
 nien<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 撚兒  
 nien<sup>3</sup> 29b 車 輓<sup>23c44o</sup>

paper lights of twisted paper (chih<sup>3</sup>  
 a paper-light. [mei<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>].  
 to roll on, and crush, e. g., a cart.  
 See chan<sup>3</sup>.

**NIEN<sup>4</sup> 1024a** 心 念<sup>830c635b</sup>  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 念經  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup> 念咒  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 念珠  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 念二年書  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup> 念佛  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 念會  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 念一遍  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 念念不忘  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 念三倒四  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 念詩  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 念書  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 念熟了  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 念誦  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 念頭  
 nien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup> 念茲在茲

to think, to read (tu<sup>2</sup>, tien<sup>1</sup>).  
 to pray or chant prayers (tao<sup>3</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>  
 to recite charms (tu<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to count beads, a rosary.  
 a study for two years (shang<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>  
 to recite the O-mi-to-fo, etc.; to  
 to memorize (chi<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>). [purr.  
 read once over.  
 in constant remembrance (lao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to find fault (ch'ui<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 to recite verses (fêng<sup>3</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to study, to read books (tu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 learned by heart (pei<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to recite, to chant (hsüan<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).  
 cogitations, thought (hsiang<sup>3</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>).  
 fix your attention on what you are  
 [doing.

**NIN<sup>2</sup> 1025c** 心 您<sup>831c636b</sup>  
 nin<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>4</sup> 您納

you, sir. M. 222 (a polite term)  
 same (ni<sup>3</sup>). [謙虛].

**NING<sup>2</sup> 1025c** 寧寧<sup>寧</sup> { 寧<sup>832c637a</sup>  
 ning<sup>2</sup> 1025b 寧  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 甯靜  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-k'ên<sup>4</sup> 甯肯  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 甯可  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 甯可不然  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 甯可不  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>1</sup> 甯波  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 甯不  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 甯死  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 甯死不去  
 ning<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 甯願  
 ning<sup>2</sup> 1026b 口 嚙

rest, tranquillity. M. 591, 594 S.  
 same (an<sup>1</sup> ning<sup>2</sup>, k'ang<sup>1</sup> ning<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 better, rather. M. 591. (pu<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup>).  
 it is better, much rather.  
 rather not.  
 much rather not do it. M. 591.  
 Ningpo.  
 rather not, prefer not to, etc.  
 rather die, better die.  
 rather die than go.  
 I would rather (yüan<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [fu<sup>4</sup>].  
 to charge, enjoin (ting<sup>1</sup> ning<sup>2</sup>, chu<sup>3</sup>

**NING<sup>3</sup> 1026b** 手才 擰<sup>332c637c</sup>  
 ning<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 擰脚  
 ning<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> 擰壞  
 ning<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 擰乾了

to twist, to wrench.  
 to sprain or twist the foot (niu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to spoil by tampering with (nung<sup>4</sup>  
 twisted till dry (shou<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>). [huai<sup>4</sup>].

<i>ning<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	擰手	to sprain or twist the hand.
<i>ning<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	擰燈籠	to make a lantern of twisted wire.
<i>ning<sup>3</sup> 1026b</i>	木 擰	a certain tree.
<i>ning<sup>3</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	擰檸檬果	lemon ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<b>NING<sup>4</sup> 1026c</b>	疑	to freeze, to coagulate; to perfect.
<i>ning<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	疑結	to congeal, to freeze ( <i>tung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	疑聚	same ( <i>ping<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	疑胎	an embryo ( <i>huai<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>, yün<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup> 1027a</i>	人 佞	eloquent, specious ( <i>k'ou<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	佞口	same ( <i>t'ien<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup> luan<sup>4</sup> chui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	佞黨	a treasonable cabal ( <i>chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ning<sup>4</sup> 1025a</i>	用 甯	S.
<b>NIO<sup>4</sup> 1027a</b>	虐	harsh, fierce. See <i>nüeh<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>niu<sup>4</sup>-mon<sup>2</sup></i>	虐民	to oppress the people ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup> nio<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<b>NIU<sup>1</sup> 1028b</b>	女 妞	a girl ( <i>nü<sup>3</sup></i> ) (Manchoo).
<i>niu<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	妞兒	same.
<b>NIU<sup>2</sup> 1027b</b>	牛	[ <i>niu<sup>2</sup>, huang<sup>2</sup> niu<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	牛車	the ox. Rad. 93 ( <i>mu<sup>2</sup> niu<sup>2</sup>, huan<sup>4</sup></i> )
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	牛角	ox-cart ( <i>ch'ê<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	牛筋	buffalo horns ( <i>shui<sup>3</sup> niu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	牛圈	buffalo sinews ( <i>kêng<sup>1</sup> niu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>2</sup></i>	牛庄	a bullock pen.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	牛蜂	Newchwang, open port in Manchu-
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>3</sup></i>	牛吼	the hornet ( <i>ma<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ria.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	牛膝草	the lowing of oxen.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	牛黃	hyssop, kind of amaranth (or 𪛗).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	牛宿	cow bezoar (a medicine). [pricorn.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	牛尾把	ninth zodiacal constellation—Ca-
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	牛肉	ox-tail.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>2</sup></i>	牛肉爬	beef ( <i>li<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>3</sup> jou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>3</sup></i>	牛乳	a beef-steak.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	牛肝汁	cow's milk.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup></i>	牛頸	ox-gall.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>	牛郎	stiff-necked, obstinate ( <i>chan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	牛驢騾馬	(a, b, g) in Aquila.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	牛馬	four draught animals. [ <i>niu<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	牛芒	oxen and horses, servile labour ( <i>ma<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	牛毛雨	clay herdsman ( <i>li<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
		fine rain ( <i>uêng<sup>1</sup> sung<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>3</sup></i> ).

<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	牛鳴	lowing of oxen (chiao <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup></i>	牛奶	cow's milk.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	牛奶膏	condensed milk.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	牛奶皮	cream.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup></i>	牛奶餅	"milk cakes" cheese.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	牛奶油	butter (huang <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	牛軛	ox yoke.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	牛百葉	tripe (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	牛棚	a cattle-shed.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	牛皮	ox hide (hsiang <sup>1</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> p'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	牛皮鼓	a drum of ox-hide.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	牛皮燈籠	lantern of ox-hide, fig., a stupid
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-pieh<sup>1</sup></i>	牛髓	leeches (shui <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ). [fellow.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	牛舌頭	ox-tongue; the common dock.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	牛舍	ox stall (or 欄).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup></i>	牛梭	wooden yoke (o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	牛刀	knife for killing cattle.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup></i>	牛痘	vaccine (chung <sup>4</sup> n. <sup>2</sup> t. <sup>4</sup> , ma <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>	牛崽	a calf (chü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	牛犢	same.
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	牛羊	oxen and sheep (ma <sup>3</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>niu<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	牛油	animal tallow, beef fat.

<b>NIU<sup>3</sup> 1028b</b>	手才	扭 <sup>834b639b</sup>
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>		扭結
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		扭轉過來
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup></i>		扭一扭
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>		扭乾
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>		扭過臉去
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		扭了脖子
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>		扭了腰喇
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-nieh<sup>1</sup></i>		扭捏
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup>-nieh<sup>4</sup>-nieh<sup>4</sup></i>		扭扭蹣蹣
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>1</sup>-p'a<sup>1</sup></i>		扭扭扒扒
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>		扭傷
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>		扭送
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>		扭頭就走
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		扭子
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-wai<sup>1</sup></i>		扭歪
<i>niu<sup>3</sup> 1029a</i>	金	鈕 <sup>834c638c</sup>
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		鈕口
<i>niu<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>		鈕扣

to twist (nien <sup>2</sup> , ning <sup>3</sup> , ch'au <sup>2</sup> jao <sup>2</sup> ).
to twist; to grapple (chuan <sup>3</sup> ).
he turned around.
to give a twist. [i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ].
to wring dry (as clothes) (hsi <sup>3</sup> -
he turned round his face (chuan <sup>3</sup> ).
he twisted his neck round (hsiang <sup>4</sup> -
twisted his waist. [kêng <sup>2</sup> ].
to twist; wriggle.
twisting and squirming.
same.
a sprain.
to seize and bring into court (an <sup>4</sup> ).
turned his head and went off.
a corkscrew (lo <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> chui <sup>1</sup> ).
to distort.
a button; a knob (k'ou <sup>4</sup> ). S.
a button-hole.
a button, buttons (ko <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).

- niu<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>*      鈕襪子      a button-loop.
- NIU<sup>4</sup>** (*yao*) (*ao*) 1607b      拗<sup>1276a1077a</sup>  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-ji<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>*      [手才] 拗氣  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>*      拗性  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>*      拗別  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>*      拗不過來  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup>*      拗天而行  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>*      拗子  
*niu<sup>4</sup> 988b*      言 謬<sup>S03a601a</sup>  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>*      謬誤  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>*      謬言  
*niu<sup>4</sup> 1029a*      血 衄<sup>S34c640a</sup>  
*niu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>*      衄鼻  
*niu<sup>4</sup> 988b*      糸 繆
- NO<sup>2</sup> 1029b**      手才 挪<sup>S35a639a</sup>  
*no<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>*      挪借  
*no<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-no<sup>2</sup>*      挪一挪  
*no<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>*      挪移  
*no<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>*      挪開  
*no<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>*      挪不開  
*no<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>*      挪得開  
*no<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>2</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>*      挪在別處  
*no<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>*      挪動  
*no<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup>*      挪窩
- NO<sup>4</sup> 1029c**      言 諾<sup>S35b640a</sup>  
*no<sup>4</sup>-no<sup>4</sup>*      諾諾  
*no<sup>4</sup> 1030a*      心 忸<sup>S35c640a</sup>  
*no<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>*      忸夫  
*no<sup>4</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>*      忸弱  
*no<sup>4</sup> 1030a*      米 糱<sup>S35c639c</sup>  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>*      糱米  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>*      糱米粥  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>*      糱米釀酒  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>*      糱米年糕  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>*      糱米糖  
*no<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>*      糱米元霄
- NOU<sup>4</sup> 1030c**      耨<sup>S36a618b</sup>  
*nou<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>*      耨耕
- to drag.  
opinionated (*hao<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>*).  
a perverse disposition (*tiao<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>*).  
a cantankerous man (*t'ai<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>4</sup>*).  
there is no bringing him round or  
to act contrary to Heaven. [over.  
a refractory child (*sa<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>1</sup>*).  
perverse, or *miao<sup>4</sup>, miu<sup>4</sup>*.  
an error, a mistake (*ts'o<sup>4</sup>*).  
falsehood, lies (*hsia<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>*).  
to bleed at the nose.  
same (*liu<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>3</sup>*).  
wrong, misled. Also *miu<sup>4</sup>*.
- to shift, to remove; to rub.  
to borrow (*chieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>*).  
to shift anything (*pan<sup>1</sup> no<sup>2</sup>*).  
to shift, embezzle (*ch'ien<sup>1</sup> i<sup>2</sup>*).  
same (*t'êng<sup>2</sup> no<sup>2</sup>*).  
unable to remove (*pan<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>*).  
able to remove.  
shift it to another place.  
to remove.  
to change residence (*pan<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>*).
- to answer, to assent (*ying<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>3</sup>*,  
same (*ta<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>*). [*chun<sup>3</sup>*]. *Go<sup>3</sup>*.  
imbecile, timid (*fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>*).  
an imbecile, one of no ability.  
imbecile, weak (*juan<sup>3</sup>*).  
glutinous rice (*nien<sup>2</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>*).  
glutinous rice (*chiang<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>*).  
glutinous rice soup.  
wine made from glutinous rice.  
cake of glutinous rice.  
sugar made of glutinous rice.  
a new year's cake of glutinous rice.
- a hoe; to dress a field (*ch'u<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>*).  
to hoe and plough (*kêng<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>4</sup>*).

- NU<sup>3</sup> 1031a** 女 奴<sup>836b640a</sup> a slave (lǔo<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 奴籍 slavery.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 奴家 a slave, I (used by women).  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 奴隸 a slave.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 奴隸性 slavish disposition.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>* 奴婢 a female slave (ya<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>* 奴僕 a slave, a servant (p'u<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>* 奴才 a slave; I (used by women) (chia<sup>1</sup>  
*nu<sup>3</sup> 1031b* 力 努<sup>836c641b</sup> to exert one's strength. [nu<sup>3</sup>].  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 努着肋兒 using the utmost strength (shih<sup>3</sup>  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 努力 to exert one's strength. [chin<sup>4</sup>].  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>t'u<sup>1</sup>hsüeh<sup>3</sup>* 努傷吐血 blood spitting due to overexertion.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>* 努嘴 to make sign by pursing lips.  
**NU<sup>3</sup> 1031b** 弓 弩<sup>836c641a</sup> a crossbow (hêng<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 弩箭 a crossbow arrow.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 弩弓 a crossbow.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>* 弩彈 pellet of a crossbow. [k'u<sup>4</sup>].  
**NU<sup>3</sup> 1332c** 巾 帘<sup>1065c862a</sup> a treasury. See t'ang<sup>3</sup> (kuo<sup>2</sup>t'ang<sup>3</sup>,  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>* 帘項 treasure for imperial purposes.  
*nu<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>* 帘銀 same.
- NU<sup>4</sup> 1031c** 心 怒<sup>836c641c</sup> anger, (fên<sup>4</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 怒氣 same.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>kan<sup>1</sup>* 怒氣傷肝 rage hurt his liver.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>ch'i<sup>4</sup>ch'ung<sup>1</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 怒氣冲天 towering rage.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 怒氣來 to get angry (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 怒氣未息 his anger not yet over (hsiao<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>* 怒冲冲 in a great rage (ch'i<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 怒冲冠 same. [pêng<sup>4</sup>].  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>* 怒恨 anger, hatred (yüan<sup>4</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 怒恨恨的 thoroughly angry.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-hêng<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>* 怒目橫眉 angrily eyeing each other.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>* 怒目相視 same.  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup>* [shih<sup>4</sup> 怒惱 anger, rage (nao<sup>4</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
*nu<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>* 怒色 an angry countenance.
- NÜ<sup>3</sup> 1033c** 女 女<sup>836b641a</sup> a woman, a daughter (fu<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
*nü<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 女真子 a sort of medicine (tonic).  
*nü<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 女嫁 the woman marries (nan<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>).  
*nü<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* 女界 womankind, women's world.  
*nü<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>* 女界革命 women's Revolution. N.  
*nü<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 女權 rights of women. N.

nü<sup>3</sup>chang<sup>1</sup>chung<sup>4</sup>fu<sup>1</sup> 女中丈夫  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>2</sup>shun<sup>4</sup> 女中堯舜  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 女兒  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 女兒經  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 女兒酒  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup> 女兒癆  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 女孩兒  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 女戲  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 女學  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 女學界  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 女婿  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 女會吏  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 女人  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 女幹事  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 女冠  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 女工  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 女喇嘛  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 女流  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 女流之輩  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-sêng<sup>1</sup> 女僧  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 女孫  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 女旦  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 女檔子  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 女道士  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 女子  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>ts'an<sup>1</sup>chêng<sup>4</sup> 女子參政團  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> [t'uan<sup>2</sup> 女巫  
 nü<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 女陰

[日曬

NUAN<sup>3</sup>(nan)1032b 暖<sup>337b643a</sup>  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 暖和  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 暖帽  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 暖壽  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 暖天氣  
 nuan<sup>3</sup> 1032b 火 煖<sup>337b643b</sup>  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 煖氣  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> 煖牀  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 煖風  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 煖和  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 煖火  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 煖衣  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 煖爐

a masculine woman (lieh<sup>4</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a female paragon Empress (huang<sup>2</sup>  
 a girl (kuei<sup>1</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>). [hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 the Girls' Classic (ssu<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 a sort of very old wine.  
 nymphomania (yin<sup>2</sup> k'uang<sup>2</sup>).  
 a female child.  
 an actress (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 girls' school.  
 women student class. N.  
 a son-in-law (hsi<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 deaconess. N.  
 a woman, a wife (ch'i<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 women's vocations. N.  
 a Taoist nun; a woman's cap.  
 women's work. [nuns.  
 Mongolian or Thibetan Buddhist  
 womankind (fu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 Buddhist nuns (ni<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>).  
 a grand-daughter (sun<sup>1</sup> nü<sup>3</sup>).  
 an actress (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 women ballad singers (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 a Taoist nun (ni<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>).  
 a girl, a daughter.  
 suffragettes. N.  
 a witch, a sorceress (tuan<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>,  
 the vagina. [wu<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).

warm, genial, mild (wên<sup>1</sup>, jê<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 the winter cap (tung<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 birth-day celebration.  
 warm, or mild weather.  
 warm, warmth of fire (fêng<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 warm vapour (wên<sup>1</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 a warm bed.  
 a warm wind.  
 warm (ho<sup>2</sup> nuan<sup>3</sup>, wên<sup>1</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 to warm at a fire (k'ao<sup>3</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
 to warm clothes.  
 a radiator. N.

nuan<sup>3</sup> 1032a 食 餽  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 餽房  
 nuan<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 餽服  
 [1027a 戍  
**NÜEH<sup>4</sup>** (nio<sup>4</sup>) 虐<sup>333b638a</sup>  
 nüeh<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 虐待人  
 nüeh<sup>4</sup> 581c 言 謔<sup>477b210b</sup>

**NUNG<sup>2</sup>**1032c 辰 農<sup>837c642b</sup>  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 農家  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-chiek<sup>4</sup> 農界  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 農夫  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 農學  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> [pu<sup>4</sup> 農科  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 農工商部  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> 農桑  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 農事  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup> 農丁  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 農業  
 nung<sup>2</sup> 1033a 水 濃<sup>838a642a</sup>  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 濃厚  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 濃眉大眼  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 濃坭  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 濃睡  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 濃淡  
 nung<sup>2</sup> 1033b 酉 釀  
 nung<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 釀酒

**NUNG<sup>4</sup>** 936b 升 弄<sup>736c569b</sup>  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>- 弄假成真  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> [chên<sup>1</sup> 弄巧  
 nuh<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>- 弄巧反拙  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [cho<sup>1</sup> 弄錢  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 弄出去  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>1</sup> 弄翻喇  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 弄飯  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-liuo<sup>3</sup> 弄好了  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> [liao<sup>3</sup> 弄壞  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>- 弄了去了  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 弄了來  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup>- 弄神弄鬼  
 nung<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>[kuei<sup>3</sup> 弄熟了

a present of food.  
 house-warming (weddings).  
 to comfort one.  
 maltreat (ts'an<sup>2</sup> nio<sup>4</sup>, k'o<sup>1</sup> po<sup>1</sup>).  
 to oppress people.  
 to ridicule, to jest (hsi<sup>4</sup> nüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cultivate (kêng<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>, shih<sup>4</sup> n.).  
 farm laborers (kung<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>, chuang<sup>1</sup>  
 farmers. N. [hu<sup>4</sup>].  
 a husbandman (hsiang<sup>1</sup> min<sup>2</sup>).  
 agriculture as a study.  
 course in agriculture. [Commerce.  
 B. of Agriculture Industry and  
 agriculture and the mulberry (ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 agricultural affairs (chuang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 a husbandman (tien<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 agricultural industry. [nêng<sup>2</sup>.  
 thick, rich, strong (of fluids). See  
 thick, as fluids.  
 heavy eyebrows and large eyes.  
 thick mud.  
 deep sleep (t'ien<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).  
 deep and faint, thick and watery.  
 strong.  
 strong wine.  
 to make. Also lung<sup>4</sup>.  
 to turn false into true (chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to affect to be clever (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to bungle a clever thing.  
 to make money dishonestly (chuan<sup>4</sup>  
 to make off with. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>].  
 upset (t'ui<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cook rice (chu<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 got ready (yü<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to spoil by meddling with.  
 gone, lost (shih<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to get hold of. [sorcerers.  
 to work on gods and devils, as  
 cooked thoroughly (chu<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>).



nung<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>3</sup>  
nung<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup>  
nung<sup>4</sup>-wa<sup>3</sup>  
nung<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>  
nung<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>  
nung<sup>4</sup> 1012b 手才 擣<sup>S21c617</sup>

O<sup>1</sup> 1a 阜 阿<sup>1a634a</sup>  
o<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-t'o<sup>2</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup> 阿彌陀佛  
o<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 阿娘  
o<sup>1</sup> 1035b 屙<sup>S40a644</sup>  
o<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 屙屎

O<sup>2</sup> 404a 人 俄<sup>839a627a</sup>  
o<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup> 俄頃  
o<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 俄然  
o<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 俄日之戰  
o<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 俄國  
o<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 俄羅斯  
o<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 俄倫袋  
o<sup>2</sup> 404a 鳥 鵝<sup>333a627b</sup>  
o<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 鵝掌  
o<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 鵝絨  
o<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 鵝翎管  
o<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 鵝翎筆  
o<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 鵝翎扇  
o<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 鵝毛

o<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup> 鵝毛大雪  
o<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 鵝毛大片  
o<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 鵝頭  
o<sup>2</sup> 404b 言 訛<sup>333a626a</sup>  
o<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup> 訛詐  
o<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 訛詐人錢  
o<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup> 訛差  
o<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 訛傳  
o<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 訛索  
o<sup>2</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup> 訛錯  
o<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup> 訛謠  
o<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 訛言  
o<sup>2</sup> 404c 頁 額<sup>333b628c</sup>  
o<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 額角  
o<sup>2</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 額娘

to cozen, to dupe (hung<sup>3</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
to cook or prepare food (tso<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
a daughter (fig.) (nū<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
to play with a toy (wan<sup>2</sup> shua<sup>3</sup>).  
to make money dishonestly (t'ou<sup>1</sup>).  
to prop, to handle, to push down (also nao<sup>4</sup>).  
an exclamation. See a<sup>1</sup> (or ê).  
Amida Buddha (shih<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>2</sup>  
a mother (mu<sup>3</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>). [ni<sup>2</sup>].  
to defecate.  
same (la<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>3</sup>).

suddenly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
an instant, a moment (ch'ing<sup>3</sup>k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
suddenly (ou<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
Russo-Japanese war.  
Russia.  
same. [border.  
long-sleeved jacket with fancy  
the goose (yen<sup>4</sup>, ts'ao<sup>2</sup> o<sup>2</sup>).  
goose feet.  
goose down.  
goose quills.  
quill pens.  
a goose feather fan.  
goose feathers.  
great flakes of snow (hsia<sup>4</sup> hsüeh<sup>3</sup>).  
big snow-flakes (pao<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
a prominent forehead; goose-head.  
to lie, cheat. [stupid.  
to make false statements.  
cheat people of money.  
a mistake, an error. [huang<sup>3</sup>).  
to propagate falsehood or error (sa<sup>1</sup>  
to extort by lies (lê<sup>4</sup> k'ên<sup>4</sup>).  
a mistake, an error (ts'o<sup>4</sup>).  
idle stories, rumours (yao<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
unfounded declaration.  
the forehead; a fixed number (sang<sup>3</sup>).  
the temples (sai<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup>).  
a mother (mu<sup>3</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>, ling<sup>1</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).

- o<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 額兵 a fixed number of troops (tien<sup>3</sup> on the brow (yen<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>). [mao<sup>3</sup>].  
 o<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 額上 a fixed number (shu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 額數 the top of the head (t'ien<sup>1</sup>ling<sup>2</sup>kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup> 額頂 forehead (mien<sup>4</sup> mèn<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 額頭 beyond the fixed number (fèn<sup>4</sup>wai<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 額外 an extra branch put forth.  
 o<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 額外生枝 the moth (p'u<sup>1</sup> têng<sup>1</sup> o<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup> 403b 虫 蛾 same.  
 o<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 蛾虫 beautiful moth-like eyebrows (also good, beautiful. [use 蛾].  
 o<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 蛾眉 a beautiful woman.  
 o<sup>2</sup> 403a 女 娥 high (kao<sup>1</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 娥女 a famous mountain in Szechuan.  
 o<sup>2</sup> 1035a 山 峨 to chant, to hum (yin<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 o<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 峨帽山  
 o<sup>2</sup> 403a 口 誼 哦 I also (wo<sup>3</sup>).  
 O<sup>3</sup> 1547a 戈 我 wicked (see wu<sup>1</sup> or ê<sup>4</sup>) (huai<sup>4</sup>).  
 O<sup>4</sup> (also<sup>1</sup>) 1586a 心 惡 1259c1068b an incurable disease (chih<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 惡疾 offensive smell (hui<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 惡氣 repulsive, forbidding (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>3</sup> 惡醜 a filthy sore, venereal sores (yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 惡瘡 a destructive wind (k'uang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 惡風 vile customs (fêng<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup>, fu<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 惡風陋俗 spiteful, vicious, brutal (hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup> 惡狠狠 a bad heart; to vomit (kan<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> (3 this sense) 惡心 evil words.  
 o<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 惡話 bad words are hard to hear.  
 o<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 惡話難聽 a bad person (hsiung<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>, tiao<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 惡人 to abuse a person (ma<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 惡口傷人 pungently bitter (k'u<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>-  
 o<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 惡苦 cup of iniquity full. [lien<sup>2</sup>].  
 o<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 惡貫滿盈 leader in evil (tsui<sup>4</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup> 惡魁 vagabonds, ruffians, villains, etc.  
 o<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup> 惡棍 bad.  
 o<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 惡劣 to revile (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup> 惡罵 a bad name (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 惡名 evil thoughts (nien<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 惡念 ruffians (kuang<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 惡霸 very evil (hên<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 o<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 惡巴巴的 a wicked business.  
 o<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 惡事

<i>o<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	惡獸	a fierce beast ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	惡俗	an abuse, a corrupt custom (see
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	惡打	to beat cruelly ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>3</sup></i> ). [above].
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	惡歹的	bad.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	惡草	weeds, noxious plants ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup> ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	惡毒	cruel, brutal ( <i>pao<sup>4</sup> nio<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	惡徒	a vicious person ( <i>k'uang<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	惡言	abusive coarse language ( <i>ma<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	惡有惡報	evil has its reward ( <i>shan<sup>4</sup> &amp;c.</i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup> 403b</i>	食 餓 <sup>332b627o</sup>	hungry ( <i>tu<sup>4</sup> tzũ<sup>3</sup> o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	餓壞了	prostrated by hunger ( <i>chi<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	餓鬼	a hungry devil.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	餓了	hungry ( <i>chi<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>, jên<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>, ai<sup>2</sup> o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	餓了呢	are you hungry? if hungry.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	餓不餓	are you hungry? ( <i>chien<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ssũ<sup>3</sup></i>	餓不死	will not die of starvation.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	餓瘦了	thin from want of food.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ssũ<sup>3</sup></i>	餓死	starved to death ( <i>k'o<sup>3</sup> ssũ<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ssũ<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	餓死鬼	starved demons or spirits.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	餓倒	to die of hunger.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	餓的心慌	nervous from hunger.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	餓的沒勁	weak from starvation or hunger.
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-ssũ<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	餓斷絲頭	term in reference to cocoon ( <i>chien<sup>3</sup></i> ,
<i>o<sup>4</sup> (tzũ) 1036c</i>	車 軛 <sup>341a629c</sup>	a yoke ( <i>niu<sup>2</sup> so<sup>1</sup> tzũ<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ts'an <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>o<sup>4</sup> 405a</i>	魚 鱷 <sup>333c628</sup>	crocodile ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>o<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	鱷魚	same.
<i>o<sup>4</sup> 1036b</i>	邑 鄂	ancient place in Hupeh. Also <i>ao<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>o<sup>4</sup> 1037b</i>	走 遏	cut off.
<i>o<sup>4</sup> 5a</i>	口 呢	chirp, belch. also <i>ai<sup>4</sup></i> .
<b>OU<sup>1</sup> 1038a</b>	毆 毆 <sup>842a626a</sup>	to beat ( <i>chi<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>, tou<sup>4</sup> ou<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	毆斃	to beat to death ( <i>k'ao<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	毆傷	to wound by beating. [hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>au<sup>1</sup>-ssũ<sup>3</sup></i>	毆死	to beat to death ( <i>li<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	毆打	to beat, to fight with fists ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>ou<sup>1</sup> 1038b</i>	言 謳 <sup>842b625c</sup>	to sing ( <i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup></i> ). [chia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	謳唱	to sing ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup></i> ). [mei <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>-tsan<sup>4</sup></i>	謳歌頌讚	to sing hymns of praise ( <i>tsan<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	謳吟	to sing ( <i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	謳詠	same.
<i>ou<sup>1</sup> 1038a</i>	欠 歐	to vomit ( <i>ou yang</i> =surname).
<i>ou<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	歐風	European customs.

- ou<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 歐風美雨 Western customs.  
 ou<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 歐化 European civilization.  
 ou<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 歐羅巴 Europe (t'ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>).  
 ou<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 歐亞種 Eurasians.
- OU<sup>3</sup> 1038b** 人 偶<sup>842b626a</sup> an image; accidental; a pair.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 偶爾 suddenly, by chance.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 偶合 to unite, union (lien<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>). [lei<sup>3</sup>].  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 偶戲 performance of puppets, etc (k'uci<sup>3</sup>  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 偶像 an image (p'u<sup>2</sup> sa<sup>1</sup>, ni<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 偶然 suddenly, accidentally (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 偶然之事 emergency.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 偶然的 casual (t'ang<sup>3</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 偶人 an image, a statue (hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 偶偶子 puppets (k'uei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>3</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 偶數 even numbers (ch'i<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 偶有所感 if perchance there be any influence.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 偶遇 to meet by chance. [ho<sup>2</sup>].  
**OU<sup>3</sup> 1039b** 艸 藕<sup>842c626c</sup> the lotus or water-lily root (lien<sup>2</sup>,  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 藕節 joints of the lotus root.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 藕粉 a kind of arrowroot (ma<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>1</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 藕荷色 lotus-root color (yen<sup>2</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 藕蓮粉 arrowroot.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 藕色 lotus color.  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 藕絲 the roots of the water lily. [t'ou<sup>2</sup>].  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 藕芽 taper-fingers of a lady (fig.) (chih<sup>2</sup>  
**OU<sup>3</sup> 1038a** 火 燿<sup>842a626c</sup> heat and drought (han<sup>4</sup> lao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup> 燿煙 smoke issues out of it (mao<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).
- OU<sup>4</sup> 1038a** 水 漚<sup>842a626c</sup> to steep (also 1) (chin<sup>1</sup>, shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> 漚竹 to steep bamboo.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> 漚壞 spoiled by soaking.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup> 漚柔 to soften by soaking.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup> 漚軟 to soak till soft.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 漚爛了 soaked to rottenness.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 漚麻 to soak hemp.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 漚變顏色 changed color by soaking.  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 漚靛 to soak indigo leaves in vat (tien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 漚透了 soaked through (chin<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>, shih<sup>1</sup>  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 漚糟了 rotten through steeping. [t'ou<sup>4</sup>].  
**OU<sup>4</sup> 1037c** 口 嘔<sup>841a626c</sup> to vomit, to prattle (also 1 and 3).  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 嘔氣 to provoke to anger (jê<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).

ou<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 嘔煩  
 ou<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 嘔吐  
 ou<sup>4</sup> 1037c 心 † 恆<sup>842a625a</sup>

to cause one to vomit (o<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 to vomit (yüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 to provoke (jé<sup>3</sup>).

PA<sup>1</sup> 1039a 八捌 入<sup>843a647a</sup>  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 八珍  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 八成  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 八旗  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 八角  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 八角油  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 八景  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ch'ün<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 八駿馬  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 八方  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 八分  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 八分之一  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 八行書  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> [shou<sup>4</sup>\*] 八仙  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>4</sup>- 八仙慶壽  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup> 八仙桌  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 八開  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 八哥  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 八個  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> † 八個字兒  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 八股文章  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 八卦  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>1</sup> 八兩半斤  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> [kuang<sup>1</sup>] 八面  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>- 八面見光  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 八面風  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>ling<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 八面玲瓏  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 八八  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 八班六房  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 八寶  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> ‡ 八寶兒  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 八倍的  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 八十  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup> 八擡八插  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 八套  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 八斗之才  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 八團花  
 pa<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 八字

[(written 捌. Rad. 12).  
 eight (1 before 1, 2, 3; 2 before 4)  
 the 8 delicacies.  
 eight chances out of ten in favor.  
 the eight banners at Peking. G.  
 star aniseed; eight-cornered. [379.  
 aniseed oil (hui<sup>2</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 8 beautiful views.  
 eight sorts of fine horses. [chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 the points of compass (ting<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>  
 eight-tenths; probably (to<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 eight-tenths. [hsin<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 Chinese note paper (chih<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>1</sup>,  
 the eight immortals. R. 338. [day.  
 the immortals celebrate your birth-  
 square table for eight (fang<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 the eighth of a dollar, sixpence.  
 the raven (wu<sup>1</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>).  
 eight. [t'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 the eight characters. R. 339 (kêng<sup>1</sup>  
 the old essay with its eight parts.  
 the eight diagrams. R. 333.  
 six of one and half a dozen of the  
 on every side. [other.  
 reflects light on all sides (kuang<sup>1</sup>  
 a wind from all points. [chao<sup>4</sup>).  
 open on all sides (ssü<sup>4</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>pa<sup>1</sup>fang<sup>1</sup>  
 eight times eight, sixty-four.  
 the runners and clerks.  
 the 8 organs in Buddha's body.  
 a succulent plant.  
 8 fold.  
 eighty. [porters.  
 eight chair-bearers and eight sup-  
 toilet necessities (chuang<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 fig. of transcendent talents.  
 eight embroidered circles (bride's).  
 the eight characters. See Note 72.  
 † Note 73.

\*Note 71.

†Note 72.

‡ Note 73.

<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	八字眉	figure eight eyebrows ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	八字影壁	a screen-wall of this shape.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>	八音	eight sorts of musical instruments.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-ch'ín<sup>2</sup></i>	八音琴	musical boxes ( <i>hua<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	八音鐘	a musical clock.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	八音盒	a musical box.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1040b</i>	己巴 <sup>S43c644a</sup>	the crust inside a boiler. S.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	巴掌	the open hand, the palm.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiek<sup>3</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup></i>	巴結	to exert one's self ( <i>k'an<sup>3</sup> lung<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiek<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-</i>	巴結功名	to strive for a degree ( <i>ch'iu<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiek<sup>1</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>shang<sup>4</sup></i>	巴結不上	cannot reach by any effort. [ming <sup>2</sup>
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiek<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	巴結的	a sycophant ( <i>ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>, liu<sup>1</sup> kou<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup></i>	巴幹	Balkan. [tzū <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	巴不能	would that ( <i>tan<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	巴不得	same. M. 387.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	巴色會	Basel Mission.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	巴地	Batavia.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup></i>	巴荳	croton oil bean.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	巴荳油	croton oil ( <i>kang<sup>1</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup></i>	巴圖魯	the order Baturu for mil. prowess.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1040c</i>	口吧 <sup>S44a644b</sup>	dumb; wide mouthed ( <i>ya<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	吧話	the lisping accents of childhood.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	吧狗	Peking lap-dog ( <i>ha<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> kou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	吧吧呢	obstinate, perverse ( <i>chan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1041c</i>	艸廿芭 <sup>S45a644b</sup>	plantain, banana ( <i>fêng<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	芭蕉	same.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	芭蕉扇	a palm leaf fan ( <i>tsung<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-ych<sup>4</sup></i>	芭蕉葉	palm leaves.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1041c</i>	疖 <sup>S44c644b</sup>	a scar, a cicatrix ( <i>ch'uang<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	疤癩	same ( <i>pan<sup>1</sup> hên<sup>2</sup>, shang<sup>1</sup> hên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	疤臉	a scarred faced ( <i>lien<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1044a</i>	手才扒 <sup>S46a649b</sup>	to pull out, climb.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>cho<sup>2</sup>ch'iang<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	扒着牆頭	catching the top of wall.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	扒着樹枝	catching hold of a branch. [tzū <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	扒房子	to pull down a house ( <i>ch'ai<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	扒衣裳	to strip off his clothes (forcibly).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-p'í<sup>2</sup></i>	扒皮	to take the peelings off.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	扒手	pickpocket ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	扒載	to lighten ship by jettison.
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1040a</i>	口叭 <sup>S43b646c</sup>	to open the mouth ( <i>k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> (tzū) 1044b</i>	木杷 <sup>S46c646</sup>	a handle, a rake (same as 扒).
<i>pa<sup>1</sup> 1041c</i>	竹筴 <sup>S45a644c</sup>	li <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> , hedge ( <i>t'ou<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).

*pa*<sup>1</sup> 1044c 王 毬<sup>847a646b</sup>

*p*<sup>i2</sup> *pa*<sup>1</sup> guitar (hu<sup>2</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).

**PA<sup>2</sup> 1042a** 手才 拔<sup>845b647b</sup>

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 拔出

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 拔取人才

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 拔去翎子

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 拔狀元

*pa*<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 拔鋼眼

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup> 拔根

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup> 拔貢

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 拔力

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>3</sup> 拔蘿蔔

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 拔麥子

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 拔不出腿

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 拔上來

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 拔水

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 拔刀

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 拔倒了樹

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup> 拔萃

*pa*<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup> 拔秧

*pa*<sup>2</sup> (po<sup>4</sup>) 1042c 鬼 魁

to pull out of or up (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>).

to extract (na<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>, ch'u<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).

to select men of talent (hsüan<sup>3</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>).

strip off his official feather O.

a chief of Hanlin O. [(fig.).

to settle by trial who is the stronger

to root up, to eradicate (ch'u<sup>2</sup> kên<sup>1</sup>).

to get a higher degree. G. 471 O.

to exert all one's strength (chin<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).

to pull turnips (lung<sup>2</sup> lo<sup>2</sup> po<sup>3</sup>).

to pull wheat out by roots.

can't extricate one's legs (ni<sup>2</sup> nêng<sup>4</sup>).

to pull up (as water from a well).

to draw water (ta<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).

to draw a sword (ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).

pull down a tree (k'an<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).

to exceed all (ch'u<sup>1</sup> lei<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>2</sup> ts'ui<sup>4</sup>).

to pull young rice (for transplanting).

the demon of drought (han<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>2</sup>).

**PA<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1042a** 革 靶<sup>845a645b</sup>

*pa*<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 靶子場

target.

rifle-range.

**PA<sup>4</sup> 1041a** 手才 把<sup>844b844c</sup>

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup> 把鴉鶉

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup> 把齋

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 把宅門

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 把持

*pä*<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 把門

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 把門關上

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 把柄

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 把勢

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 把守

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 把素

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 把刀

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>4</sup> 把舵

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup> 把總

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 把子

*pa*<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup> 把握

*pa*<sup>4</sup> 1043b 网 罷<sup>846a645c</sup>

[68 (also 1 and 3).

to take hold of; a handle. M. 66,

to train a quail (an<sup>1</sup> ch'un<sup>2</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).

to practice vegetarianism (ch'ih<sup>1</sup>

private gatekeeper. [chai<sup>1</sup>).

to monopolize (lung<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).

to act as gatekeeper (k'an<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).

shut the door. M. 68.

to handle; to grasp.

athletic exercises (t'i<sup>3</sup> ts'ao<sup>1</sup>).

to guard, to hold fast. [chai<sup>1</sup>).

to practice vegetarianism (ch'ih<sup>1</sup>

to grasp a knife (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).

to steer a ship (to<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).

a lieutenant. G. 448. O.

athletic exercises, etc. (ta<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).

something to grasp (wo<sup>1</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).

to desist; enough, final. M. 148.

- pa<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 罷職 to suspend from office (ko<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 罷休 to cease.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 罷官 to suspend from office. [kung<sup>1</sup>].  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 罷工 to leave off work, a strike (hsieh<sup>1</sup>  
 enough! (suan<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>4</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 罷了  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 罷免 to remove from office.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 罷市 to stop trade (ch'i<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup> 1043a 雨 霸 845a645b to domineer; to usurp (shan<sup>4</sup>, to<sup>2</sup>  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>min<sup>2</sup> 霸佔良民 to usurp over the good. [ch'ü<sup>3</sup>].  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 霸占地土 to usurp land. [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>].  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 霸氣 audacity, disregard of right (shan<sup>4</sup>  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 霸權 tyranny (chuan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 霸國主義 Imperialism. N.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 霸市 to control or "corner" the market.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 霸道 to encroach (hu<sup>1</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 霸天下 the rule by force.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 霸王鞭 a kind of cactus (hsien<sup>1</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>chang<sup>3</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup> 1042c 土 埧 846a645c an embankment.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-kang<sup>3</sup> 埧 埧 same (ho<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup> 埧 楞 same (ho<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup> ts'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup> 1041c 父 爸 844c645b pa, a father; an aged person.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 爸爸 a father (fu<sup>4</sup> ch'in<sup>1</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 爸爸 papa, father (tieh<sup>1</sup> tieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup> 1040c 弓 弮 844a645b the part of a bow grasped (kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup> 1044b 耒 鋸 847a645a a drag, harrow. Also p'a<sup>2</sup> (nou<sup>4</sup>).  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 耙和尚 to harrow a priest to death for sin.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 耙齒 the teeth of harrow.  
 pa<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 耙地 to rake the ground.
- P'A<sup>1</sup> 1044c 玉 瑟 847a646b a stringed instrument (or p'a<sup>2</sup>, p'i<sup>2</sup>  
 p'a<sup>1</sup> 1044a 足 臥 846c646c to fall (<sup>2</sup>to creep). See p'a<sup>2</sup>, below.  
 p'a<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 臥下 to fall prostrate (fu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>3</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).
- P'A<sup>2</sup> 1044a 足 爬 847a646c to climb; to crouch. Also 1st.  
 p'a<sup>2</sup> 1044a 爬 846c646 same.  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 爬城 to scale the city-wall (ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 爬起來 to get up (shang<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 爬牆 to scale a wall (t'iao<sup>4</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 爬牆瑚 the Virginia creeper (see below).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 爬角子 creepers (crabs on human beings).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup> 趴着老虎 a crouching tiger (lao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 趴虫 a creeping insect (ch'ung<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).



p'a²-êrh²-shou³ 臥兒手  
 p'a²-hsia⁴ 臥下  
 p'a²-hsing² 臥行  
 p'a²-kan¹-êrh² 臥杆兒  
 p'a²-shan¹-hu² 臥珊瑚  
 p'a²-shan¹-hu³ 臥山虎  
 p'a²-shan¹-yüeh⁴ling³ 臥山越嶺  
 p'a²-shang²-ch'ü² 臥上去  
 p'a²-shang²-shu⁴ch'ü² 臥上樹去  
 p'a² 1044b 爪 爬<sup>846a649b</sup>  
 p'a²-ch'i³-lai² 爬起來  
 p'a²-hsia⁴ 爬下  
 p'a²-shou³ 爬手  
 p'a²-shu⁴ 爬樹  
 p'a²-yang³ 爬攪  
 p'a² 1044b 耒 耙<sup>847a645a</sup>  
 p'a² 1044b 耙

pickpocket (san¹ chih¹ shou³).  
 to crouch (ch'ü¹ shên¹).  
 to crawl along (p'u² fu²).  
 to climb a pole.  
 "climbing coral," the Virginia same. [creeper].  
 crossing hills and ranges.  
 to climb up (p'an¹).  
 to crawl up a tree.  
 to scrape, to crawl.  
 to creep up, to get out of bed.  
 to creep down.  
 to scratch the hand (chua¹).  
 to climb a tree. [yang³].  
 to scratch a part that itches (k'uai³ a rake or harrow; to rake. Also same (li² pa¹). [va³].

P'A⁴ 1043c 心 怕<sup>846a647b</sup>  
 p'a⁴-ch'ien²-p'a⁴hou⁴ 怕前怕後  
 p'a⁴-chü⁴ 怕懼  
 p'a⁴-hsiu¹ 怕羞  
 p'a⁴-kuan¹-hsi⁴ 怕關係  
 p'a⁴-p'o²-êrh² 怕婆兒  
 p'a⁴-shên²-mo¹ 怕甚麼  
 p'a⁴-ssü³ 怕死  
 p'a⁴-ta²-huo⁴ 怕大禍  
 p'a⁴-tê²-hên³ 怕得很  
 p'a⁴-tê²-tsuì⁴-jên² 怕得罪人  
 p'a⁴ (tzü) 1043c 巾 帕<sup>846b646</sup>

to fear. M. 377. (chü⁴, k'ung⁴, to be afraid of everything.  
 to fear (hai⁴ p'a⁴, ch'ih¹ ching¹).  
 to feel shame, to blush (hai⁴ sao⁴).  
 to fear consequences.  
 henpecked man (chü⁴nei⁴). [hsiao³].  
 what are you afraid of? (tan³ to fear death (t'an¹ shêng¹).  
 to fear great evil.  
 extremely afraid (fa¹ ch'ieh⁴).  
 afraid to offend people. [p'a⁴].  
 a handkerchief; a turban (shou³

PAI¹ 1051c 手 才 搯<sup>852b649c</sup>  
 pai¹-chü⁴ 搯鋸  
 pai¹-i¹-tien³-²rh² 搯一點兒  
 pai¹-k'ai¹ 搯開  
 pai¹-liang³-pan⁴ 搯兩半  
 pai¹-liao³-i¹-k'uai⁴ 搯了一塊  
 pai¹ 1141c 手 擘<sup>922b710b</sup>  
 pai¹-kua¹-lou⁴-tzü³ 擘瓜露子  
 pai¹-liang³-pan⁴ 擘兩半  
 pai¹-ping³ 擘餅

to pierce (see next character) or p'ai¹.  
 to set a saw = p'ai¹.  
 break off a little (po¹).  
 to break open (p'i⁴).  
 to break in half (chê² i¹ pan⁴).  
 broke off a piece.  
 to break. Also po¹.  
 to break the melon and reveal the  
 to break into two. [seeds].  
 to break a cake.

<b>PAI<sup>2</sup> 1045a</b>	<b>白</b> 白 <sup>847b706c</sup>	white; clear. See po <sup>2</sup> . Rad. 106 S.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	白契	unstamped deed (hung <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	白茄子	the egg-plant.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	白鉛	spelter, zinc.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	白錢賊	pickpocket (pa <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	白金	silver (yin <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	白淨	a clear complexion. [ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	白濁	gonorrhœa, gleet (yang <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup>
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup></i>	白晝	day-time, broad daylight (p.jih <sup>4</sup> , p.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	白竹布	white broades. [t'ien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	白去了	went for nothing (wang <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	白種	the white race, Caucasian.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	白髮	white hair; elderly (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	白礬	alum (fei <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	白費工夫	useless waste of time (k'uang <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	白費事	trouble in vain (wang <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	白効勞	to work for nothing.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	白鬚老頭	a white-bearded old man.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup></i>	白虎	whitetiger(termin geomancy)(fêng <sup>1</sup>
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	白花花	abundance of white flowers. [shui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	白話	patois, local dialect (hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	白話報	colloquial newspaper. N.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	白灰	lime (shih <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	白衣	common clothes; of no rank.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup></i>	白饒	to have forgiven in vain (jao <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	白人	a common person (fan <sup>2</sup> j.). [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	白日	day-time, broad daylight (chou <sup>4</sup>
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	白給	to give for nothing (sung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>4</sup></i>	白蠟	white bees' wax.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup></i>	白蠟棍	ash poles stripped of bark.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	白蠟樹	white wax tree.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	白來一遞	came once for nothing (p'u <sup>1</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	白蘭地	brandy. N.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	白攪	a sort of olive (kan <sup>3</sup> lan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	白蓮教	the White Lily Sect (treasonable).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	白臉	male dramatic characters (traitors,
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>	白臉兒狠	fig. wicked man. [etc.].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	白臉面	fair-faced, a clear complexion.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	白綾	a kind of silk (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	白翎	the sand fly; a thrush. [Note 21.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	白露	"white dew," one of the terms. See
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	白螞蟻	a white ant; a good-for-nothing.

<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	白毛	mould (fa <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	白米	white rice, new rice.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	白米飯	boiled table rice.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	白麪	white flour (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	白拿手	pickpocket, sneak-thief (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	白白給地	freely give it to him.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	白白的	freely, gratis.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	白白菜	the dandelion (po <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	白寶	unalloyed silver (tsu <sup>2</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	白跑一邊	to have your trip for nothing.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-p'êng<sup>1</sup> pai<sup>2</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	白崩白騙	deceit practised in vain (ch'i <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup></i>	白醜	mother on vinegar, etc. (t'su <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	白布	white shirtings.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	白色	a white colour (yen <sup>3</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	白色布	white shirtings.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i>	白生生的	quite white, fair (chiao <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> , hsüeh <sup>3</sup>
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	白事	a funeral (ch'u <sup>1</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ). [pai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	白薯	a sort of yam (hung <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	白水	plain water vs. tea (ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	白說	talking in vain (wang <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	白送	given for nothing (fêng <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup></i>	白打算	calculated in vain.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	白癩	the whites.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	白帶	same.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	白丹	white lead.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	白檀	white sandalwood (t'an <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	白糖	white sugar (hung <sup>2</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ). [mu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	白提布	white brocades (hua <sup>1</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ich<sup>3</sup></i>	白鐵	tin (hsi <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	白點布	white-spotted shirtings.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	白天	day-time, broad day-light (chou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	白丁	a common man; without a degree.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	白丁香	avadavat's dung (a medicine).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	白聽聽	to hear free of charge.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup></i>	白徒	a private individual (hsiao <sup>3</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	白菜	cabbage.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	白銅	pewter (hsi <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ). [sound.
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	白字	a wrong character, though of same
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	白文	the text of any book (shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	白屋	a poor man's house (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	白鳥	the white crow (wu <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	白顏色	white colour.

pai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 白眼看他  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 白燕  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 白銀  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 白魚  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 白玉  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 白玉堂  
 pai<sup>2</sup> 1135c 人 伯<sup>917c707b</sup>  
 pai<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 伯叔兄弟

PAI<sup>3</sup> 1047a 白 百<sup>849a707b</sup>  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup> 百戰百勝  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 百折不回  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 百家姓  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 百巧百能  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 百虫  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 百兒八十  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 百發百中  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 百夫長  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup> 百骸  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 百合  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup> 百倚百順  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup> 百倚百隨  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 百日紅  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 百科全書  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup> 百寮  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 百官  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 百年之後  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 百年不遇  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 百把銀  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 百般  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 百十個  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 百事不就  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 百事通  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 百獸  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 百數錢  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 百歲  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 百足  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup> 百總  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup> 百萬  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 百萬之富  
 pai<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 百頁窗  
 pai<sup>3</sup> 1136b 木 栢<sup>918a708a</sup>

to regard with scorn (lêng<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 canary (shih<sup>2</sup> ch'ên<sup>3</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 silver (yin<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>2</sup>). [(o<sup>2</sup>).  
 a kind of moth that destroys clothes  
 white jade. [mandarin's house.  
 the fleur-de-lis; great hall in a  
 father's elder brother, or po<sup>2</sup>.  
 i. e., the whole family.

a hundred; many; all. See po<sup>2</sup>.  
 invariably victorious (shêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 patient endeavor.  
 the Book of Surnames.  
 all kinds of ability.  
 insects generally.  
 80 or 100.  
 invariably successful.  
 a centurion.  
 a skeleton.  
 the tuberose (yüeh<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 obey or agree in everything.  
 same. [days.  
 a flower blooming for a hundred  
 Encyclopaedia.  
 all the officers of government.  
 same (wên<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 after death (ssü<sup>3</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 an exceedingly rare occurrence.  
 about 100 taels of silver.  
 many kinds, various.  
 upwards of 100.  
 unsuccessful in everything.  
 expert at everything (shu<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 wild animals, beasts (tsou<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>,  
 about a hundred cash. [yeh<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 the hundredth day of a child's life.  
 the centipede.  
 a lieutenant (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> tsung<sup>3</sup>). O.  
 countless numbers (wu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 exceedingly wealthy (fêng<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 venetian blinds (ch'uang<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>) (or  
 arbor vitae, cypress, or po<sup>2</sup> S. [葉).

<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup>	柏	same (sung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	柏香木	the cedar.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup>	柏樹	the cypress or cedar tree.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>sung</i> <sup>1</sup>	柏松	cypress and fir.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>	柏子油	oil from juniper seeds.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> 1047c	手才擺 <sup>849c648a</sup>	to shake; to spread (p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺陣	to arrange the ranks, e.g., for arranged evenly. [battle (chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup>	擺齊	to make a display (piao <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺架子	to operate on, to torture (k'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺治	to give a feast (shê <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺酒席	a waiter, or table boy (hsi <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺棹的	to spread a table (tuan <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺飯	to place in order.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hao</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺好	arranged, spread out (p'u <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺下	to rinse or wash clothes (hsi <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺衣裳	to set out, to arrange (p'ai <sup>2</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺開	to lay a table for meals.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺了一棹	to array, to arrange (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺列	to busy one's self about.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>nung</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺弄	to arrange, to torture.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺佈	unable to arrange (jung <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺不開	to arrange, e. g., a table cloth.
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'u</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺鋪兒	to spread, to arrange (an <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺上	to arrange, an ornament. [sent etc.].
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺設	to wave the hands (in token of dis-
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺手	to put the arms akimbo (ch'a <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺大架子	set the table (p'an <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	擺臺	to spread out wares for sale (huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'an</i> <sup>1</sup>	擺攤	arranged quite properly (an <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺的是	a ferry (i <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺渡	pendulum of clock. [p'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺子	to arrange in a certain way (an <sup>1</sup>
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	擺樣子	to spread a banquet (pai <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>4</sup>	擺宴	

<b>PAI<sup>4</sup> 1048c</b>	支退	敗 <sup>850b648b</sup>
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup>		敗仗
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>4</sup>		敗陣
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup>	[kuo <sup>2</sup>	敗家
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wang</i> <sup>2</sup>		敗家亡國
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		敗家子
<i>pai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiang</i> <sup>4</sup>		敗將

to spoil, defeat (hui<sup>3</sup>, huai<sup>4</sup>).

defeat, to lose a battle (shêng<sup>4</sup> same (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>). [chang<sup>4</sup>].

to ruin one's family.

to ruin self and country.

spendthrift son (lang<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

a defeated general (chiang<sup>4</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).

<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-che<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup></i>	敗者賊	defeated soldiers turn robbers (tao <sup>4</sup>
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-</i>	敗軍之將	the general of a defeated army.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup>[chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	敗風俗	corrupt manners (o <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>2</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	敗興	to mar one's pleasure etc.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	敗戶	to ruin one's family; a ruined
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	敗戶的話	ill-omened words. [family.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	敗化傷風	injurious to morals.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> [fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	敗壞	corrupt; to destroy (hui <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	敗壞門風	ruined in character and respectabi-
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	敗肉	stale meat. [lity (tiu <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	敗了	defeated, ruined (huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	敗了本兒	to lose in trade (p'ei <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	敗柳殘花	fig. beauty faded, e. g., women.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	敗落	ruined, spoiled (huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	敗露	discovered, ruined (hsien <sup>2</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>	敗滅	ruined, gone (hui <sup>3</sup> mieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup></i>	敗北	to be defeated.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	敗事	to ruin an affair.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>	敗訴	worsted in law-suit.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>	敗損	to ruin, to destroy (hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	敗走	to be routed (ta <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	敗子	a spendthrift (lang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	敗子回頭	return of the prodigal (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	敗亡	destroyed, dead (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup> 1049a</i>	手拜	to bow (ch'ung <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-ch'an<sup>4</sup></i>	拜懺	to worship (li <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	拜節	to visit and congratulate (ch'ing <sup>4</sup>
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	拜見	to pay a visit. [ho <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	拜祝	to offer up prayers (tao <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup></i>	拜墳	to worship at graves (shang <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup></i>	拜佛	to worship Buddha (uicn <sup>4</sup> fo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	拜服	to own allegiance to (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup></i>	拜賀	to congratulate (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	拜候	to call upon, to visit (pai <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	拜匣	a case to hold visiting-cards.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	拜相	a minister of state (tsai <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	拜謝	to return a compliment (hui <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	拜會	to assemble on ceremony (hui <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	拜揖	to bow (tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	拜客	to visit a person (pai <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	拜老師	to recognise as master.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	拜領	to accept with courtesy (hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	拜盟	to swear brotherhood ( <i>mêng<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup></i> ,
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	* 拜廟	official worship at temples.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	拜年	new year's congratulations ( <i>kuo<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	拜偶像	to worship idols. [ <i>nien<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	拜把子	to swear; sworn brothers ( <i>mêng<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	拜拜	to salute (as women). [ <i>hsiung<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	拜北斗星	to worship the Dipper ( <i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup> tou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>	拜別	to take leave ( <i>kao<sup>4</sup> tz'ū<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup></i>	拜菩薩	to worship idols. [ <i>sao<sup>3</sup> fên<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-sao<sup>3</sup></i>	拜掃	to worship at the graves of relatives
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	拜上	to salute superiors ( <i>kuei<sup>4</sup> pai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	拜上帝	to worship God ( <i>shên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	拜神	to worship the gods ( <i>kuei<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	拜神儀式	ceremony, cult. N.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	拜師	to pay respects to tutor ( <i>lao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	拜手	to bow down to one's hands.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	拜壽	to visit a person on his birthday.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	拜堂	worship of bride and bridegroom.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	拜帖	a visiting card. [ <i>tien<sup>4</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	拜墊	a cushion or hassock for worship
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	拜天地	worship of heaven and earth ( <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>2</sup></i>	拜托	kindness of so and so, to request.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup></i>	拜祖宗	to worship ancestors ( <i>san<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tz'ū<sup>2</sup></i>	拜辭	to take leave ( <i>kao<sup>4</sup> tz'ū<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	拜萬壽	homage on the emperor's birthday.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	拜望	to pay respects to ( <i>ai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	拜物教	fetichism. N.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	拜謁	to pay respects.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	拜友	to visit a friend ( <i>p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	拜月	to worship the moon ( <i>yüeh<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup> 1048b</i>	禾 稗 <sup>850a648c</sup>	tares; small, minute.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	稗官	a minor office; romances.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	稗說	a novel; careless chat ( <i>hsiao<sup>3</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	稗草	green tares; darnel.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	稗子	tares.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup> 1049c</i>	心 億 <sup>851a648c</sup>	wearied; exhausted ( <i>k'un<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup></i>	億賴	slatternly, filthy; vixenish.
<i>pai<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>	億累	wearied, exhausted.

P'AI<sup>1</sup> 1144b 手才 拍<sup>924b711b</sup>  
*p'ai<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 拍案

to clap, to pat, to inveigle.  
to strike the table.

\*Note 74.

p'ai <sup>1</sup> -an <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	拍案驚奇	to strike the table in astonishment-
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	拍張	shuttlecock (t'i <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	拍掌	to clap, applause (ku <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>1</sup>
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	拍照	snap-shot, to photograph. [ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	拍照鏡	camera (chao <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	拍桌子	to strike the table in wrath &c.
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	拍去	to inveigle away (yin <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	拍花子	kidnappers (kuai <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ). [mai <sup>3</sup> ].
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup>	拍賣	to sell by auction (ch'iang <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>2</sup>
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	拍門	to knock at a door (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	拍巴掌	to hit a slap (ta <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -p'a <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	拍爬木	a flail (ta <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	拍板	castanets (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	拍不響	emits no sound if struck.
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	拍手	to clap the hands (p'ai <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	拍打	to tap, to pat (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	拍打拍打	same. [treat].
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	拍東兒	to clap the hands (he who stands
p'ai <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	拍網子	a bird-trap, a snare, a gin (niao <sup>3</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>P'AI<sup>2</sup> 1050a</b>	<b>片</b> 牌 <sup>85</sup> 1b649b	a tablet, a permit, a shield, brand
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	牌坊	a memorial arch. [of goods.
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	牌骨	the ribs; mutton—or pork-chops.
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	牌樓	a memorial arch (p'ai <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>	牌榜	a tablet, a notice board (shih <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	牌票	a written order, a warrant (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup>	牌匾	a tablet, a signboard (pien <sup>3o2</sup> ). [p'iao <sup>4</sup>
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	牌匾銀子	Imperial allowance to M.A's (chü <sup>3</sup>
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	牌示	a notification (kao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [jên <sup>2</sup> ] O.
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	牌頭	the head man (shou <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	牌盾	a shield (tun <sup>4</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	牌子	a ticket, a label (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	牌位	ancestral tablet. See Note 2 (ling <sup>2</sup>
<b>p'ai<sup>2</sup> 1050c</b>	<b>手</b> 排 <sup>85</sup> 1c649a	to arrange in order. [wei <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>4</sup>	排榻	wainscoting of stove-bed (k'ang <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	排場	to do properly; elegant. [chên <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	排陣	to draw up in line of battle (pai <sup>4</sup>
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	排齊	all arranged in order (ch'i <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	排起來	to arrange, to settle.
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>	排鎗	a volley (k'ai <sup>1</sup> ch'iang <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup>	排解	to settle, to explain.
p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>	排斥	to oppose.



p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 排球  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 排船  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 排椽  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 排飯  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 排漢  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 排行  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 排行第五  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 排戲  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 排香案  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 排開  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 排列  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup> 排滿  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup>fên<sup>1</sup> 排難解紛  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 排班侍立  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 排兵  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 排隊  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup> 排字  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 排外  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-chū<sup>3</sup>tung<sup>4</sup> 排外舉動  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup> 排演陣勢  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 排印  
 p'ai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 1081a 徘徊

**P'AI<sup>2</sup> 1051b 水 ?** 派<sup>852a650a</sup>  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 派差  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 派出  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 派出所  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 派分  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 派官  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 派功課  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 派保  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup> 派別  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 派兵  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>1</sup> 派撥  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 派不是  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> 派攤  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 派定  
 p'ai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 派頭

**PAN<sup>1</sup> 1053a 舟 般<sup>853b650c</sup>**  
 pan<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 般分  
 pan<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 般還

base-ball. N.  
 to build a boat (hsiu<sup>1</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
 side rafters.  
 to spread a meal; set the table!  
 anti-Chinese. N. [(pai<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 in what order do you stand? (age).  
 I am the fifth (age) (sui<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to arrange theatricals (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to arrange the incense table. See  
 to spread, to arrange. [Note 57.  
 to arrange (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 anti-Manchu. N.  
 to settle difficulties (t'iao<sup>2</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to arrange attendants on each side.  
 to draw up troops in order.  
 same (ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 to set up type. (yin<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 anti-foreign. N.  
 anti-foreign agitation. N.  
 to exhibit the form of battle (ta<sup>3</sup>  
 to print (machinery). [chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 walking up and down irre-  
 solutely.  
 to send, to branch, a sect.  
 to send, to appoint (ch'ien<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 send out (ch'ai<sup>1</sup>p'ai<sup>4</sup>, ch'ai<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>3</sup>).  
 police station (ching<sup>3</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to diverge, distribute.  
 to appoint an official (fêng<sup>1</sup>kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to assign lessons (tu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 sub-security for a candidate. O.  
 to branch off, to distribute, category.  
 to detach troops (t'iao<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 to allot to all their several duties.  
 to set forth another's faults (tsê<sup>2</sup>pei<sup>4</sup>.  
 to contribute *pro rata* (kung<sup>1</sup>t'an<sup>1</sup>).  
 to settle (ting<sup>4</sup> kuei<sup>1</sup>).  
 scale on which a thing is done.

manner, way, class (i<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>).  
 to distribute (fên<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to go to and fro (read p'an<sup>2</sup> here).

pan <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	般大般小	some large, some small.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	般賜	to confer upon (shang <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	般樣	sort, kind (lei <sup>4</sup> , chung <sup>3</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> 1053b	手才搬 <sup>353b650c</sup>	to shift, to put away (ch'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	搬家	to change one's residence (i <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	搬遷	to shift, to remove (ch'ê <sup>4</sup> , ko <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	搬指	a thumb-ring (chieh <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
pan <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	搬出去	carried out (t'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	搬取	to shift, remove.
pan <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	搬下來	remove down (chai <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	搬貨下船	to put goods on board ship (tsai <sup>4</sup> bring a chair (i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ). [huo <sup>4</sup> ].
pan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	搬一把椅	to shift, to remove (no <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	搬移	archery (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>	搬弓搭箭	to carry to and fro.
pan <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	搬來搬去	to shift, to remove.
pan <sup>1</sup> -no <sup>2</sup>	搬挪	to carry tales (shuo <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>	搬弄	to put everything in its proper place.
pan <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	搬撥	a self-righting doll (k'uei <sup>3</sup> lei <sup>3</sup> , wan <sup>2</sup> cannot be budged (la <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> [wu <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	搬不倒	to accompany, to escort (hu <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	搬不動	remove to another place.
pan <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	搬送	to squabble, to egg on (tiao <sup>2</sup> so <sup>1</sup> , k'ou <sup>3</sup> to wrangle (pan <sup>4</sup> tsü <sup>3</sup> ). [chia <sup>3</sup> ].
pan <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup>	搬到別處	to carry things (to another place).
pan <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	搬攔	to transport, to convey.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>1</sup>	搬嘴	to convey military stores (liang <sup>2</sup> a troops; a rank; class S. [ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
pan <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	搬東西	a lockup.
pan <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>	搬運	a messenger's room (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -	搬運糧餉	a company of men (i <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> 1053c	玉班 <sup>853c650a</sup>	inspector of prisons.
pan <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	班房	cantharides, Spanish flies.
pan <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	班房子	to distinguish (fên <sup>1</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	班人	to retreat with troops (t'ui <sup>4</sup> ). [(hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -mén <sup>2</sup>	班館門	a company of actors or runners
pan <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	班貓	a regular gradation (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup>	班別	a rank, a row.
pan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	班師	streaks, spotted.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	班子	turtle dove, blue rock pigeon.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	班次	a screen of spotted bamboo. [tumes.
pan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	班位	variegated clothes; theatrical cos-
pan <sup>1</sup> 1054b	文斑 <sup>854b650b</sup>	
pan <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup>	斑鳩	
pan <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>	斑竹簾	
pan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	斑衣	

pan <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>3</sup>	斑斑點點	speckled and spotted.
pan <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	斑色	variegated colours.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	斑點	striped and spotted.
pan <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> ㄨㄣˊ	斑文	streaks.
pan <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	斑雲	mottled clouds.
pan <sup>1</sup> 1054c	頒 頒 <sup>854c651a</sup>	to send away, to confer.
pan <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -	頒詔各省	Imperial Proclamation to provinces.
pan <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> [shêng <sup>3</sup>	頒行	to publish, e. g., an edict. (shêng <sup>4</sup>
pan <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	頒發	to bestow, to confer. [chih <sup>3</sup> ].
pan <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	頒白	a white head—an old man.
pan <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	頒兵	to march back an army (lu <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	頒師	same.
pan <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	頒送	to bestow, to confer.
pan <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	頒賜	same (see pan <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> 1053b	瘰 瘰 <sup>854a650b</sup>	a scar, marks of the small-pox
pan <sup>1</sup> -hen <sup>2</sup>	瘰痕	same (pa <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ). [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	瘰點	a scar or mark (shang <sup>1</sup> hên <sup>2</sup> ),
pan <sup>1</sup> 436c	鴉 鴉 <sup>359a130a</sup>	wild pigeon (also fên <sup>1</sup> ).
pan <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>1</sup>	鴉鳩	same.

PAN <sup>3</sup> 1052a	木 板 <sup>852c651a</sup>	a plank, a board; a register.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>	板廠	a wood yard (shou <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	板牆	a wooden fence or wall.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	板橋	a foot bridge.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup> shuang <sup>1</sup>	板橋霜	[shuang <sup>1</sup> ],
pan <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	板滯	fig. evanescent (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup>
pan <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	板櫃	a slow uninventive mind; stagnant,
pan <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	板壁	a press, cabinet.
pan <sup>3</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	板表	a wooden fence or wall (i <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>
pan <sup>3</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	板片	slabs. [ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ].
pan <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -	板上釘	small boards (mu <sup>4</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ). [i <sup>2</sup> ].
pan <sup>3</sup> -t'êng <sup>4</sup> [ting <sup>1</sup>	板檯	immovable (fig.) (chien <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> pn <sup>4</sup>
pan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	板子	a stool, or bench (wu <sup>4</sup> t'êng <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
pan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	板子好	bamboo used for beating offenders.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	板牙	the type is clear (kuan <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
pan <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	板眼	grinders (ts'ao <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
pan <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	板魚	the "bones" which mark time in
pan <sup>3</sup> 1052c	片 版 <sup>853a651b</sup>	the sole (pi <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ). [plays.
pan <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	版	same as 板.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	版籍	a register of population (min <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	版權	copyright.
pan <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	版權所有	the copyright is ours.
pan <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	版戶	census.

<i>pan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	版牌	a register of population.
<i>pan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup>	版圖	a map, register ( <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>PAN<sup>4</sup> 1055a</b> 十	半 <sup>354</sup> c651o	half.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chüan</i> <sup>4</sup>	半價卷	half-fare ticket ( <i>p'iao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup>	半角印	a cheque, half impress of stamp.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	半截	a half.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>	半介	same.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup>	半斤 or 觔	half a catty (16 oz in a catty).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>liang</i> <sup>3</sup>	半斤八兩	six of one and half a dozen of other.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'un</i> <sup>1</sup>	半春	slightly indecent pictures ( <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>1</sup>	半中腰	the waist.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	半瘋子	simpleton ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tiao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	半憨子	a half idiot ( <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>han</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>4</sup>	半合半吐	half-concealed, half-confessed.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'i</i> <sup>3</sup>	半仙之體	an etherealized body ( <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'i</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup>	半新不舊	the worse for wear ( <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup>	半信半疑	half-believing, half-doubting.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>3</sup>	半醒	half awake.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsüan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'ung</i> <sup>1</sup>	半懸空	in mid-air.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>3</sup>	半人半鬼	half human, half ghost ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup>	半日	half a day (see below).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup>	半日學校	half-day school. N.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup>	半開化國	half-civilized land. N.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ko</i> <sup>4</sup>	半箇	half ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [shih <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>1</sup>	半刻	a little while, a brief space ( <i>p'ien</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup>	半公半私	half public, half private.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'ung</i> <sup>1</sup>	半空	in mid-air ( <i>t'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k'ung</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>	半路	half-way.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>1</sup>	半路夫妻	married in middle life ( <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lun</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>	半輪明月	half moon ( <i>man</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>man</i> <sup>3</sup>	半滿	half full.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup>	半明半暗	half clear and half dark.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup>	半年	half a year, six months (see below).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup>	半百	half a hundred; fifty years of age.
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup>	半飽	half satisfied (with food) ( <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	半輩子	a middle-aged person. [pao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup>	半壁店	a very small inn ( <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>piao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	半彪子	a fool, a crack-brain ( <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>han</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>1</sup>	半邊	on one side ( <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pien</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ts'u</i> <sup>4</sup>	半軛子醋	a half and half scholar ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	半不道兒	not half the way.

<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup></i>	半晌	half-a-day, a long time.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup></i>	半身不隨	one side paralysed ( <i>chung<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup></i> middle-aged. [ <i>pu<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	半生	half-ripe, half-cooked.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	半生不熟	a little while ( <i>p'ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	半時	a 'half drawback' (Customs).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>-</i>	半稅存票	dead and alive ( <i>tai<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	半死不活	a peninsula.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	半島	half the way.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	半道兒	a half-witted fellow ( <i>ch'ih<sup>2</sup>, han<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	半吊子	the least.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	半點	half-a-day, a long time ( <i>lao<sup>3</sup> p.t.</i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	半天	half a year (see above).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	半載	to break down half-way.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup></i>	半途而廢	half declining half assenting.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>	半推半就	a son-in-law ( <i>nü<sup>3</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	半子	midnight.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	半夜	a night-school. N.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-</i>	半夜學校	half black, half white.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	半陰半陽	half clear and half cloudy.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	半陰半晴	a stutterer ( <i>chieh<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	半語子	half a month ( <i>ko<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	半月	to manage, to do ( <i>chang<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup> 1056b</i> 辛办	辦 <sup>356a652b</sup>	to deal with lawsuits ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	辦案	those transacting official business.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	辦差的人	to do respectable things ( <i>tuan<sup>1</sup></i> way of managing. [ <i>chêng<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-</i>	辦正經事	to get ready; to provide. [ <i>ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辦成	to manage a marriage ( <i>hun<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	辦置	to buy or import goods ( <i>mai<sup>3</sup> huo<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辦紅事	to transact official business.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	辦貨	to manage, to administer ( <i>liao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辦公事	to mismanage ( <i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	辦理	to mismanage a thing.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	辦理不善	managed, transacted ( <i>chu<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	辦理失當	have you transacted it?
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	辦了	to manage a funeral ( <i>ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup></i> ,
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	辦沒辦	to run a paper. [ <i>mai<sup>2</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辦白事	unsuccessful ( <i>wu<sup>2</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	辦報	cannot afford to do it.
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	辦不成	impracticable ( <i>tso<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	辦不起	will you manage it?
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	辦不來	
<i>pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	辦不辦	

- pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 辦不到  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup> 辦不妥  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 辦喪事  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 辦善會  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 辦善事  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup> 辦甚麼事  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 辦事  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 辦事情  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>kung<sup>1</sup> 辦事不公  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup> 辦得來  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 辦的很公  
 pan<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup> 辦妥  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 辦罪  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 辦團練  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 辦完了  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 辦筵席  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1054b 手才 扮<sup>354b652c</sup>  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 扮戲  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 扮故事  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>fang<sup>1</sup> 扮民私訪  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 扮作  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 扮演  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1056a 糸 絆<sup>355c652a</sup>  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 絆脚  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 絆住  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 絆住腿了  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup> 絆絡  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 絆馬索  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 絆倒了  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1119c 辛 辯<sup>305b688c</sup>  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 辯論  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 辯訟  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 辯嘴  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1055c 人 伴<sup>355a652b</sup>  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 伴駕  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 伴宿  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 伴郎  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>3</sup> 伴侶  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup> 伴婆  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1055c 手才 拌<sup>355b654b</sup>  
 pan<sup>4</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup> 拌涼菜兒  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 拌上草料

unable to manage, impracticable.  
 mismanaged (ts'o<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to manage a funeral (sang here<sup>4</sup>).  
 to run a charitable society (shih<sup>1</sup>  
 to do a good work (tso<sup>4</sup>hao<sup>3</sup>). [shê<sup>3</sup>).  
 what affair are you engaged in?  
 to manage affairs. [(kan<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (liao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 to manage unfairly (pu<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 able to do, practicable (tso<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 he managed very justly (kung<sup>1</sup>tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to manage satisfactorily (t'o<sup>3</sup>tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to punish (ch'êng<sup>3</sup> chih, hsing<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 to have militia drills (ts'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
 finished, transacted.  
 to manage a feast (chui<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to dress up (ta<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to dress in character (chuang<sup>1</sup>pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 old style dress on stage (hsi<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to investigate *incognito*.  
 to make up for, to personate (mao<sup>4</sup>.  
 to "make up" in the theatricals.  
 a loop, lasso; to trip up.  
 to strike foot against (t'ieh<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to trip up; to prevent (lan<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 his legs were entangled (ch'an<sup>2</sup>jao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a trap.  
 a lasso.  
 to trip and fall (ta<sup>3</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 to dispute. to debate. See pien<sup>4</sup>.  
 same (t'ao<sup>3</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
 to discuss law suits (i<sup>4</sup>, lun<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wrangle, to quarrel (fên<sup>1</sup>chêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 a partner (tso<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 attendants of emperor (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to watch by corpse night before  
 groomsman at weddings. [burial.  
 an associate (tso<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>, p'ei<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 female coroner (kuan<sup>1</sup> mei<sup>2</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 to separate; to throw away.  
 a cold salad (shêng<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to mix straw and grain.

pan<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 拌水  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 拌肚子  
 pan<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup> 拌勻  
 pan<sup>4</sup> 1056c 瓜 瓣 S56a652c

P'AN<sup>1</sup> 1059a 手扳 攀 S58a653a  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-ch'é<sup>3</sup> 攀扯  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 攀躋  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 攀桂  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 攀弓  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 攀不起  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 攀不到  
 p'an<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 攀援  
 p'an<sup>1</sup> 1058b 水 滸 S57b653c

P'AN<sup>2</sup>(tzü)1057a 皿 盤 S56c653c  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> [kuei<sup>3</sup> 盤查  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>- 盤查奸宄  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>ch'a<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup> 盤查行人  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup> 盤纏  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 盤鎗  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 盤錢  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 盤球  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 盤曲  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 盤川  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 盤費  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 盤香  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> 盤桓幾日  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>4</sup> 盤繞  
 p'un<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 盤槓子  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup> 盤炕  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 盤古氏  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 盤路  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-lung<sup>4</sup> 盤弄  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 盤辮子  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 盤上  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup> 盤倒  
 p'un<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 盤道 (理)  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 盤道兒  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 盤子  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'éng<sup>4</sup> 盤子秤  
 p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup> 盤子碗

to mix water with fodder (wei<sup>4</sup> pork tripe salad. [shêng<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>].  
 to mix evenly (chün<sup>1</sup> yün<sup>2</sup>). [petals.  
 the section of a melon, orange, etc.,

to drag, to pull. [lien<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>].  
 to implicate, to drag into matter  
 to climb up (p'a<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to attain an M.A.; to marry a wife.  
 to draw a bow (la<sup>1</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>). [p'an<sup>1</sup>].  
 can't afford to be friends with (kao<sup>1</sup>  
 unable to climb or reach up to.  
 to climb up to anything.  
 dregs; river in Honan S.

a vessel, dish, plate, etc., to coil up.  
 to examine, to search (shên<sup>3</sup>, k'ao<sup>3</sup>.  
 to question bad characters. [ch'a<sup>2</sup>].  
 to question travellers (hsing<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 travelling expenses (lu<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>). [it].  
 to twist the barrel of a gun (to make  
 travelling expenses (or ch'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 billiards (ch'iu<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 coiled up as a snake (如蠅, 如蛇).  
 travelling expenses.  
 same.  
 coiled incense stick (i<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to stroll about a few days (mo<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to wind or circle round (ch'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 to coil round the bar (gymnastics).  
 to build a stove-bed (i<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>1</sup> k'ang<sup>4</sup>).  
 Chinese Adan. Note 75.  
 a road up a mountain (shan<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to use up, to harass (sao<sup>1</sup> jao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to coil the queue around head (wan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wind up, to coil round.  
 to overthrow in argument (po<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to discuss doctrine (pien<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a winding road (wan<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 a tub, vessel, plate, dish, etc.  
 a balance with pans (t'ien<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 dishes and bowls (wan<sup>3</sup> chan<sup>3</sup>).

p'an²-wên⁴		盤問	to interrogate (shên³ wên⁴). [p'an²].
p'an²-yü²		盤盂	a basin, cup or bowl (wan³). [t'ui³].
p'an² 1058a	足 踞	盤着	to sit cross-legged, to squat (chiao¹
p'an²-cho²		盤着	squatting, sitting cross-legged
p'an²-hsi²-ta³-tso⁴		盤膝打坐	same (tun¹ cho²). [(tso⁴)].
p'an²-t'ui³		盤腿	same.
p'an²-t'ui³-tso⁴-cho²		盤腿坐着	same.
p'an² 1058b	虫 蟠	蟠着	to coil around spirally.
p'an²-cho²		蟠桃	coiled up, as a snake (shê²).
p'an²-t'ao²		蟠桃	whorled peach (pien³ t'ao²).
p'an²-t'ao²-hui⁴		蟠桃會	a feast in Paradise (hsi¹ tien¹).
p'an² 1058a	石 磐	磐石	a huge rock, firm (chien¹ ku⁴).
p'an²-shih²		磐石	a huge rock, solid rock (shih² t'ou²).
p'an²-shih²-chih¹an¹		磐石之安	a peaceful foundation.
p'an² 1057a	木 槃	槃	a tray (t'o¹ p'an²).
<b>PAN⁴ 1059b</b>	刀 判	判	to decide (shên³ p'an⁴, ts'ai² p'an⁴).
p'an⁴-rh²		判兒	recording angels (Budd.) (yin¹
p'an⁴-chüeh²		判決	to decide a case (an⁴). [chien¹].
p'an⁴-fang²		判做	to mark writing—as good or bad.
p'an⁴-ho²		判合	conjunction, union (lien² ho²).
p'an⁴-kuan¹		判官	recording angels (Buddhist).
p'an⁴-pieh²-chi²-		判別	to decide between good and evil
p'an⁴-shih⁴ [hsiang¹]		判事	a judge (shên³ p'an⁴ kuan¹). [omens.
p'an⁴-shu¹		判書	record of criminal cases, etc.
p'an⁴-ting⁴		判定	to sentence.
p'an⁴-tuan⁴ [chien⁴]		判斷	to determine, to decide (ting⁴).
p'an⁴-tuan⁴-an⁴-		判斷案件	to decide a case in law (tuan⁴ an⁴).
p'an⁴-tuan⁴-li⁴		判斷力	decision of character. N.
p'an⁴-tuan⁴-ch'ü¹-		判斷屈情	to decide case of injustice.
p'an⁴-yen² [ch'ing²]		判言	the sentence after decision.
p'an⁴-yü³		判語	same (p'i¹ chuang⁴).
p'an⁴ 1060a	又 叛	叛	to revolt (fan³ p'an⁴).
p'an⁴-fei³		叛匪	rebels (fan³ luan⁴).
p'an⁴-luan⁴		叛亂	rebellion (tsao⁴ fan³).
p'an⁴-ni⁴		叛逆	to revolt (pei² p'an⁴).
p'an⁴-tao⁴		叛道	to apostatise.
p'an⁴-tsei²		叛賊	rebels (t'u³ fei³).
p'an⁴ 1060a	目 盼	盼	to hope, to expect (yang³ wang⁴).
p'an⁴-hsiang³		盼望	same (hsi¹ wang⁴). [hsiang³].
p'an⁴-ni³-lai²		盼你來	longing for your coming (k'o³
p'an⁴-t'ou²		盼頭	something to hope for.



p'an<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 盼望  
 p'an<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 盼雨  
 p'an<sup>4</sup> 1059c 水 汙 858b654b  
 p'an<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 汙池  
 p'an<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1059b 衣 襪 858a654c  
 p'an<sup>4</sup> 1058c 才 拚  
 p'an<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 拚命

to hope, (chih<sup>3</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to long for rain (ch'ü<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 the chief college of a State (ju<sup>4</sup>  
 pool in Confucian temple. [p'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 a loop, a catch; chin-strap (niu<sup>2</sup> p.)  
 reject. Also pien<sup>4</sup>, fan<sup>1</sup>, p'in<sup>1</sup>.  
 throw life away.

**PANG<sup>1</sup>** 1060c 巾 幫 { 幫 859b657a  
 pang<sup>1</sup> 幫  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 幫腔  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 幫錢  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 幫助  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 幫助的  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 幫兒頭  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> 幫虎吃食  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 幫夥  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 幫一句話  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 幫人打架  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 幫官  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 幫工  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 幫忙  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 幫辦  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 幫補  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 幫不起  
 pang<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 幫不了錢  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 幫手  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 幫套  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>- 幫湊盤纏  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> [ch'an<sup>2</sup> 幫嘴  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 幫言  
 pang<sup>1</sup> 1060b 邑 邦 859a656a  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 邦畿  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 邦家  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 邦交  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 邦君  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 邦人  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 邦國  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 邦無道  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 邦有道  
 pang<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1061a 木 榔 860a657b  
 pang<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup> 榔槩

to help, to assist (chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (fu<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>, hsiang<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup>).  
 chorus; choristers (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 to assist with money (chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to help, to assist (ch'an<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 an assistant, an abetter (fu<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 name of a kind of beetle (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 fig. helping a tiger to a meal (lao<sup>3</sup>  
 shop assistant (huo<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>). [hu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to put in a word in favor of (chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 to help another to fight. [shao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a helper to the official (kuan<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>.  
 to assist in work (hsiao<sup>4</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to help at busy times.  
 to assist in managing.  
 to aid, to help (hsieh<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>, tsan<sup>4</sup>  
 cannot afford to help. [ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 cannot assist with money.  
 an assistant (fu<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup>).  
 leading-mule of a team (lo<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 help in getting travelling expenses.  
 an altercation (k'ou<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
 to assist by speaking (shuo<sup>1</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 a country, state or nation (kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 the Imperial capital (ching<sup>1</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 the reigning family; the state.  
 friendly relations with another  
 a king (chün<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>). [country.  
 the people of a country (kuo<sup>2</sup> min<sup>2</sup>).  
 a state, a nation generally. [pant.  
 a state in which injustice is ram-  
 a state well ruled (wên<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 a watchman's rattle (ta<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 a small narrow table.

<i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup>	梆梆	the sound of a rattle or clapper.
<i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'iang</i> <sup>1</sup>	梆子腔	castanet, of slow airs (theatres).
<i>pang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>	梆子麵	flour of Indian corn (su <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>PANG</b> <sup>3</sup> 1061b 糸	綁 <sup>859c657c</sup>	to tie, to bind (k'un <sup>3</sup> , chi <sup>4</sup> , cha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	綁起來	to tie up, to bind (so <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	綁結實	to securely bind (chiao <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup>	綁緊	to tie fast.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>	綁住	tied tightly (chi <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	綁人之手	to tie hands. [shên <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>4</sup>	綁票	to seize for ransom (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup>
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>	綁上	to tie up, to bind.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup>	綁的緊	tied tightly (lien <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ui</i> <sup>3</sup>	綁腿	to bind the legs.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ui</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	綁腿帶	a garter for the legs (yao <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1061b 木	榜 <sup>860a657b</sup>	a list of successful candidates.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>2</sup>	榜笞	to flog, to bastinado (chang <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lüo</i> <sup>4</sup>	榜掠	to flog, to plunder (with violence).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>3</sup>	榜樣	example (yang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>2</sup>	榜文	a notice, a proclamation.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>	榜上	successful at exams. O.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>4</sup>	榜眼	second at the <i>Han-lin</i> examination
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1062a 糸	綉 <sup>860b657c</sup>	to bind shoes (hsüeh <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ). [O.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	綉鞋	same (na <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	綉履	same.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1062a 舟	勝 <sup>860b657c</sup>	to board; two vessels side by side.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>	勝船	same (i <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>	勝人	a boatman.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1062b 骨	膀 <sup>860b657b</sup>	the shoulders (chien <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup>	膀臂	shoulders and arms.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'uan</i> <sup>1</sup>	膀大力寬	broad shoulders and great strength.
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	膀子	the shoulders (ko <sup>1</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>3</sup>	膀子骨	hip, or shoulder bones.
<b>PANG</b> <sup>4</sup> 1062b 木	謗 <sup>860b657c</sup>	to backbite, to vilify (ts'an <sup>2</sup> pang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>3</sup>	謗毀	same (hui <sup>3</sup> pang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup>	謗書	a scurrilous pamphlet (pi <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	謗刁	to backbite (an <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	謗讒聖道	to revile the Holy Religion (ma <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup>	謗言	slander (huai <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1061b 言	棒 <sup>859c657c</sup>	a drumstick, a stick or endgel.
<i>pang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'iu</i> <sup>2</sup>	棒球	indoor baseball (kun <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ) N.

- pang*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ui*<sup>2</sup> 棒槌 a beater used in washing clothes.  
*pang*<sup>4</sup>-*ta*<sup>3</sup> 棒打 to beat with a cudgel (*kun*<sup>4</sup> *pang*<sup>4</sup>).  
*pang*<sup>4</sup> 1060b 虫 { 蚌<sup>859a657c</sup> the oyster. See *péng*<sup>3</sup>.  
*pang*<sup>4</sup> ( 螯 same (*kua*<sup>1</sup> *niu*<sup>2</sup>).  
*pang*<sup>4</sup>-*ko*<sup>2</sup> 螯蛤 same (*ko*<sup>2</sup> *li*<sup>4</sup>).  
*pang*<sup>4</sup>-*k'o*<sup>1</sup> 蚌殼 oyster shells.  
*pang*<sup>4</sup> 1063a 人 傍<sup>861a658b</sup> near. Also *p'ang*<sup>3</sup> (*chin*<sup>4</sup>).  
*pang*<sup>4</sup>-*wan*<sup>3</sup> 傍晚 near evening (*wan*<sup>3</sup> *shang*<sup>4</sup>).
- P'ANG**<sup>1</sup> 1063c 肉 胖<sup>861c658c</sup> stout, ugly. See *p'ang*<sup>4</sup>.  
*p'ang*<sup>1</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup> 胖脹 swelled.  
*p'ang*<sup>1</sup>-*chung*<sup>3</sup> 胖腫 same (as a finger, etc.) (*chung*<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>1</sup> 1063b 石 磅<sup>861a658a</sup> imitation of English "pound," a crash.
- P'ANG**<sup>2</sup> 1062c 方笏 旁<sup>860c658b</sup> the sides; other (*pien*<sup>1</sup>, *ts'ê*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'a*<sup>1</sup>-*hua*<sup>1</sup> 旁插花 flower on side of head.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'iu*<sup>2</sup> 旁求 to seek everywhere (*chao*<sup>3</sup> *pien*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'u*<sup>1</sup> 旁出 diverging (as a bye-road) (*ch'a*<sup>4</sup> *lu*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ch'u*<sup>4</sup> 旁處 another or neighbouring place (*lin*<sup>2</sup>  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 旁人 a bystander; to accompany. [*chü*<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*jo*<sup>4</sup>-*wu*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 旁若無人 proud, conceited (*chiao*<sup>1</sup> *ao*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*kuan*<sup>1</sup> 旁觀 to look on.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*kuan*<sup>1</sup>-*che*<sup>2</sup> 旁觀者 a looker on (*hsiu*<sup>4</sup> *shou*<sup>3</sup> *p'ang*<sup>2</sup>  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*li*<sup>4</sup> 旁立 stand by the side. [*kuan*<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*mên*<sup>2</sup>-*tso*<sup>3</sup>*tao*<sup>4</sup> 旁門左道 heretical sects (*hsieh*<sup>2</sup> *chiao*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ming*<sup>2</sup> 旁明 near dawn.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*pien*<sup>1</sup> 旁邊 the side; by the side of.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*pien*<sup>1</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> 旁邊的 same.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*pien*<sup>1</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 旁邊的人 bystander (*lu*<sup>4</sup> *jên*<sup>2</sup>). [*kan*<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>1</sup>- 旁不相干 no one else's business (*yü*<sup>3</sup> *wo*<sup>3</sup> *wu*<sup>2</sup>  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*tao*<sup>4</sup>-*rh*<sup>2</sup> [*kan*<sup>1</sup> 旁道兒 a diverging road (*ch'a*<sup>4</sup> *lu*<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*t'ing*<sup>1</sup>-*chê*<sup>3</sup> 旁聽者 auditors at public assemblies. N.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*tso*<sup>4</sup> 旁坐 to sit by the side of.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*wan*<sup>3</sup> 旁晚 near evening (read *pang*<sup>4</sup>) (see  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*wu*<sup>3</sup> 旁午 near noon (read *pang*<sup>4</sup>). [*above*).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup> 1063a 人 傍<sup>861a658b</sup> the side; near.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*cho*<sup>2</sup> 傍着 to recline against.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*chou*<sup>1</sup>-*li*<sup>4</sup> 傍州例 the same style, fashion, etc.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 傍人 bystander; to depend on a person.  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup> 1063b 肉 膀<sup>861b658c</sup> the loins, the groin (*yao*<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*kuang*<sup>1</sup> 膀胱 the bladder (*niao*<sup>4</sup> *pao*<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ang*<sup>2</sup> 1063b 虫 螃<sup>861b658b</sup> a crab, crabs.

<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>		螃蟹	same.
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup> 1063b</i>	金	鏟 <sup>861b658a</sup>	to scrape off; to rake, to hoe.
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		鏟地	to hoe over the ground (ch'u <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup> 1063b</i>	彳	傍	to walk alongside.
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>		傍徨	uncertain.
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup> 1063c</i>	走	逢	a surname (usually fêng).
<i>p'ang<sup>2</sup> 1064a</i>		龐	lofty house S.
<b>P'ANG<sup>4</sup> 1063c</b>	彳	胖 <sup>861c659c</sup>	stout, fat; See <i>p'ang<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup></i>		胖肥	same.
<i>p'ang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup></i>		胖孩	a plump child (fei <sup>2</sup> , ni <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		胖人	a stout person (fei <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>		胖瘦	fat and lean.
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>		胖得狠	very stout (fei <sup>2</sup> p'ang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		胖敦敦的	excessively fat.
<i>p'ang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		胖子	a stout person.
<b>PAO<sup>1</sup> 1064b</b>	勹	包 <sup>862b663a</sup>	a bundle; to wrap S.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>		包車	to guarantee carts (kuan <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-ch'î<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		包起來	to wrap up (mêng <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>		包脚	to bind the feet (ch'an <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		包金的	gilt with gold (tu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		包船	to guarantee boats (k'ua <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>		包莊	a shed; to guarantee. [ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>		包種	Powchong (tea) (yü <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ; wu <sup>3</sup>
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		包兒	a bundle, a parcel (below). [i <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>		包飯	to contract for food (kuan <sup>3</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		包封	a sealed enclosure.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		包袱	a bundle, a wrapper.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>		包含	to contain in the mouth; reticent.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>		包涵	to bear with patiently (pao <sup>1</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		包醫	to guarantee a cure.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>		包廂	boxes, stalls in theaters N.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>1</sup></i>		包修房屋	to contract for repairing a house.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>		包容	to bear with patiently (jên <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>		包管	to guarantee. [able.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup></i>		包管來回	right of returning goods if unsuit-
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>		包管無事	guarantee there will be no trouble.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> [shih<sup>4</sup></i>		包工	to work by the job (jih <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>		包裹	to wrap up or round; a parcel.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>		包攬	to monopolize; a broker. [cern.
<i>pao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>hsien<sup>2</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>		包攬開事	to meddle with what does not con-

pao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-tz'u<sup>2</sup> sung<sup>4</sup> 包攬詞訟  
 paa<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup> 包領  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 包瞞着  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 包辦  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-chui<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 包辦酒席  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup> 包賠  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 包庇  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>- 包送信文  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> [wên<sup>2</sup> 包打聽  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup> 包探  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>3</sup> 包的廣  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 包頭的  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 包頭的  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup> 包藏  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup> 包漕  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 包子  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 包元  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 包用  
 pao<sup>1</sup> 1065b 肉 胞<sup>863a663b</sup>  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 胞姐  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 胞兄  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 胞兄弟  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 胞衣  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup> 胞妹  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 胞弟  
 pao<sup>1</sup> 1068a 衣 褰 褰<sup>865a663b</sup>  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 褰獎  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 褰封  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>3</sup> 褰眨  
 pao<sup>1</sup> 1137a 刀 剝<sup>919a708b</sup>  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 剝去  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 剝去皮毛  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 剝栗子  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 剝皮  
 pao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 剝羊

to undertake another's lawsuit.  
 to be security for any one.  
 conceited (chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>, tzü<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to undertake, to transact.  
 to contract for feasts (hai<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>,  
 to compensate. [yü<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to protect, to shelter (hu<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to undertake to forward letters.  
 detectives, spies (tso<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to detect, detectives.  
 includes a great deal.  
 to wrap the head (mêng<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 men who personate women (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 to be stored up. [tan<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to guarantee the grain-tribute.  
 a dumpling, a pudding (jou<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>1</sup>  
 to include all the lot. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to guarantee a thing to be suitable.  
 the womb (t'ai<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>, or p'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
 an elder sister (uterine).  
 an elder brother (uterine).  
 same (t'ung<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>1</sup>).  
 the womb.  
 a younger sister (uterine).  
 a younger brother (uterine).  
 to praise, long robes.  
 to praise (ch'êng<sup>1</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to promote after death. [mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to criticize; fault-finding (ch'ui<sup>1</sup>  
 to flay, peel, extort. See po<sup>1</sup>. (o<sup>2</sup>  
 same. [cha<sup>4</sup>).  
 to flay skin and hair.  
 to shell a chestnut (k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
 to peel, to skin (p'i<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to flay a sheep (i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).

PAO<sup>2</sup> 1140a 薄 薄<sup>921a705a</sup>  
 pao<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 薄紙  
 pao<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 薄厚  
 pao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 薄一點兒  
 pao<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 薄人  
 pao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 薄禮

thin, light. See po<sup>2</sup>.  
 thin paper.  
 thin and thick (k'uan<sup>1</sup> chai<sup>3</sup>).  
 a little thinner.  
 prostitutes (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 poor presents (pu<sup>4</sup> ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).

<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	薄落人	prostitutes.
<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	薄板	thin boards. [man <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	薄待人	to treat people slightly (tai <sup>4</sup>
<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	薄淡	thin, weak (hsi <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>2</sup> (tzũ) 1065c 用</i>	雹 <sup>s63b708c</sup>	hail (lêng <sup>3</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	雹水	hail-stones (hsia <sup>4</sup> hsüeh <sup>3</sup> ). [tsu <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	雹神廟	temple of the God of Hail (lei <sup>2</sup>
<b>PAO<sup>3</sup> 1066c 人 保</b>	<b>保<sup>864a664b</sup></b>	to protect; to guarantee.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup></i>	保安針	safety pin (k'ou <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ) N.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	保長	a kind of constable.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	保正	headborough (ti <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> , hsiang <sup>1</sup> yo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	保證	a surety (ta <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	保證金	bail.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	保呈	a security, a guarantee (tso <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	保家	a surety, one who is answerable.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	保甲	tithing system (ti <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> , hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	保甲局	the office of tithing system. [ts'un <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	保駕	to escort the emperor.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	保結	a contract, a bond (ho <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	保着	to be security for (tan <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup></i>	保出來	answerable or responsible for.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	保舉	to recommend (chien <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> [ming<sup>4</sup></i>	保全	to preserve entire (ts'un <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	保全生命	to preserve life (hsing <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	保狀	to give security e.g. at law (chü <sup>4</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	保種	protect the race. N. [p. c.).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	保重	to take care of yourself (to a friend).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	保重身體	to take care of one's person.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	保好	keep safe (p'ing <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	保和會	Universal Peace Society, Hague.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	保險	assurance, insurance.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	保護	to protect (shou <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	保護治安	to preserve the peace.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	保活	to guarantee life.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	保火險	fire insurance (jên <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	保人	a security, a bail (chung <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	保管	to guarantee (kuan <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ). [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	保國	to protect the country (chung <sup>1</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup></i>	保廩	graduate security at exams. O.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	保領	to secure, to guarantee (lien <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>2</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	保本	letters of guarantee, etc. [pao <sup>3</sup> ].

<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	保庇	to protect (hu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	保標的	escort, convoy (fang <sup>4</sup> ch'ia <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	保不住	cannot guarantee (k'ao <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	保不定	cannot certainly assure.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	保身	to take care of one's person.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	保守	to defend (tun <sup>4</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	保守態度	conservative attitude N.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	保單	a written guarantee.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	保守黨	Conservatives.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	保條子	written guarantee. [pao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	保定	properly guaranteed etc. (t'ao <sup>3</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>	保奏	to recommend to the Throne—to
<i>pan<sup>3</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup></i>	保存	to preserve (chuan <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ). [reward.
<i>pan<sup>3</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	保存主義	conservatism N. (shou <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>2</sup>ts'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	保存國粹	to protect national treasures N.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	保養	to protect, to preserve.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	保養身體	to preserve the body.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup></i>	保佑	to protect (hu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup> 1065c</i>	食飽	to eat to fullness (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	飽飯	same (ho <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	飽漢子	a man satisfied with food (chi <sup>1</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	飽學	well read, learned (hsüeh <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	飽鼓鼓的	bulging, distended (p'êng <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>	飽滿	to eat to the full (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pan<sup>3</sup> man<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>2</sup></i>	飽滿豐盈	satisfied fully with food (shih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-nuan<sup>3</sup></i>	飽暖	fed and clothed (i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	飽食	a full hearty meal (i <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ). [t'ien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup></i>	飽食終日	satiated the whole day (ch'êng <sup>2</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	飽厭	satiated, satisfied.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup> 1068a</i>	寶	precious, valuable (pa <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> , san <sup>1</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup></i>	寶	same (kuei <sup>4</sup> , kao <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ). [pao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	寶庵	your convent or monastery (Budd.)
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>4</sup></i>	寶刹	your monastery (Budd.) (ssü <sup>4</sup> , miao <sup>4</sup>
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	寶器	precious articles (kuo <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	寶劍	a double-edged sword (ch'u <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	寶珠	precious gem. (chên <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	寶局	a gambling saloon.
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	寶莊	your firm (or hao <sup>4</sup> ) (complim.).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	寶眷	your wife; a family (chia <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	寶號	name of your firm (complim.).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	寶盒	a cup used in gambling (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	寶星	a decoration (hsün <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ) N.

<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶觀
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶貴
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>2</sup>	寶藍
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶貝
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>1</sup>	寶貝東西
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>sé</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶色
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶善
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	寶石
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ting</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	寶石頂子
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶寺
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>iso</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶座
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>	寶物
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> 1069a	鳥 鴉 <sup>865c664a</sup>
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>3</sup>	鴉 母
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> 1067c	廿 葆
<i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> 1067c	土 堡

<b>PAO</b> <sup>4</sup> 1066a	手 才	抱 <sup>863c665a</sup>
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>		抱進來
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ü</i> <sup>1</sup>		抱屈
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱住
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>		抱孩兒
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hên</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱恨
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>huai</i> <sup>2</sup>		抱懷
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kao</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱告
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'uei</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱愧
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ping</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱病
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>		抱不平
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱蛋
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'u</i> <sup>1</sup>		抱頭痛哭
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'uan</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱頭鼠竄
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wa</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		抱娃子
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>1</sup>		抱委屈
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>3</sup>		抱養
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>4</sup>		抱怨
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> 1069c	土 報	報 <sup>866b665c</sup>
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>1</sup>		報章
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>		報償
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup>		報界
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup>		報知
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>3</sup>		報紙
<i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		報讎

your monastery (Taoist) (tao<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 precious, valuable (tsun<sup>1</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 sapphire blue (êrh<sup>4</sup> lan<sup>2</sup>).  
 precious (chên<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>, wu<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>).  
 a precious thing (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>).  
 beautiful appearance (mei<sup>3</sup> sé<sup>4</sup>).  
 to value the good. [chu<sup>1</sup>].  
 precious stone (shih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, chên<sup>1</sup>  
 a button of precious stone (ting<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 your fine temple (complim.).  
 the throne (lung<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a precious commodity (chia<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 cuckold (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>3</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>, wu<sup>1</sup>  
 brothel keeper (kuei<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>). [kuei<sup>1</sup>].  
 luxuriant.  
 earth-work. Also p'u<sup>4</sup>.

to nurse, to feel (pao<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to carry in the arms (huai<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feel aggrieved (yüan<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 to embrace (lou<sup>3</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to nurse a child (nai<sup>3</sup> cho<sup>2</sup> hai<sup>2</sup> 'rh<sup>2</sup>);  
 to harbour resentment (man<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to encompass, to enfold. [shih<sup>1</sup>];  
 an attorney; to prosecute (sung<sup>4</sup>  
 to feel ashamed (t'ao<sup>3</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be sick (huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 indignant.  
 to incubate (fu<sup>2</sup> wo<sup>1</sup>, lai<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hold one's head and cry bitterly;  
 to skulk away (to<sup>3</sup> shan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to nurse a baby.  
 to feel aggrieved (shou<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 to bring up another's child (i<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to feel resentment (man<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to announce, to repay.  
 the press, newspapers.  
 to avenge (pao<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>).  
 the press-world. N.  
 to inform.  
 press, newspapers (hsin<sup>4</sup> wên<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>).  
 to revenge (shên<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>1</sup>).



pao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup>- 報仇雪恨  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> [hên<sup>4</sup> 報恩  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 報復主義  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 報喜  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 報信  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 報信的  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 報貨單  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup> 報告  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 報告書  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 報個信  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 報客  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 報官  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 報館  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 報館自由  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 報律  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 報廟  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>- 報名上冊  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> [ts'ê<sup>4</sup> 報喪  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup> 報事不爽  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 報稅  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup> (ying<sup>4</sup>) 報答  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 報單  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 報盜  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 報道  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 報道的  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 報條  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup> 報帖  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 報子  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 報應  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 報怨  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1069a 日 曠 暴 865c666a  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 暴發火眼  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 暴風  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 暴客  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 暴烈  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 暴烈份子  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup> 暴猛  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 暴民  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-nio<sup>4</sup> 暴虐  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-nio<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> chun<sup>1</sup> 暴虐之君  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 暴怒  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 暴病

to avenge oneself.  
 to be grateful (hsieh<sup>4</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 spirit of revenge.  
 to congratulate (ch'ing<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>4</sup>, tao<sup>4</sup>  
 to tell news (sung<sup>4</sup> hsín<sup>4</sup>) [hsi<sup>3</sup>].  
 a letter carrier (p'ao<sup>3</sup> hsín<sup>4</sup>).  
 a permit (Customs).  
 to make a report.  
 a report.  
 to bring news (hsiao<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to announce a visitor (pai<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to inform the magistrate.  
 newspaper offices (chu<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>).  
 liberty of the press. N.  
 press laws. N. [hsi<sup>2</sup> po<sup>4</sup>].  
 burn paper at temple on a death  
 to register your name (kua<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to announce a death (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>,  
 unerring report. [fu<sup>4</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>].  
 to pay duties on goods (wan<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to recompense.  
 a paper announcing something.  
 to report a theft (t'ou<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to inform (kao<sup>4</sup> su<sup>4</sup>).  
 an informant (t'ung<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a notice, as of honor conferred.  
 same (chieh<sup>1</sup> t'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 a placard; a scout (t'an<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to recompense (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take revenge (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 fierce, cruel (ts'an<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>3</sup>). S.  
 fierce prominent eyes (têng<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 a violent wind (k'uang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 desperadoes (tz'ü<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 terrific—as a storm (k'uang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 rioters N. [ta<sup>4</sup> tso<sup>4</sup>].  
 brutal, ferocious (hsiung<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).  
 rioters.  
 to tyrannize over.  
 a tyrant (hun<sup>4</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 fierce anger (fên<sup>4</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 sudden illness (chi<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).

- pao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 暴打  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 暴躁之人  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup> 暴躁如雷  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 暴徒  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 暴土  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 暴動  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 暴雨  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1069c 火 爆<sup>866b666c</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 爆燻  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup> 爆竹  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 爆裂  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 爆煤  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1066a 魚 鮑<sup>863b665a</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 鮑魚  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 鮑魚壳  
 pao<sup>4</sup>(tzü)1065b 金 刨 鉤<sup>862c665b</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鉤床子  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 鉤平  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1069c 水 瀑<sup>866a718a</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 瀑布  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 瀑布泉  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1069b 日 曝<sup>866c666c</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup> 曝熱  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 曝日如火  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1064a 豸 豹<sup>862a665b</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup> 豹虎  
 pao<sup>4</sup> 1066c 艸 菹<sup>864a665b</sup>  
 pao<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup> 菹窩

- P'AO<sup>1</sup> 1072c** 手 才 拋<sup>868b666a</sup>  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [ch'en<sup>2</sup>] 拋棄  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>- 拋棄紅塵  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup> 拋家失業  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 拋去  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup>yü<sup>4</sup> 拋磚引玉  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 拋費  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 拋錨  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-p'ieh<sup>1</sup> 拋撒  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup> 拋撒  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 拋散  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup> 拋捨  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>mien<sup>4</sup> 拋頭露面  
 to beat violently (o<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>),  
 a bully.  
 fierce as thunder (ta<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>2</sup>).  
 ruffian (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup>, hun<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>3</sup>).  
 dust flying in air, e. g., travelling-  
 insurrection, riots N.  
 heavy rain (p'ei<sup>4</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to crackle, to fizz.  
 crackers (fang<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>2</sup>).  
 crackers (pien<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>, huo<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>1</sup>).  
 cracked, chapped (ts'un<sup>1</sup> p'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 crackling coal (t'an<sup>4</sup> cha<sup>1</sup>).  
 stinking fish; awabi S.  
 same.  
 clam shells (ko<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 a plane. Also p'ao<sup>2</sup>.  
 the frame of a plane (mu<sup>4</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to plane (t'ui<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 heavy rain (p'ei<sup>4</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 waterfall.  
 waterfall spring (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 fierce heat (lieh<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).  
 excessively hot (tsao<sup>4</sup> jê<sup>4</sup>).  
 the sun as hot as fire (t'ai<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the leopard, panther, etc.  
 leopards and tigers (lang<sup>2</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 hatching (lai<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>). [hu<sup>3</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 (hen) sitting (fu<sup>2</sup> wo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to throw down (or p'ou<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cast away (jêng<sup>1</sup>, p'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 to reject the world (shih<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to leave home and abandon property.  
 to throw away (tiu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cast a brick and get jade (fig.).  
 to squander, (ch'ih<sup>3</sup>shê<sup>1</sup>, pai<sup>4</sup>chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cast anchor (hsia<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to reject (tiu<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to separate, to distribute (fên<sup>1</sup> san<sup>4</sup>).  
 to squander (tang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to reject (pu<sup>4</sup>yao<sup>4</sup>). [t'ou<sup>2</sup>lou<sup>4</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to expose one's self (women) (ch'ü<sup>2</sup>

- p'ao<sup>1</sup> 1073a 肉 脬<sup>868c666b</sup> bladder (shui<sup>3</sup> p'ao<sup>1</sup>, niao<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>1</sup> 1065b 肉 胞<sup>863a663b</sup> placenta. See pao<sup>1</sup>.
- P'AO<sup>2</sup> 1065a 刀 卬** 創<sup>862c665b</sup> to dig. Also pao<sup>4</sup>.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 創出 to dig up (chüeh<sup>2</sup>, wa<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 創出來 same.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 創去零兒 to throw off the fractional amount.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 創花子 wood shavings (mu<sup>4</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 創根兒 to dig out the root (pa<sup>2</sup> kên<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 創根間底 to ferret out the particulars.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup> 創坑 to dig a hole (chüeh<sup>2</sup> k'êng<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 創皮 to deduct weight of bag (ch'u<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup> 創凳 a carpenter's bench (pan<sup>2</sup> têng<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 創地 to dig the ground (chüeh<sup>2</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 創子 a curry comb (ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup> 創挖 to dig up, or out.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup> 1071a 口 咆<sup>867a666c</sup> to roar, bluster (hsüan<sup>1</sup> jang<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> [t'ang<sup>2</sup> 咆哮 same. [mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>- 咆哮公堂 disorderly behaviour in court (ya<sup>2</sup>  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup> 咆哮獅子 a roaring lion (lao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1072a 衣 袍<sup>868a667a</sup> a long outer garment (o<sup>2</sup> lun<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 袍褂 outer coat (men's).  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 袍帶戲 play in which official robes are  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup> 袍套 an overcoat. [worn].  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup> 1071b 火 炮<sup>867b667a</sup> to roast, to burn. Also pao<sup>1</sup>.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 炮製 to compound medicines.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup> 炮烙 to roast a person alive.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 炮煉藥材 to bake raw drugs.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup> 1071b 火 焦 to roast.  
 p'ao<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1072b 鹿 麇<sup>868b667b</sup> a kind of deer (spotted) or pao<sup>1</sup>.
- P'AO<sup>3</sup> 1072a 足 跑** 跑<sup>868a667b</sup> to run (pên<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 跑賬的 debt collectors (t'ao<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 跑車 racing with carts (tu<sup>3</sup> sai<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 跑鍼 to run a seam (fêng<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 跑江湖 an extensive traveller (lao<sup>3</sup> c. h.).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 跑橋 e.g., priests at funerals (ho<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 跑京差 to be a runner in Peking (tang<sup>1</sup>  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 跑出來 to rush out. [ch'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 跑海 carters (kan<sup>3</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>). [sion].  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 跑早船的 to disport a ship-shape in proces-  
 p'ao<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 跑行市的 compradores, etc. (mai<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).

p'ao <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -t'ui <sup>3</sup>	跑細了腿	run till legs are thin.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跑獍的	circus riders (mai <sup>4</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	跑信	a messenger (sung <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	跑回來了	came racing back. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	跑紅旗	to announce a victory (shêng <sup>4</sup>
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>4</sup>	跑一身汗	ran so as to be wet with sweat (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	跑開	to run from (to <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ). [han <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -kêng <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	跑槓子	milit. practice on horseback in the
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	跑路	a messenger, to travel. [furrow O.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	跑馬	to gallop, to race (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	跑馬場	a race-course (sai <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	跑馬射箭	mounted archery (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	跑馬廳	grand stand of race-course.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跑報的	a mounted courier.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	跑冰	to skate; to run on ice (liu <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>1</sup>	跑不出圈	cannot escape from the circle.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	跑不開	can't run so as to get away.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>	跑不了喇	cannot escape (to <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	跑不動	unable to run or go (weary).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	跑死馬	to run a horse to death.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>	跑灘	to pass quickly over, e.g., quicksand.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跑堂兒的	an eating-house waiter.
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	跑得快	to run fast (tien <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	跑顛顛的	running in breathless haste (ch'üan <sup>3</sup>
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup>	跑脫	to run off or away (tsou <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	跑肚	looseness of bowels (hsieh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>4</sup>
p'ao <sup>3</sup> -t'ui <sup>3</sup>	跑腿	to run. [chi <sup>2</sup> ].

**P'AO<sup>4</sup> 1071a 水** 泡<sup>867b667c</sup>

p'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	泡茶	bubbles, blisters, to soak (shui <sup>3</sup>
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	泡氣	to make tea (ch'i <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ). [p'ao <sup>4</sup> ].
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	泡兒	froth (mo <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	泡米煮飯	a bubble, blister (or 泡).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -ou <sup>1</sup>	泡漚	to soak rice and boil it.
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	泡濕	frothy bubbles.
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	泡透	to moisten.
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -p'ên <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	泡在盆裏	soaked thoroughly (chin <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> 1071c 石砲	砲 <sup>868c667b</sup>	soak it in the basin (ou <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	砲車	a cannon (ch'iang <sup>1</sup> , fang <sup>4</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	砲架	a gun carriage.
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	砲局	same (i <sup>1</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
p'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	砲船	arsenal (chih <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>2</sup> ).
		a gun-boat (hsien <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	礮划子	river gun-boat (hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	礮響	sound of cannon.
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>	礮壘	a fort (chan <sup>4</sup> lei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	礮碼	a bomb.
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	礮手	a gunner, an artilleryman.
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	礮臺	a fortress (kung <sup>1</sup> p <sup>4</sup> t <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	礮隊	a company of artillery.
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	礮子兒	shot, cannon balls.
<i>p'ao<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	礮位	cannons, guns (i <sup>1</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).

**PEI<sup>1</sup> 1073b 十卑** 卑<sup>869a668b</sup>

<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	卑賤的	low, base (hsia <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> , lou <sup>4</sup> , chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	卑職	abject, servile (pi <sup>3</sup> , ch'ien <sup>1</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	卑處	I, used by inferior officials.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	卑屈	my humble place is—(chien <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup></i>	卑讓	mean, servile (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	卑國	humble, to humbly decline (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> my kingdom is—.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	卑陋	mean, vile (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ). [jang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	卑蔴子	castor-oil-seed.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	卑蔴油	castor-oil.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	卑卑	very mean.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	卑卑屈屈	mean, servile.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	卑輩	low class of persons (hsia <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	卑鄙	mean, vile (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	卑微	same (yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	卑污	same.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup></i>	卑幼	a junior (nien <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> , nien <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup> 1076b</i>	心悲 <sup>871a668a</sup>	mournful, sad; to pity.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup></i>	悲哀	to compassionate (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	悲凄	mournful, sad.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	悲切	same (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'o<sup>4</sup></i>	悲悼	same (ta <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	悲愁	same (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>1</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ). [(lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	悲喜交集	grief and joy in rapid succession
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	悲觀	pessimism (lê <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ) N.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	悲觀主義	same N.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	悲傷	sad (ai <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	悲嘆	same (t'an <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	悲啼	to weep silently (k'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup></i>	悲哉	alas (ai <sup>1</sup> tsai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>3</sup></i>	悲慘	melancholy (ai <sup>1</sup> k'u <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>4</sup></i>	悲痛	to weep bitterly (ai <sup>1</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>pei<sup>1</sup> 1073c</i>	石 碑 <sup>869b668c</sup>	a stone tablet ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> tung<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup></i>	碑記	inscription on a stone tablet ( <i>k'o<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-chich<sup>2</sup></i>	碑碣	stone tablets (large and small).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup></i>	碑樓	a pavilion over a <i>pei<sup>1</sup></i> ( <i>t'ing<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	碑文	the inscription on a tablet ( <i>t'i<sup>2</sup> o<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	碑陰題名	names written on back of stone.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup> 1074c</i>	阜 陂 <sup>870a704a</sup>	a bank; a dam ( <i>ti<sup>1</sup> an<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	陂池	an artificial pond.
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>(tzū)1076c</i>	木 盃 <sup>871b668a</sup>	a cup ( <i>wan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>hsū<sup>4</sup></i>	杯茗候叙	with cups and tea I await you
<i>pei<sup>1</sup> 1073b</i>	人 俾 <sup>869a669a</sup>	to enable. See <i>pi<sup>4</sup></i> . [( <i>invit.</i> ).
<i>pei<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	俾得	to enable to obtain or do.

<b>PEI<sup>3</sup> 1074c</b>	七 北 <sup>870a709a</sup>	north; to retreat.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	北辰	North Pole Star.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	北極	the North Pole.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	北極星	Polar Star.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	北極光	Aurora Borealis.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	北京	the northern capital, Peking. K.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	北京城	same. [I. 60.]
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	北方	the north ( <i>nan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	北風	the north wind.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	北星	the north star ( <i>hsing<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	北口	Mongolia ( <i>k'ou<sup>3</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>, mêng<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	北面	northerly; to have an audience.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	北面而朝	to have an audience O.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup></i> ] 北貊	aborigines on the north ( <i>nan<sup>2</sup> man<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	北邊兒	the north side.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	北冰洋	North Arctic Ocean.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	北戴河	a northern summer-resort.
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	北狄	Northern Ti tribes (ancient times).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>	北斗	Charles's-wain ( <i>ch'i<sup>1</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	北斗星	same ( <i>ch'ao<sup>2</sup> tou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pei<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	北洋大臣	Superintendent of Trade for northern ports. O.

<b>PEI<sup>4</sup> 1074b</b>	衣 被 <sup>869c669c</sup>	to endure, to cover. M. 128.
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	被家所累	embarrassed by home affairs ( <i>ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	被屈	wronged ( <i>nio<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ). [I. 4].
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup></i>	被情所感	moved by the circumstances ( <i>ching<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i> ] 被負	to sustain. [k'uang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	被選舉權	eligible for election. N.
<i>pei<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup></i>	被火所燒	burnt by fire ( <i>hsün<sup>1</sup> hei<sup>1</sup></i> ).

pei <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	被議	an official talked about (i <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	被人所害	injured by some one (shang <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>	被褥	coverlet and mattress, bedding.
pei <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	被告	a defendant (yüan <sup>2</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ). [k'ang <sup>4</sup> .
pei <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	被擱	a low cabinet for bedding on
pei <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	被掛	to become involved (lien <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> , p'in <sup>2</sup>
pei <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	被累	harassed. [han <sup>2</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	被裏	the lining of a coverlet.
pei <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>	被了水災	suffered from flood (lao <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>1</sup>	被擄	to be made captive (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	被面	the face of a coverlet.
pei <sup>4</sup> -na <sup>2</sup>	被拿	to be apprehended (che <sup>1</sup> na <sup>2</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	被難的人	a sufferer (shou <sup>4</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	被保護國	protected country. N.
pei <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	被表	face of a coverlet.
pei <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	被傷	to be wounded (chung <sup>4</sup> 中 shang <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -ch'am <sup>2</sup>	被事所纏	entangled by business.
pei <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	被他的傷	hurt by him (shang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>	被他聽見	he overheard it (t'ou <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -tsê <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	被他責罰	fined and beaten by him.
pei <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	被胎	a cotton bed-quilt (mien <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	被單	a sheet, a coverlet (i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup>
pei <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	被盜	to be robbed (t'ou <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'uang <sup>2</sup> .
pei <sup>4</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	被套	bedding-bag (ju <sup>4</sup> t'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	被賊偷去	a thief stole it away (tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	被動	influenced, moved.
pei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	被子	coverlet (p'u <sup>1</sup> ch'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>	被窩	upper clothing of a bed (mien <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup>
pei <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	被窩褥子	bedding and mattress. [t'ai <sup>1</sup> êri <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> 1075b	背	the back; 1st=carry on back.
pei <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	背集	no market days (yü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	背教	to apostatize (fan <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	背教的	an apostate. [tung <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	背着	carrying on the back (k'ang <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
pei <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	背着柴火	carrying a load of fuel on the back.
pei <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> k'uang <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	背着筐子	carrying a basket on the back.
pei <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	背着手	putting his hand behind his back.
pei <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	背負	to carry on the back (wang <sup>2</sup> en <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	背負重任	a heavy responsibility (jên <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup>	背負重載	carrying a heavy thing (tan <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	背後	behind the back (hou <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	背後作揖	to bow behind his back (tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).

pei<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 背學  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 背心  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 背巷  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 背晦  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 背人  
 pei<sup>4</sup>kao<sup>1</sup>kan<sup>3</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 背篙趕船  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 背口兒話  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 背過河去  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 背理忘本  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 背面  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup> 背逆  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup> 背念  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup> 背叛  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 背包袱  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 背本  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 背不住  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 背不動  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 背書  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup> 背熟  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 背道  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup> 背燈影兒  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 背地  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 背地裏  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 背讀  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 背望  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 背陰兒  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup> 背約  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 背運  
 pei<sup>4</sup> 1078c 人 { 倍<sup>873a677c</sup>  
 pei<sup>4</sup> 備  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 備鞍子  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 備而不用  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 備下了  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup> 備亂  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 備馬  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 備辦  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 備兵  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 備上驢  
 pei<sup>4</sup> 1077a 人 { 倍<sup>871c670a</sup>  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 倍加  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>3</sup>su<sup>4</sup> 倍加整肅  
 pei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 倍利

to learn by heart. [rh<sup>2</sup>].  
 a waistcoat; ungrateful (k'an<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>3</sup>.  
 a retired lane (lou<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 doting, drivelling (yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>).  
 clandestinely (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>). [shou<sup>3</sup>].  
 lift an oar, and be a sailor (shui<sup>3</sup>  
 talk behind one's back (hui<sup>3</sup>pang<sup>4</sup>).  
 carried on the back across a river  
 contrary to reason, &c. [(tu<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 back to back; to disagree with.  
 opposed to (wu<sup>3</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>).  
 to repeat by heart (chi<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>).  
 to revolt (tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to carry a bundle on the back.  
 to turn back on parents (wang<sup>2</sup>pên<sup>3</sup>)  
 cannot but be (mien<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
 can't carry it on the back (t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to repeat a lesson by heart.  
 recitation learnt well.  
 opposed to the doctrine.  
 the shadow behind a lamp.  
 underhand (ssü<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (an<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to repeat by heart.  
 to despair (shih<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>, hui<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 a place that catches no sun.  
 treaty-breaker (ho<sup>2</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 contrary to one's luck (yün<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to prepare (yü<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>, fang<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to saddle a horse, etc.  
 ready even if not required.  
 prepared. [(tsao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to prepare for a rebellion, etc.  
 to saddle and bridle a horse (chiang<sup>1</sup>.  
 to make ready, to prepare (yü<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to prepare troops (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 get the ass ready (lo<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a multiple; to double.  
 twice as much; to add to.  
 to put it in extra good order.  
 double profit.



pei <sup>4</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup>		倍判	to rebel (fan <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>		倍兵	to increase or double troops.
pei <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		倍道	to make double stages on a journey.
pei <sup>4</sup> 1077b	火	焙	to dry with fire (k'ao <sup>3</sup> ). [(kan <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		焙爛了	burnt, scorched (chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		焙花室	a green-house (hua <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		焙乾	fire dried (hung <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -luan <sup>3</sup>		焙卵	to hatch eggs with fire (chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		焙熟了	properly cooked (chu <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> 1074a	衣	裨	to give to; to assist.
pei <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>		裨將	an adjutant-general (chiang <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		裨益	to benefit (li <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> , hao <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ). [O.
pei <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>		裨補	to assist (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> 1077c	心†	悖	perverse.
pei <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>		悖入悖出	got unfairly and lost unfairly.
pei <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		悖理而行	contrary to what is right.
pei <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup>		悖逆	refractory (wu <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -niu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>		悖謬父母	rebellng against parents (pu <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup>		悖叛	to revolt, to rebel (tso <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> 1076b	車輩	輩	a generation; a sort.
pei <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>		輩長	superiors, seniors (chang <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		輩兒大	a grandfather; seniors.
pei <sup>4</sup> 1077c	貝	貝	shell. Rad. 154. [choo].
pei <sup>4</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>		貝勒	a duke (3rd rank of princes) (Man-
pei <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		貝多羅經	Buddhist Scriptures (chin <sup>4</sup> kang <sup>1</sup> c.).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>		貝資	wealth (ch'an <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> , ts'ai <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		貝子	a duke (4th rank of princes) (Man-
pei <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		貝葉	Buddhist Scriptures (fo <sup>2</sup> ). [choo].
pei <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		貝玉	gems and valuables (pao <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> (pi) 1093a	禾 粃	秕	grain not come to perfection.
pei <sup>4</sup> -k'ang <sup>1</sup>		秕糠	chaff (k'ang <sup>1</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		秕子	grain not come to perfection.
pei <sup>4</sup> 1078b	方 旆	旆	banners, flags (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>		旆旗	same.
pei <sup>4</sup> 1077b	肉	臂	the fore-arm, the arm in general.
pei <sup>4</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>		臂肘	same (ko <sup>1</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
pei <sup>4</sup> 1078a	犬 牙	狽	jerboa; embarrassment. See lang <sup>2</sup> -
pei <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1076a	衣 褶 被	褶	paste-board (piao <sup>3</sup> ). [pei <sup>4</sup> ].
pei <sup>4</sup> (pi <sup>4</sup> ) 1073c	女	婢	maid-servant (p'u <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).

P·EI<sup>1</sup> 1103b 手 才 披<sup>892b678a</sup>  
 P·ei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 披枷帶鎖

to carry, to open. See pi<sup>1</sup>.  
 wearing a collar and lock (criminal).

p'ei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup> 披甲  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 披甲帶刀  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 披執  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 披髮  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 披紅  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 披衣裳  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 披掛  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup> 披覽  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 披蓆  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 披蓆蒙灰  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 披蓆帶孝  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup> 披靡  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>4</sup> 披衲  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 披散着頭  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 披書  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 披樹精  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 披蓑衣  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 披頭散髮  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup> 1080c 口 呸 874b671a  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-sao<sup>4</sup> 呸不害臊  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>4</sup> 呸唾  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup> 1106c 肉 胚 895a671c  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup> 胚渾  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 胚胎  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup> 1080b 一 丕 874b671a  
 p'ei<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 丕運

PEI<sup>2</sup> 1080a 卓 陪 874a672b  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 陪祭  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 陪着你去  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 陪助  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup> 陪貳  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 陪房  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 陪笑  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 陪行  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 陪客  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 陪伴  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup> 陪賓  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup> 陪審  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 陪審員  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 陪送  
 p'ei<sup>2</sup>-ts'ên<sup>1</sup> 陪襯

to put on armour (k'ai<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>).  
 put on armour and sword (k'ua<sup>4</sup>  
 in full uniform (hao<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>). [tao<sup>1</sup>].  
 dishevelled hair (p'êng<sup>2</sup> sung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to wear red clothing.  
 to throw the clothes on carelessly.  
 in full uniform (chih<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to open and read (k'ai<sup>1</sup> chüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to put on sackcloth (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>).  
 sackcloth and ashes (tiao<sup>4</sup> sang<sup>1</sup>).  
 clad in sackcloth mourning (ch'uan<sup>1</sup>  
 an army routed (pai<sup>4</sup>). [hsiao<sup>4</sup>].  
 to put on the priest's robe (chia<sup>1</sup>  
 dishevelled hair (below). [sha<sup>1</sup>].  
 to open a book.  
 a tree-rooting sprite (kuei<sup>3</sup>).  
 (fig.) marry prostitute and live by  
 dishevelled hair (p'êng<sup>2</sup> sung<sup>1</sup>). [her.]  
 a tone of insult, psha! pooh!  
 Bah! you are not ashamed!  
 to spit at (t'u<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 an embryo (t'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 an unformed mass.  
 an embryo of one month.  
 great.  
 great luck (hao<sup>3</sup> yün<sup>4</sup> ch'f<sup>4</sup>).

to bear company (sung<sup>4</sup>). [(li<sup>3</sup>pai<sup>4</sup>).  
 person assisting at an act of worship  
 I shall bear you company thither.  
 to assist (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a deputy, an assistant (tu<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup>).  
 side room; bridesmaid (ts'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 to greet with a smile (hsi<sup>3</sup>). [chia<sup>1</sup>].  
 to accompany on journey. [p'ei<sup>4</sup>].  
 to keep a visitor company (shao<sup>3</sup>  
 to bear one company (tso<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to attend upon (pin<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to act as assessor in a case.  
 a juryman N.  
 accompany guest when leaving.  
 additional illustration, to act as a foil.)

<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>		陪坐	to sit with a person.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup> 1079c</i>	貝	賠 <sup>873c672b</sup>	to make up a loss.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		賠償	to pay as a surety.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		賠錢貨	(fig.) daughters—a loss.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		賠錢的事	a losing affair (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>		賠賺	losing and gaining.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		賠話	to apologise with a word.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup></i>		賠還	to repay (chao <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		賠個不是	to make an apology (see below).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup></i>		賠欸	indemnity (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup></i>		賠虧	to loss, to suffer, to fail in. [lei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		賠累	involved by pecuniary losses (chai <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		賠禮	to make an apology (jên <sup>4</sup> ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		賠了本兒	to lose in trade, etc. (pai <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>		賠麪厨子	a cook who pays for spoil flour.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>2</sup></i>		賠本	to lose capital (shê <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>		賠補	to compensate.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>		賠不起	unable to indemnify.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		賠不是	to make an apology (jên <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>		賠送	a free gift (the woman's dowry).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>		賠墊	to make up a deficiency (k'uei <sup>1</sup>
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-tsêng<sup>4</sup></i>		賠贈	to lose and to make or gain. [ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>		賠罪	to make an apology (p'ei <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup> 1079b</i>	土	培 <sup>873b672a</sup>	to assist.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>		培門塞戶	to block up the doors (sai <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>		培土	to put earth on.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>		培養	to nourish, to support.
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		培養人才	to nourish talents. [(tsai <sup>1</sup> p'ei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>		培壅	to put mould to the roots of plants
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup> 1106b</i>	土	坯	pile up earth, unburnt bricks. Also
<i>p'ei<sup>2</sup> 1081a</i>	衣	裴	S. [p'ei <sup>1</sup> ].
<b>P·EI<sup>4</sup> 1081b</b>	人	佩 <sup>875a670c</sup>	to respect, to gird.
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		佩劍	to gird on a sword (k'ua <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>		佩經	a spell or charm (hu <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		佩服	to regard, to respect (pin <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		佩帶	things attached to girdle (yao <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>		佩刀	to gird on a sword (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>		佩腰刀	same (k'ua <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup> 1018c</i>	酉	配 <sup>875b672c</sup>	to mate, an equal.
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>		配着	to match. [tsui <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'ei<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		配軍	banishment (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup>

- p'ei<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> [miao<sup>4</sup> 配合] to join together.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>- 配享聖廟 the worthies in Confucian temple.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 配婚姻 to make a match (chieh<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup> 配偶 husband and wife (chia<sup>1</sup>ou<sup>3</sup>, fu<sup>1</sup>ch'i<sup>1</sup>.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 配一個來 fetch me another to match it.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 配把鑰匙 to fit a key to the lock (so<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 配不起 cannot afford to keep company with.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 配不上 it does not match (tui<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 配上帝 to be the fellow of God.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 配色 to match colours.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 配搭兒 an accompaniment.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 配天地 the Equal of Heaven and Earth.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 配頭 accompaniment to a dish.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 配對 to couple, to copulate (as animals).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 配藥 to make up medicines (ju<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup> p'ao<sup>2</sup>.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 配藥彈 cartridges. [chih<sup>4</sup>].  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup> 1081b 水 沛沛<sup>875a673b</sup> abundant showers (also 霏).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 沛然 suddenly. [hsia<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>].  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 沛然下雨 to rain heavily or suddenly (lao<sup>4</sup>.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup> 沛澤 fertilising (ên<sup>1</sup> tsê<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup> 1081b 玉 珮<sup>875a670c</sup> a girdle with gems attached.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 珮環 jade ornament worn on the breast.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 珮玉 jade ornaments attached to the  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup> 1082a 車 轡<sup>875c673a</sup> reins (ma<sup>3</sup> ch'ê<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>). [girdle-  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 轡頭 same (chiang<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup> 1080b 巾 帔<sup>874a673c</sup> a kind of vest, a cape.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 帔肩 same.  
 p'ei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 帔裙 a petticoat or skirt (ch'ün<sup>2</sup>).
- PĒN<sup>1</sup> 1082b 大 奔** <sup>876a655a</sup> 奔 to run; hurry (tung<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 奔馳 same. [pên<sup>1</sup>].  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 奔出 to run out or abroad [pei<sup>3</sup> p'ao<sup>3</sup>].  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 奔來奔去 to run hither and thither (nan<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>1</sup>.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 奔忙 busy.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 奔命 to run for one's life (t'ao<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup> 奔跑 to run fast.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup> 奔北 to run away (t'ui<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup> 奔波 to run about, to hurry. [mang<sup>2</sup>].  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 奔波勞碌 the bustle and toil of life (mang<sup>2</sup>.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 奔散 run away and dispersed.  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup> 奔逃 same. [ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 奔頭 something worthy of pursuit (mu<sup>4</sup>.

pên<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 奔走  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>yai<sup>2</sup> 奔走天涯  
 pên<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1082c 金 銚 376b655a  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 銚鋸  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>2</sup> 銚鑿  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 銚鑿斧鋸  
 pên<sup>1</sup> 1082c 貝 賁 876b677c  
 pên<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 賁怒  
 pên<sup>1</sup> 1082c 手 拵

to run away.  
 to scour the earth (tsou<sup>2</sup> pien<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 an adze (shou<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>). [hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 adze and saw.  
 adze and chisel.  
 carpenter's tools (mu<sup>4</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ardent S.  
 anger, rage (fên<sup>4</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fumble things over.

[M. 360.]

PĒN<sup>3</sup> 1083a 木 本 876b655b  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 本朝  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 本機  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 本家  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 本錢  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 本分  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 本府  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 本縣  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 本心  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 本姓  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 本性  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 本人  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup> 本該  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 本該如此  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 本科  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 本固枝榮  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 本國  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 本來  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 本來面目  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 本利  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 本立道生  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 本名  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 本末  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 本能  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> 本年  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>1</sup> 本標  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 本部堂  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup> 本色  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 本色洋布  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 本身  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 本始  
 pên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 本事

root, a document; this; I, my, our.  
 the dynasty (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>, shêng<sup>4</sup>  
 pongee silk. [ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 blood relations (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> chüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 capital; prime cost (pu<sup>4</sup> kou<sup>4</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>).  
 duties of one's station, etc. (tsò<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 I (the prefect) (chih<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>) O.  
 I (the dist. magistrate) (chih<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 original intention (chu<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [O.  
 one's original surname e.g. before  
 the disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [adoption.  
 the proper person, I (wo<sup>3</sup>).  
 it ought (li<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 it is properly so.  
 regular course. [flourishes..  
 when the root is firm, the branch  
 one's country (tsu<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>).  
 original (yüan<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 the original features (hsiang<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 capital and interest. [produced..  
 when the root is fixed, doctrine is  
 one's own name (hsing<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 root and branch; beginning and end  
 instinct N. [(ch'u<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 this year (chin<sup>1</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 root and branch. [an<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).  
 I, the governor (hsün<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>) (hsün<sup>2</sup>  
 unbleached (p'iao<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 grey shirtings.  
 I, myself (wo<sup>3</sup>). [pên<sup>3</sup>).  
 the origin, the beginning (yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 ability (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>, ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).

<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	本是	was originally.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>1</sup></i>	本大利寬	a big principal produces big interest.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	本當	ought, should ( <i>ying<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	本地	one's native place ( <i>yüan<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	本地方	same ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	本地人	a native of a place.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	本地能	a local man of ability.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	本體論	ontology N.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	本草	an herbal ( <i>hua<sup>1</sup> ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> kang<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i>	本草綱目	name of a noted botanical work.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	本族的人	belongs to the original clan.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	本位	standard, standing.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	本務	one's own business, duty ( <i>i<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	本洋	the Spanish silver dollar ( <i>ying<sup>1</sup> y.</i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	本業	one's own profession ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	本銀	capital; prime cost ( <i>p'ei<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	本源	cause.
<i>pên<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	本月	the current month.

<b>PĒN<sup>4</sup> 1084a</b> 竹株	笨 <sup>877b655c</sup>	stupid, clumsy ( <i>yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	笨貨	fig. a clumsy booby ( <i>lu<sup>3</sup> mang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	笨人	a clumsy person. [ <i>chiang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i> [ <i>hsing<sup>2</sup></i> ]	笨工	an unskilled workman ( <i>ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	笨鳥先行	the clumsy bird must start early.
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> pên<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	笨手笨脚	clumsy in hand and foot. [(fig.).
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	笨得狠	very stupid ( <i>ch'un<sup>3</sup> pên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	笨才	thick-headed, stupid.
<i>pên<sup>4</sup> 1082c</i>	是 遜 <sup>876a655c</sup>	hasten for or to (see <i>pên<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>pên<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	遜衣遜食	to scramble for a living ( <i>kuo<sup>4</sup> jih<sup>4</sup></i> ).

<b>PĒN<sup>1</sup> 1084c</b> 口味歎	噴 <sup>877c656b</sup>	to puff out, to snort.
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	噴氣	to puff and blow ( <i>ch'uan<sup>3</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	噴出來	to puff out. [ <i>ti<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	噴糞	to use filthy language ( <i>wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	噴香	to smell agreeably ( <i>ch'ou<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	噴壺	a watering-pot ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	噴衣裳	to squirt water over clothes pre- same. [vious to ironing etc.
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	噴布	
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	噴水	to spurt water.
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	噴水管	garden hose.
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	噴勻了	to spirt evenly over a thing.
<i>p'ên<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	噴雲吐霧	fig. to smoke opium ( <i>hsi<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup></i> ).

P·ÊN²(tzū)1084b 皿 盆<sup>877b656a</sup>  
 p'ên²-k'ou³-rh² 盆口兒  
 p'ên²-tzū³-wan³-êrh² 盆子盃兒

a cup, basin, jar, etc. (p'an²).  
 the mouth of a vessel (chü⁴ pao³  
 basins and bowls (hsi³lien²). [p'ên²).

PÊNG¹ 1085b 山 崩<sup>878b659a</sup>  
 pêng¹-chêng⁴ 崩症  
 pêng¹-chia⁴ 崩駕  
 pêng¹-lieh⁴ 崩裂  
 pêng¹-lou⁴ 崩漏  
 pêng¹-tai⁴ 崩帶  
 pêng¹-t'an¹ 崩坍  
 pêng¹ 1085b 弓 弮<sup>878b659b</sup>  
 pêng¹-chin³ 弮緊  
 pêng¹-kung¹ 弮弓  
 pêng¹-kung¹-tzū³ 弮弓子  
 pêng¹ 1085a 弓 羿<sup>878a660a</sup>  
 pêng¹-p'ien⁴ 羿騙  
 pêng¹-tzū³-shou³ 羿子手  
 pêng¹ 1085b 疒 痢<sup>878b659b</sup>  
 pêng¹ 1085c 糸 紉<sup>878b659c</sup>  
 pêng¹ 1085c 縲<sup>878c659c</sup>  
 pêng¹-tung¹-tung¹ 縲冬冬  
 pêng¹ 1085a 糸 緝<sup>878a660a</sup>  
 pêng¹ 108a 水 ? 浜

to collapse (t'ien¹ pêng¹ ti⁴ lieh⁴).  
 menorrhagia (yüeh⁴ ching¹).  
 death of emperor (pin¹ t'ien¹).  
 to break open (as a wound).  
 menorrhagia (t'ien¹ ching¹).  
 menses and whites.  
 a bank broken down (t'an¹ t'a¹).  
 stretched out.  
 stretched tight. [(la¹ kung¹).  
 to draw a bow to the full extent  
 arched front of a cart (ch'ê¹ tzū³).  
 to draw a bow.  
 to swindle (hung³ p'ien⁴).  
 a swindler (p'ien⁴ tzū³ shou³).  
 menorrhagia (shui³ chung³).  
 to tie, to fasten.  
 same.  
 sound of kowtowing O.  
 to baste (clothing). [Shanghai:  
 a ditch, a creek (Yang Chin Pang)

PÊNG³ 1060b 虫 蚌<sup>859a657c</sup>  
 pêng³-ko² 蚌蛤

the oyster. See pang⁴. Go⁴.  
 same (ko² li⁴).

PÊNG⁴ 1085a 辵 进<sup>878a660c</sup>  
 pêng⁴-kan¹ 进乾  
 pêng⁴-san⁴ 进散  
 pêng⁴-t'iao⁴ 进跳  
 pêng⁴-ts'ui⁴ 进脆  
 pêng⁴ 1085b 土 塌<sup>878a</sup> ○

to jump, very (t'iao⁴).  
 dry as tinder (kan¹ pa¹ pa¹ ti¹).  
 to flee in all directions (pên¹ san⁴).  
 to jump about (t'iao⁴ pêng⁴).  
 brittle as glass (kan¹ tsao⁴).  
 to put into a grave (fên² mu⁴).

P·ÊNG¹ 1088c 火 烹<sup>881b660a</sup>  
 p'êng¹-ch'a² 烹茶  
 p'êng¹-lien⁴ 烹煉  
 p'êng¹-t'ang¹ 烹湯  
 p'êng¹-tsai³ 烹宰  
 p'êng¹-yü² 烹魚  
 p'êng¹ 勺 甸 ○ ○

to fry, to boil, decoct (chien¹, chu³).  
 to make tea (shao¹ ch'a²).  
 to decoct.  
 to make soup (ao² t'ang¹).  
 the business of cook (ch'u² tzū³).  
 to boil a fish.  
 an explosion, a report.

- p'êng<sup>1</sup> 1087a 水 汨 湖<sup>879c660a</sup> noise of dashing waters.  
 p'êng<sup>1</sup>-p'ang<sup>1</sup> 湖滂 banging sound.  
 p'êng<sup>1</sup> 1087c 石 砰<sup>880b660c</sup> crashing of falling rock.  
 p'êng<sup>1</sup> 1087b 水 汨 澎 noise of dashing waters.
- P'ĒNG<sup>2</sup> 1088a 竹 篷**<sup>880c661b</sup> a sail; awning.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 篷帆 sail cloth, canvas (ch'ê<sup>2</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup> 篷繩 rigging (lao<sup>4</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 篷子 an awning; a sail.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 篷桅 a mast (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1086b 月 朋<sup>879b661c</sup> a friend (hsiang<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>, yu<sup>3</sup>). Go<sup>1</sup>.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 朋比 a cabal (chien<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 朋黨 same (chieh<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 朋友 a friend (chih<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup> 朋友之邦 a friendly nation.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1087b 肉 膨<sup>880a662b</sup> a swelling of the stomach.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 膨脹 same (wei<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 膨脹主義 policy of expansion N.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 膨脹力 power of expansion N. [hua<sup>4</sup>].  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup> 膨悶 puffed out, dyspepsia (shih<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1087a 鳥 鵬<sup>879c661c</sup> a fabulous bird (the roc). [kuan<sup>1</sup>].  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 鵬飛萬里 fig. risen to high office (shêng<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup> 鵬鳥 a fabulous bird. [ly mat) (hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1086c 木 棚<sup>879c652a</sup> a shed or covering, a squad (general-  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 棚匠 mat-shed builders (ta<sup>1</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 棚板子 foreign floor, or joists (ti<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup> 棚舖 a mat-shop.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1088a 艸 蓬<sup>880c661a</sup> a kind of flag; luxuriant.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>1</sup> 蓬蒿 a sort of grass. [jên<sup>2</sup>].  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 蓬萊山 fairy land, isles of the blest (hsien<sup>1</sup>  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup> [mien<sup>4</sup> 蓬鬆 disheveled hair (p'ei<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> sa<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup> 蓬頭垢面 towsy head and dirty face.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1087a 石 硼<sup>879c661a</sup> borax.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup> 硼砂 same.  
 p'êng<sup>2</sup> 1087a 彡 彭<sup>880a662a</sup> strong and handsome.
- P'ĒNG<sup>3</sup> 1088b 手 捧**<sup>881a159a</sup> to hold up with both hands.  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup> 捧酒敬客 to respectfully offer wine to a guest.  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 捧臭脚 fig. to do a man's dirty work.  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 捧爵 to hold wine-cup in both hands.  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 捧香 to hold incense in both hands. [ship-  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 捧帛 to hold the silk in both hands at wor-



p'êng<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 捧水飲  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 捧定  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-t'ò<sup>1</sup> 捧托  
 p'êng<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup> 捧碗

[石 撞 碰]

**P'ĒNG<sup>4</sup> 1089a** 碰 881c662c  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ì<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 碰機會  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 碰巧了  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 碰見  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>kuei<sup>3</sup>la<sup>1</sup> 碰見鬼喇  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> 碰壞  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 碰個跟頭  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 碰命  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 碰命罷  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-p'ò<sup>4</sup> 碰破  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 碰不見  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 碰不動  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ssū<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup> 碰死了  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 碰碎  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>2</sup> 碰題  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 碰釘子  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 碰頭  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup> 碰頭撒野  
 p'êng<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 碰運氣

to drink water out of the hands.  
 to hand up (ti<sup>4</sup> kei<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (chiao<sup>1</sup> kei<sup>3</sup>). [tuan<sup>1</sup> p'ên<sup>2</sup>].  
 to carry a bowl with both hands

to run against (chuang<sup>4</sup>). [c. h.  
 to hit upon an opportunity (ch'ên<sup>4</sup>  
 occasionally, very likely (ch'ia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to meet, to encounter (yü<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 I have struck a spirit (chuang<sup>4</sup>k'ò<sup>1</sup>).  
 to break by coming into collision.  
 hit against and turn over.  
 to take one's chance (p'in<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 let them take their chances!  
 to break by collision.  
 cannot find, e. g., a friend (yü<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 cannot be moved by hitting. [chien<sup>4</sup>.  
 death by a collision (chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 smashed to bits.  
 to hit the theme in the exam. hall.  
 to get into trouble (tsao<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to kowtow; to meet (k'ò<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 uncivil, rude (yeh<sup>3</sup> man<sup>3</sup>).  
 to have the luck (good and bad).

**PI<sup>1</sup> 1089c 逼 𨔵 個** 逼 882a692b  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 逼取  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 逼人  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup> 逼勒  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 逼裂文  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 逼民爲盜  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 逼命  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>4</sup> 逼迫  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 逼問  
 pi<sup>1</sup> 啤  
 pi<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 啤酒

to compel. (Gn<sup>4</sup> (mien<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to extort (k'u<sup>3</sup> lê<sup>4</sup>, o<sup>2</sup> so<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 crackle chinaware.  
 force the people to become robbers.  
 \*force to commit suicide (tzū<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to press, to constrain, persecute.  
 to cross-question (p'an<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sound.  
 beer.

**PI<sup>2</sup> (tzū) 1089c 鼻** 鼻 882b677a  
 pi<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 鼻泣  
 pi<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 鼻痔  
 pi<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 鼻翅兒

the nose (wên<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>). Rad. 209.  
 running from the nose (liu<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>2</sup>  
 polypi growing in the nose. [shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 lobes of the nostrils.

\*Note 76.

*pi<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>* 鼻青臉腫  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>* [chung<sup>3</sup>] 鼻準  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup>* 鼻息如雷  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup>* 鼻孔  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 鼻孔眼兒  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-kiang<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 鼻梁兒  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>4</sup>* 鼻衄  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>* 鼻塞  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>* 鼻蛇  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>* 鼻涕  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>* 鼻祖  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-nang<sup>4</sup>* 鼻子鱧  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>* 鼻子眼  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>* 鼻聞味  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>* 鼻烟  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 鼻烟盒  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 鼻烟壺兒  
*pi<sup>2</sup>(tzü) 1093a* 竹篦 篦<sup>883c675a</sup>  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>3</sup>* 篦抵  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 篦梳  
*pi<sup>2</sup> 1145a* 薺 薺<sup>925a710b</sup>  
*pi<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 薺

**PI<sup>3</sup> 1091c** 比 比<sup>883c674a</sup>  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 比案  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>* 比差  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>* 比這更大  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 比較  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>* 比較生理  
*pi<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>* 比丘  
*pi<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>* 比丘尼  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* 比拳脚  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>* 比方  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>* 比方的話  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>* 比下有餘  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 比限  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>* 比一比  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 比人強  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>* 比如  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 比國  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>* 比類  
*pi<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 比利時

nose blackened and face swollen.  
 the tip of the nose.  
 breathing like thunder (ta<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the nostrils (or 竅 ch'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 the bridge of the nose (yen<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 bleeding at the nose (liu<sup>2</sup> hsüeh<sup>3</sup>).  
 nose stuffed with a cold (shang<sup>1</sup>  
 polypus in nose. [fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 snivel (hsing<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 the founder of the family (shih<sup>3</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 nose stopped up e. g., by cold.  
 the nostrils.  
 the nose smells something.  
 snuff (wên<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 a snuff box (t'i<sup>4</sup> p'ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 snuff-bottles used by Chinese.  
 a small-tooth comb (shu<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 combs and brushes (min<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 small and large tooth combs (mu<sup>4</sup>  
 the water-chesnut. [shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (ling<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).

to compare (and<sup>4</sup>) Rad. 81. M.269.  
 to beat runners for non-arrest.  
 calling runners to account (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 still larger than this.  
 to compare (ts'an<sup>1</sup> k'ao<sup>3</sup>).  
 comparative physiology N.  
 a begging Buddhist priest (ho<sup>2</sup>  
 Buddhist nuns (ni<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>). [shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to box (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 an analogy, for instance (p'i<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 better than the lower.  
 to urge payment of taxes (ts'ui<sup>1</sup>  
 to compare. [liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 better than others (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 for instance (p'i<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup>).  
 Belgium (below).  
 to compare.  
 Belgium.

pi <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	比例	to compare, ratio (hsiang <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	比論	argument from analogy N.
pi <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	比目魚	the sole (pan <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> , t'a <sup>3</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	比比	to compare (sai <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>3</sup>	比比好歹	to compare good or bad.
pi <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	比並	to put in comparison.
pi <sup>3</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	比評	to criticise (p'i <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> , ts'an <sup>1</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
p'ic <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	比不起	not to be compared with.
pi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	比不過	same.
pi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	比不來	same.
pi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	比不上	same (kan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	比不上他	cannot compared with him.
pi <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	比不得	not to be compared with.
pi <sup>3</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>	比賽	competition. [sang <sup>1</sup> ].
pi <sup>3</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>4</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup>	比桑罵槐	fig. indirect abuse (ma <sup>4</sup> , chih <sup>3</sup>
pi <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	比不上不足	not equal to on comparison (pu <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	比拭	to compete with (sai <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	比手說	to talk on the fingers (ya <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	比體	man and wife; of equal rank (p'ing <sup>2</sup>
pi <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	比作	to compare. [têng <sup>3</sup> ].
pi <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	比武	to contest military skill (shua <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	比喻	a simile (pi <sup>3</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> , p'i <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> 1096a	筆竹	a pen (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> , o <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	筆跡	handwriting (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	筆記	to write, record.
pi <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	筆架	a pen or pencil stand (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	筆尖兒	the point of a pen or pencil (chih <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	筆直	straight as a line (chih <sup>2</sup> nien <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>3</sup>
pi <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	筆法	handwriting (above). [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
pi <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	筆鋒	the tip of a pen, style (pi <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	筆下留情	when you write, allow for circum-
pi <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	筆如刀	a pen as incisive as a knife. [stances.
pi <sup>3</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup>	筆耕	to be a schoolmaster (chiao <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	筆管	the handle of a pen or pencil (li <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>3</sup>
pi <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	筆力	firm handwriting (ku <sup>3</sup> [kou <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ].
pi <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	筆帽兒	cap for protecting the point.
pi <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	筆墨	composition (wên <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
pi <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	筆升	a pencil stand or measure. [thod].
pi <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	筆述	write from dictation, written me-
pi <sup>3</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	筆算	to calculate with the pen (suan <sup>4</sup>
pi <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	筆大如椽	a pen as big as a rafter. [p'an <sup>2</sup> ].
pi <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	筆套	the sheath to preserve the brush.

pi<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 筆帖式  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 筆秃了  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 筆筒  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup> 筆尾  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 筆硯  
 pi<sup>3</sup> 1095a 彳 彼<sup>ss6b674c</sup>  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 彼人  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 彼時  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 彼此  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 彼此相愛  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 彼此幫助  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 彼此彼此  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 彼此談心  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 彼此談論  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 彼此都好  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 彼此同心  
 pi<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1093a 米 糶 糶<sup>ss4c674c</sup>  
 pi<sup>3</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup> 糶糠  
 pi<sup>3</sup> 1093a 女 妣<sup>ss4b674b</sup>

PI<sup>4</sup> 1094c 走 走 避<sup>ss6a675b</sup>  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 避塵珠  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>- 避重就輕  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> [ch'ing<sup>1</sup>] 避風  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 避風閣  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 避邪  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 避嫌疑  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-i-ui<sup>4</sup> 避諱  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 避火珠  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 避禍  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 避難  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup> 避匿  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 避粘子  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup> 避暑  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 避水珠  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 避罪  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 避瘟球  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 避蚊香  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 避雨  
 pi<sup>4</sup> 1090b 心 必<sup>ss2c692c</sup>  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 必竟  
 pi<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 必好

Manchu term for clerk. G. 181.  
 the pen has the point worn away.  
 the pencil tube or case.  
 the point of a pencil.  
 pen and ink-slab (yen<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 that person, place or thing.  
 that person (na<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 at that time (ts'ung<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 that and this, there and here.  
 to love one another (hu<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be mutually helpful.  
 the same to you (reply to compli-  
 a heart-to-heart talk. [ment]).  
 to have a chat together (hsü<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 you and I both well.  
 mutually unanimous.  
 chaff (k'ang<sup>1</sup>; mai<sup>4</sup> k'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
 chaff, worthless. [hsien<sup>1</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>].  
 a deceased mother (k'ao<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>;  
 to avoid, to retire from (to<sup>3</sup>, shan<sup>3</sup>;  
 charm vs. dust (pao<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>). [mien<sup>3</sup>].  
 fig. a shirker. [fêng<sup>1</sup>].  
 to avoid wind or draughts (shang<sup>1</sup>.  
 sentry box (ching<sup>3</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>) N.  
 to avoid uncanny influences (hsieh<sup>2</sup>  
 avoid dislike and suspicion. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>].  
 to avoid use of personal name (chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a charm vs. fire. (shih<sup>1</sup> huó<sup>3</sup>).  
 to avoid calamity (tsai<sup>1</sup> huó<sup>4</sup>).  
 to avoid difficulty (t'ao<sup>2</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to abscond (p'ao<sup>3</sup> t'o<sup>1</sup>). [(tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>).  
 a tout, a decoy (in gambling, etc.)  
 to avoid the heat (hsieh<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 charm vs. drowning (yen<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to escape after committing some  
 naphthaline balls N. [crime.  
 mosquito-killer. (wên<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to take shelter from rain (hsia<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 necessarily. M. 32, 285.  
 it must be so (wu<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>. kuó<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 it must be good.

<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	必須	must, is sure to (hsü <sup>1</sup> tē <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	必然	positively (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	必然之理	a self-evident principle (tzū <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	必然論	necessitarianism N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	必不去	will not go.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	必不能	absolutely impossible (wan <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	必得	must positively. [nêng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ts'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	必得如此	must be so (ting <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	必得的	must positively (tuan <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	必定	certainly (ku <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	必定的	certainly. [tz'ü <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ts'ü<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	必無此理	there is no such principle (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	必要	must do, absolutely essential.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	必要辦	must do.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	必由之路	you must go this way.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	必有	must be, assuredly is (wei <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	必有的事	an inevitable thing.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1099a</i>	田 畢	the end, at last S.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	畢集	all together.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	畢幾	English long cloth (Also use 嗶嘰).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	畢竟	at last, finally (chiu <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	畢星	the constellation Hyades.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	畢業	graduated, to graduate N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	畢業證書	diploma (wên <sup>2</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ) N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	畢業生	graduates N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	畢業式	graduation exercises N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	畢業文憑	diploma N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1095c</i>	支 敝	mean, poor; my, our.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	敝處	my place.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>	敝眷	my wife (chia <sup>1</sup> chuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	敝衣	ragged clothes (p'ö <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	敝國	my country (kuei <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup></i>	敝廬	my cottage (shê <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	敝族	my humble family.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup></i>	敝屋	my house (han <sup>2</sup> shê <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	敝衙門	my humble yamên.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	敝友	my poor friend.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1098b</i>	門 閉	to close (kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup></i>	閉蟄	animals that hibernate.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	閉住氣喇	the breath obstructed (ch'uan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	閉戶	to shut the door (kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	閉戶讀書	to shut the door and study.

<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	閉會	close a meeting, adjourn N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	閉口無言	complete silence (chi <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	閉關	to close the passes (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	閉關自守	closed to trade N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	閉門	to shut a door. [chia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup></i>	閉門不納	to refuse to receive visitors (tang <sup>3</sup>
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	閉門思過	to retire and reflect on one's faults.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup></i>	閉密	close, secret (chi <sup>1</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	閉目	to close the eyes (ho <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup></i>	閉塞	to close, to stop up (mao <sup>3</sup> sai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	閉塞不通	stopped up.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ts'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	閉藏	to store; to conceal.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	閉眼	to close the eyes.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	閉月羞花	(beauty) which causes the moon to
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1095a</i>	邑鄙	vulgar. [hide and flowers to blush.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	鄙夫	a rustic, a clown (ts'u <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	鄙劣	bad.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>	鄙吝	mean, niggardly, stingy (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	鄙陋	mean-spirited, vile (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	鄙薄	to despise (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup></i>	鄙野	coarse, clownish, (ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1093a</i>	广庇	to cover over.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	庇福蔭	protected by wealth or power.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	庇護	to secretly help (hu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	庇民	to protect the people (an <sup>1</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup></i>	庇短	to screen one's own fault (hu <sup>4</sup> tuan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup></i>	庇佑	protection and support (pao <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1100a</i>	石碧	jade, jasper.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	碧海	the green sea (ts'ang <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	碧落	the blue heaven.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	碧綠	dark green.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	碧色	green, amber yellow (lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1096b</i>	廿弊	fault, crime (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	弊病	fault (mao <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup></i>	弊端	crime, extortion.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1096b</i>	支斃	to be killed (tao <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ). [(chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	斃命	to be killed or die in prison, etc.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	斃死	to kill, to destroy (sha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1093c</i>	土壁	a partition wall (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup></i>	壁壘	a military wall; a breastwork.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	壁立	poverty (p'in <sup>2</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1100a</i>	弓弼	to assist; to add to (pei <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	弼教	aids to instruction (hsün <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	弼傳	a tutor in the imperial family O.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1073b</i>	人 俾 <sup>869a669a</sup>	to give; to allow. See <i>pei<sup>3</sup></i> .
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	俾益	to benefit (li <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1093b</i>	阜 陛 <sup>885a677b</sup>	steps leading to the throne.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	陛見	to have audience (yin <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	陛下	the emperor; your majesty.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1096a</i>	廿 弊 <sup>887a676a</sup>	ruined; distressed.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	弊病	incurable disease (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1073c</i>	女 婢 <sup>869b675c</sup>	female slaves or servants (nu <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	婢僕	same (p'u <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1091a</i>	禾 秘 <sup>883a676b</sup>	secret, private. Also <i>mi<sup>4</sup></i> (ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	秘訣	a secret (mi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	秘書員	private secretary N.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1100b</i>	尸 屣 <sup>890a679b</sup>	the vagina, Gi <sup>1</sup> , Go <sup>4</sup> .
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1094a</i>	玉 璧 <sup>885b691b</sup>	an auspicious stone.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	璧謝	fig. declined with thanks.
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1096b</i>	艸 廿 蔽 <sup>887a671a</sup>	conceal, include (mêng <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1099a (or p'i<sup>4</sup>)</i>	心 卜 復 <sup>889a693a</sup>	perverse (kang <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1098a</i>	田 畀	to give, confer (賦畀).
<i>pi<sup>4</sup> 1096a</i>	市 幣	a piece of silk, present, currency
<i>pi<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	幣制	monetary system N. [N.]
<b>P·I<sup>1</sup> 1101b</b>	刀 劈 <sup>891a694c</sup>	to split, to tear (p'ou <sup>3</sup> , lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	劈柴	split wood (to <sup>3</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	劈開	to split open (p'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	劈開兩半	to split in two.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	劈空	to invent a story (tu <sup>4</sup> chuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	劈臉	to aim blows at the face (ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	劈破	to split or break.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	劈碎	to split up.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1104b</i>	手 才 搥 批 <sup>893b679a</sup>	order of court, to reply.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	批正	to correct a book (hsü <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup></i>	批講	to explain; to criticise.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	批狀	official decision on a petition.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup></i>	批准	to grant a petition (ti <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	批中了	"passed." an examination.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>	批發	to sell, especially wholesale (shou <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	批發所	wholesale warehouse. [mai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	批削	to correct and revise (shan <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	批回	an official reply.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	批了貨物	bought goods to arrive.

<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>		批令	rescripts (republican) N.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>		批露	announce e.g. a book.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>1</sup></i>		批面	to slap the face (see above).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup></i>		批八字	a method of fortune-telling (suan <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>		批判	a written decision. [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>		批駁	to reverse a judgment (pien <sup>4</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>		批評	to criticise; to censure (shan <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup></i>		批審	to endorse a judgment upon the
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		批示	a proclamation (kao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [record.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>		批手奪	to snatch (chua <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		批書	to criticise a book (ting <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>		批點	to criticise and mark (an essay).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		批嘴把子	to slap the mouth or face.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>		批斷	endorse on the record.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>		批字據	to write up legal document as proof.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>		批文章	to criticise an essay (lün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1105b</i>	石 砒	砒 <sup>894a679a</sup>	arsenic (hsin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		砒石	same (t'un <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>		砒霜	same (tzū <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		砒霜石	same (shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>		砒毒	same (tu <sup>2</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1106b</i>	土 坯	坯 <sup>895a671b</sup>	unburnt bricks; (also p'ei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		坭場	a bricklayer's yard (ni <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup>
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>		坯塊	unburnt bricks (chuan <sup>1</sup> ). [chiang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		坯模子	a brick-mould.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		坯子	rough unfinished materials.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1101b</i>	人 僻	僻 <sup>890c694a</sup>	unfrequented; mean.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>		僻靜	lonely, quiet (chi <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>		僻陋	vulgar, low (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1102b</i>	雨 霹	霹 <sup>891c694b</sup>	the crash of thunder.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup></i>		霹雷	same (chên <sup>4</sup> lei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-lî<sup>4</sup></i>		霹靂	rapid claps of thunder (hung <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup> 1103b</i>	手 才 披	披 <sup>892b678a</sup>	to open; to cover over. See p'ei <sup>1</sup> .
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup></i>		披摩	to smooth, to explain minutely.
<i>p'i<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		披書	to open a book.
<b>P'1'</b> 1102c	皮 皮	皮 <sup>892a679c</sup>	skin, bark; a case. Rad. 107 S.
<i>p'i<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>3</sup></i>		皮襖	a fur coat (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>2</sup>-ao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		皮襖錢	douceur to beggars (yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		皮器	leather articles.
<i>p'i<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		皮夾子	small hand-bag N.
<i>p'i<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>		皮膠	glue (shui <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).



p'i²-chiang⁴	皮匠	a worker in leather.
p'i²-chiu³	皮酒	beer (or 啤).
p'i²-hsiang¹	皮箱	a skin trunk (chuang¹ hsiang¹).
p'i²-hsiu⁴	皮袖	fur cuffs.
p'i²-hsüeh¹-tzü³	皮靴子	leather boots (hsieh²).
p'i²-i¹	皮衣	fur-lined clothes (i¹ shang¹).
p'i²-jou⁴	皮肉	skin and flesh; the flesh.
p'i²-ju⁴-tzü³	皮褥子	a skin mattress.
p'i²-k'ai¹-jou⁴-chan⁴	皮開肉綻	beaten most severely (o⁴ ta³).
p'i²-lai⁴	皮賴	shameless (ssü³ p'i² lai⁴ lien³).
p'i²-lien³	皮臉	same (pu⁴ yao⁴ lien³).
p'i²-ling³-tzü³	皮領子	a fur collar.
p'i²-lun²-ch'ê¹	皮輪車	[N. rubber tyre ricksha (chiao¹ p'i² ch'ê¹).
p'i²-mao²	皮毛	skin and hair, superficial.
p'i²-nang²	皮囊	the carcase, the body (shên¹ t'i³).
p'i²-pa¹-chang³	皮巴掌	flat leather for beating on mouth.
p'i²-pan³-rh²	皮板兒	the leather side of a fur.
p'i²-pao¹	皮包	valise N.
p'i²-pao¹-jou⁴-t'i³	皮包肉體	the human body.
p'i²-pao¹-ku³	皮包骨	very thin, emaciated (shou⁴).
p'i²-pien¹-tzü³	皮鞭子	a leather whip.
p'i²-ssü¹	皮絲	shredded tobacco.
p'i²-sung¹-jou⁴-chin³	皮鬆肉緊	skin loose, and flesh tight.
p'i²-tai⁴-tzü³	皮袋子	a small leather bag (nang²).
p'i²-tai⁴-tzü⁴	皮帶子	a leather girdle, harness.
p'i²-tan⁴	皮蛋	preserved ducks' eggs (ya¹ tan⁴).
p'i²-t'an³	皮毯	skin rugs (ti¹ t'an³).
p'i²-t'iao²	皮條	strips of leather, thongs, etc.
p'i²-tzü³	皮子	skin, leather, fur.
p'i²-yen²-t'iao²	皮沿條	leather binding.
p'i² 1103c	疲 <sup>892c680a</sup>	fatigued, wearied (fa², chüan⁴).
p'i²-ch'ieh⁴-ti¹	疲怯的	cowardly, spiritless (fa¹ ch'ieh⁴).
p'i²-chüan⁴	疲倦	tired, fatigued (k'un⁴ fa²).
p'i²-fa²	疲乏	same.
p'i²-huan³	疲緩	dilatory, slovenly (man¹ han¹).
p'i²-juan³	疲軟	lassitude, debilitated, weak (juan³
p'i²-kên²	疲根	dyspepsia (hsin¹ k'ou³ t'êng²).[jo⁴).
p'i²-k'un⁴	疲困	tired (k'un⁴ fa²).
p'i²-la¹-la¹-ti¹	疲拉拉的	dilatory, lax (man¹ han¹, hsieh⁴ tai⁴).
p'i²-ma³	疲馬	a jaded horse.
p'i²-wan²	疲玩	remiss, careless (hu¹ liao⁴, lan³ to⁴).
p'i² 1107a	肉脾 <sup>895b680a</sup>	spleen, stomach.

<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>		脾氣	disposition ( <i>p'in<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup></i>		脾氣古怪	a cantankerous temper ( <i>tiao<sup>1</sup> p'í<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-í<sup>1</sup></i>		脾氣難易	disposition is unchangeable.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>3</sup></i>		脾寒	fever and ague ( <i>fa<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>		脾泄	a sort of dysentery ( <i>li<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>		脾性	disposition.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		脾病	enlargement of the spleen.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup></i>		脾腎	the spleen and kidneys.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		脾濕	diseased condition of spleen.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>		脾胃	the stomach, appetite.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		脾胃不和	spleen and stomach out of harmony.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup> 1105c</i>	玉	琵琶 <sup>S94b679b</sup>	a sort of guitar ( <i>san<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>		琵琶	same ( <i>liu<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup> p.p.</i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		琵琶骨	the collar-bone ( <i>so<sup>1</sup> po<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup> 1101c</i>	手才	擗 <sup>S91a694b</sup>	to break, to pluck off.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>		擗開	to break open ( <i>p'í<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>		擗破	to break.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup> 1102a</i>	疝	癍 <sup>S91b694c</sup>	indigestion.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>		癍性	a craving disposition.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		癍病	indigestion, weakness.
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup> 1105a</i>	木	枇 <sup>S93c679b</sup>	a fruit (a loquat).
<i>p'í<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>		枇杷	the biwa (a fruit of Central China).
<b>P·I<sup>3</sup> 1102b</b>	匚	匹 <sup>S91c695a</sup>	one of a pair.
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>		匹夫	a married man; brute! ( <i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> lei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		匹婦	a married woman ( <i>ch'í<sup>1</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup></i>		匹偶	a pair; husband and wife.
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>		匹配	same.
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup> 1106c</i>	疝	痞 <sup>S95a681a</sup>	a gathering, dyspepsia. [ <i>chang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		痞症	a swelling of the stomach ( <i>tu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		痞積	indigestion, constipation.
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>		痞滿	fullness, a stoppage.
<i>p'í<sup>3</sup> 1107b</i>	疋	疋 <sup>S95c695b</sup>	a bale. Num. of pieces of cloth, etc. Rad. 103.
<b>P·I<sup>4</sup> 1102a</b>	言	譬 <sup>S91b681c</sup>	to compare, for instance; to suppose.
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>		譬方	a comparison, for instance ( <i>pi<sup>3</sup>fang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>		譬若	for instance ( <i>hao<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup></i>		譬如	same.
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>		譬如	same ( <i>pi<sup>3</sup> ju<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		譬喻	metaphor.
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup> 1104b</i>	尸窠	屁 <sup>S93b681b</sup>	to break wind ( <i>fang<sup>4</sup> p'í<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'í<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		屁口	the anus.

*p'i<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>* 屁股 the buttocks.  
*p'i<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 屁股眼兒 the anus (kang<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
*p'i<sup>4</sup> 1102a* 門 關<sup>S91c694b</sup> burst forth, open up.  
*p'i<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 關地 to open the earth, creation (k'ai<sup>1</sup>  
*p'i<sup>4</sup> 1099a* 復 復 perverse. See pi<sup>4</sup>. [t'ien<sup>1</sup>].

**PIAO<sup>2</sup> 1108a** 木 標<sup>396a681a</sup> a branch, to punctuate.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup>* 標車 convoy carts (pao<sup>3</sup> piao<sup>1</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 標記 marks e. g. in navigation.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 標旗 a signal flag (hao<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 標旗幟 to raise the standard.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>* 標槍 a signal gun (fang<sup>4</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>* 標籤 a magistrate's warrant (hsin<sup>4</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 標緻 pretty, handsome (mei<sup>3</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 標識 sign, emblem.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>* 標準 to set an example.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>* 標下 troops (not bannermen).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>ch'i<sup>1</sup>* 標寫日期 to date clearly.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>* 標桿 a beacon pole (lang<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>1</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 標名 to publish names (exams). O.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>* 標榜 to publish the list (exams.) O.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>* 標本 model, copy-book.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>* 標示衆人 to publish to all (hsiao<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>, shih<sup>4</sup>  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* [jên<sup>2</sup> 標的 model, pattern. [chung<sup>4</sup>].  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 標文書 to date and punctuate document.  
*piao<sup>1</sup> 1107c* 手才 標<sup>896a683c</sup> to strike, to signal.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 標旗 to signal with a flag. [(shui<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>* 標夫 one who tries the depth of water  
*piao<sup>1</sup> 1108c* 肉 臄<sup>896c682a</sup> sleek and fat (p'ang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>2</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup>* 臄肥 same (ching<sup>1</sup> fei<sup>2</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>* 臄滿 same.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>fei<sup>2</sup>* 臄滿肉肥 very fat (animals) (shêng<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup> 1109a* 影 彪<sup>897a703a</sup> veins.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>* 彪柄 elegant and clear style.  
*piao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 彪子 a mischievous person (pan<sup>4</sup> piao<sup>1</sup>).  
*piao<sup>1</sup> 1109a* 彪 彪 bushy hair. Rad. 190.

**PIAO<sup>3</sup> 1109a** 衣 表<sup>897a682b</sup> the outside, a watch.  
*piao<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>* 表章 a statement. [rh<sup>2</sup>].  
*piao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 表記 a keepsake (liu<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>, chi<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>  
*piao<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>* 表匠 a watch-maker. [cousins].  
*piao<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>* 表姐 a mother's brother's elder daughters.

<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	表姐妹	a mother's brother's daughters.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	表姪	grandsons of paternal aunts.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	表親	relations by the mother's side.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	表出	to manifest abroad.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	表句	proposition in logic N.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	表決	to manifest opinion, to vote N.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	表兄弟	male first cousins by the mother's
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	表簧	works of watch (fa <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>2</sup> ). [side-
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	表義	to justify (chêng <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	表異	to mark out the difference.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	表殼子	a watch-case.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	表裏	outside and inside.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup></i>	表鍊	a watch-chain (chung <sup>1</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>	表妹	a mother's brother's younger
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	表面	exterior, veneer. [daughters.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	表明	to state clearly (fa <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	表白	same (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	表本	a statement.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	表表	to speak of, to state.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	表伯	sons of paternal grand-aunts.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	表示	sign, emblem, to typify.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>	表叔	sons of father's gr. aunts. [yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	表題	motto (ko <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> , t'i <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> , chin <sup>1</sup>
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	表奏	to memorialize the Emperor.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	表字	a fancy name or style (tzü <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	表物	a keepsake, a proof, etc.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	表揚	to make clear.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	表樣	an example (pang <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup> 1110b</i>	衣 裱	to paste; to mount, as scrolls (hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	裱糊	to paste; to paper (as a room).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	裱糊匠	a paper-hanger (hu <sup>2</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	裱畫	to paste up or mount pictures.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	裱字	to paste up characters.
<i>piao<sup>3</sup> 1110a</i>	女 婬	a prostitute (ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	婬子	same (liu <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> , ch'ing <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>PIAO<sup>4</sup> 1112a</b>	魚 鰾	fish-glue; gelatine (yü <sup>2</sup> piao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>piao<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	鰾膠	fish-glue and glue from hides (p'i <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>P'IAO<sup>1</sup> 1111c</b>	風 飄	to whirl around (hsüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'iao<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	飄風	a whirlwind (hsüan <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'iao<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup></i>	飄雪	the whirling of snow when falling.

- p'iao<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>* 飄流  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>p'iao<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>2</sup>yao<sup>2</sup>* 飄飄搖搖  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-sa<sup>3</sup>* 飄灑  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-sai<sup>1</sup>* 飄摠  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>* 飄帶  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>* 飄蕩  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>* 飄颯  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>* 飄雲  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup> 1112a 水* 漂<sup>89l.b683a</sup>  
*p'iao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 漂洗白布  
*p'iao<sup>3</sup>kan<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>iao<sup>3</sup>* 漂乾淨了  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>* 漂個死屍  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>* 漂亮  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 漂流了  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>* 漂流在外  
*p'iao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>* 漂白  
*p'iao<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>* 漂白布  
*p'iao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 漂布  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 漂水  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>shui<sup>3</sup>mien<sup>4</sup>* 漂在水面  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>* 漂洋  
*p'iao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup>hai<sup>3</sup>* 漂洋過海  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 漂洋布  
  
**P'IAO<sup>2</sup> 1111a 女** 嫖<sup>898b683b</sup>  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>ch'ang<sup>1</sup>hsü<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>* 嫖娼宿妓  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>* 嫖客  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>* 嫖來的病  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 嫖婊子  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>* 嫖舍  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 嫖蕩子  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>* 嫖賭  
*p'iao<sup>2</sup> 1111a 瓜* 瓢<sup>898c683b</sup>  
  
**P'IAO<sup>4</sup> 1110b 示** 票<sup>899a684a</sup>  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>* 票差  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>* 票庄  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>* 票決  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup>* 票選  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>* 票板  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 票手  
*p'iao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 票子  
  
 hither and thither (tung<sup>1</sup> pên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to whirl and shake (yao<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 graceful, airy (wên<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>3</sup>, mei<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 a pennant.  
 a swagger, to float.  
 floating on the wind; self-satisfied.  
 floating clouds (fou<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>3</sup>).  
 agitated, to float (fou<sup>2</sup>) (1.3.4).  
 to wash and bleach white cloth  
 bleached clean. [(note order).  
 floated a corpse (shih<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 bright, fresh, smart.  
 drifted about (yu<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>3</sup>).  
 a prodigal abroad (lang<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to bleach.  
 bleach linen or calico.  
 to bleach linen.  
 to swim, to float (fou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to float on the water.  
 to navigate.  
 to travel extensively (p'ien<sup>4</sup>chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 white shirtings.  
  
 levity, profligacy.  
 going with harlots (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a debauchee (pao<sup>3</sup> êr<sup>2</sup>).  
 venereal disease (yang<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 to go with prostitutes.  
 a brothel (yao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a profligate (fang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>). [gacy.  
 addicted to women and play, proffi-  
 a calabash, gourd, ladle (hu<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>2</sup>).  
  
 a money order; ticket; a warrant  
 a warrant. [(ch'ao<sup>4</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a bank.  
 decide by ballot, vote N.  
 elect by ballot N. [or notes.  
 a block for printing money orders  
 theatrical amateurs (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a money order, a note (hui<sup>4</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup>).

- p'iao<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 票文 a kind of passport.  
 p'iao<sup>4</sup> 1111a 金 鏢<sup>899a683b</sup> a shaft; a weapon.  
 p'iao<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 鏢鎗 an iron-pointed spear.

- PIEH<sup>1</sup> 1112c** 心 懣 懣<sup>900a685a</sup> irritable.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 懣氣 to draw or hold in the breath.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup> 懣悶 sad, melancholy (yu<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup> 懣性 obstinate, unwilling.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 懣不住 cannot stand my grief.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 懣得慌 sick at heart.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup> 1113a 龜 紮 龜<sup>900a685b</sup> tortoise, the turtle.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 龜蛋 a bastard (wang<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 龜魚 tortoise (kuei<sup>1</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>1</sup> 1112c 瘡<sup>900a685b</sup> an ulcer, to choke.  
 pieh<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 瘡子 a urinal (niao<sup>4</sup> pieh<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

- PIEH<sup>2</sup> 1113a** 刀 別<sup>900b684a</sup> to leave; another; don't. M. 214 S.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 別針 pin, brooch (k'ou<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 別急 don't fret (pu<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 別家 do not! (pu<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 別見笑 do not laugh (form of apology).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 別緻 (or 致) very eccentric.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 別敬 a farewell gift (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 別處 elsewhere, another place.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 別去 don't go! gone elsewhere.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 別號 your literary name? (t'ai<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 別後 after parting (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 別尋門路 do not seek a way out (chao<sup>2</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup> 別胡思想 do not think nonsense (hu<sup>2</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 別慌船 do not rock the boat.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 別人 another person, other persons (t'ai<sup>1</sup>  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 別個人 same. [jên<sup>2</sup>].  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 別科 special course N.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 別古調 impracticable contradiction (t'ai<sup>2</sup>  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup> 別怪 don't think it strange. [kang<sup>4</sup>].  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup> 別怪我 don't be angry with me (nao<sup>3</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup> 別管我 don't interfere with me.  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 別過獎 don't flatter me so (ch'an<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 別離愁 the sorrow of parting (li<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 別忙 not so fast (man<sup>4</sup> man<sup>4</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 別名 another name, an alias (huo<sup>4</sup>yüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 pieh<sup>2</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 別怕人笑 do not fear men's ridicule (hsiao<sup>4</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>).

<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	別生氣	don't be angry (nu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup></i>	別生事端	do not make trouble.
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	別說話	do not speak!
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	別的	another, different (pu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	別題他了	do not mention him! (t'i <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup>
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	別做	don't do it. [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	別動	don't disturb, don't stir! (wu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup>
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	別字眼	to altercate (k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	別爲非	do not do evil (tso <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	別樣	another kind (i <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	別有	else, other, beside.
<i>pieh<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	別有天地	another state of existence.

<b>PIEH<sup>3</sup> 1100b</b>	𠵼	𠵼 <sup>890a685c</sup>	shrivelled (or pi).
<i>pieh<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		𠵼嘴子	a toothless person (ya <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pieh<sup>3</sup> 1100c</i>	角	𠵼 <sup>890b693b</sup>	a horn (hao <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> , la <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ) or pi.
<i>pieh<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		𠵼栗	a Tartar horn, trumpet.
<i>pieh<sup>3</sup> 1112b</i>	日	𠵼 <sup>899c685c</sup>	dry in the sun (shai <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>P'IEH<sup>1</sup> 1114b</b>	手	撇 <sup>901a686a</sup>	to skim, to abandon.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		撇棄	to cast away (jêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		撇清	to abandon entirely (tiu <sup>1</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup></i>		撇下了	abandoned; bequeathed (i <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>		撇邪	supercilious (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>		撇回	to throw back.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>		撇開	to set aside; to forget (wang <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		撇個孩子	an orphan child (ku <sup>1</sup> êh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>		撇了東西	to abandon or forget things.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		撇沫子	to skim off scum (in cooking).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>		撇不掉	cannot give up (shê <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>		撇脫	to reject, to skim off.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		撇在那兒	where did you leave it?
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>		撇斷	to sever, to divide.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>		撇油	to skim off fat (in cooking).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup> 1114c</i>	目	瞥 <sup>901b686b</sup>	to glance at (hsüeh <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		瞥瞥瞧	same (sa <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> , shan <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup> 1114c</i>	水	澈 <sup>901b686b</sup>	rippling, pure.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup></i>		澈淨了	same.
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup></i>		澈湯	to skim off the top of the soup (see
<i>p'ieh<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>		澈油	very fine oil. [above].

- PIEN<sup>1</sup>1118a** 邊 <sup>904a686a</sup> side, border, frontier S.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 邊城 a city on the frontier.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>* 邊疆 a frontier, a border (chiang<sup>1</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 邊牆 the Great Wall (wan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* 邊界 a frontier (chieh<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>). [ch'êng<sup>2</sup>]-  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 邊境 same.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>* 邊患 trouble on the frontier.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 邊邑 a border city (yüeh<sup>4</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 邊關 a frontier pass. [man<sup>3</sup>].  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup>* 邊鄙野人 wild men of the frontier (yeh<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>* 邊塞 a boundary, a frontier pass (k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>* 邊套 side or leading mule of a cart (lo<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 邊地 the borders, the frontiers. [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>* 邊庭 a frontier barrier or guardhouse.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>* 邊外 beyond the Great Wall (k'ou<sup>3</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>* 邊沿 along the bank, the edge.  
**PIEN<sup>1</sup>(tzü)1117c** 革交 <sup>903c687a</sup> 鞭  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>* 鞭 鞭 and reins (p'ei<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>* 鞭杆 a whip-handle.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>* 鞭礮 fire-crackers (huo<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>2</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>* 鞭背 to flog a criminal (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup>* 鞭撲 to lash, to flog (ai<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup>* 鞭稍 the lash of a whip, the end of a  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 鞭手 a driver (ma<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>). [whip-lash].  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>* 鞭撻 to beat with the whip.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>-ch'ui<sup>2</sup>* 鞭打棍捶 lashed and flogged.  
**PIEN<sup>1</sup>1115c** 糸 <sup>902b687a</sup> 編  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 編輯人 to weave; to plait; to compose.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 編輯部 editor (chu<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>) N.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>* 編輯部 editorial staff N.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 編輯所 editorial office N.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 編結 to tie, to bind (chih<sup>1</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>* 編制法 to devise plans or methods N.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>* 編髮 plan of organization N.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>* 編號 to plait the hair (pien<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>, li<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>* 編修 a list of signs of firms, a hang<sup>2</sup> list.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>* 編入 to compile a literary work; rank in  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 編個曲兒 to enlist, to enrol. [the Han-lin].  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>* 編連 to compose a song (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 編木 to piece, to join; to weave.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>* 編的謊 a raft (cha<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 編造的 falsely composed (a tale) (nieh<sup>1</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup> composed, written (a book)).



- pien<sup>1</sup>-ts'é<sup>4</sup>* 編冊 a list, a register, an inventory.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-ts'uan<sup>3</sup>* 編纂 to compile.  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>* 編物 crochet work.  
*pien<sup>1</sup> 1116a* 虫 蝙蝠<sup>902b687a</sup> a species of bat.  
*pien<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 蝙蝠 same.
- PIEN<sup>3</sup> 1115a** 戶 扁<sup>901c687b</sup> flat; a tablet; low, small.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>ch'iao<sup>3</sup>(ch'üeh<sup>3</sup>)* 扁鵲 study of medicine.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>* 扁柏 cypress.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 扁食 meat-dumpling (jou<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>* 扁担 a porter's pole (flat).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>* 扁担戲 Punch and Judy (k'uei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>* 扁挑 the flat peach (p'an<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 扁的 flat.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>* 扁豆 green peas, a kind of bean.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-tsan<sup>1</sup>* 扁簪 flat hair-pins.  
*pien<sup>3</sup> 1118b* 貝 貶<sup>904b688a</sup> to cast off; to censure (pao<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 貶下去 degraded.  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>wei<sup>2</sup>min<sup>2</sup>* 貶官爲民 to discharge an official (ko<sup>2</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup>* 貶退 to discharge from office.  
*pien<sup>3</sup> 1115b* 匚 匾<sup>902a687c</sup> a sign-board; a tablet (kua<sup>4</sup> pien<sup>3</sup>).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>* 匾聯 tablets (horizontal & perpendicular).  
*pien<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>* 匾額 a honorary tablet (chao<sup>1</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>, hsiu<sup>1</sup>  
*pien<sup>3</sup> 1116b* 艸 藟<sup>902c687c</sup> a sort of bean. [pien<sup>3</sup>].  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* 藟豆角 a trailing bean pod.
- PIEN<sup>4</sup> 1116b** 人 便<sup>903a688a</sup> [See p'ien<sup>2</sup>].  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 便家 convenient; cheap; then. M. 581.  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 便捷 a wealthy family (hsiao<sup>3</sup> k'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 便中 convenient (fang<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 便飯 when convenient. [ch'ang<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>].  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 便服 common every-day food (chia<sup>1</sup>  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 便習 ordinary or business suit N.  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>* 便壺 accustomed to (hsi<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>* 便壺 a chamber utensil (yeh<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>).  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>* 便衣 undress, as opposed to uniform (hao<sup>4</sup>  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 便衣便帽 in civilian dress. [i<sup>1</sup>].  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>* 便宜行事 a Plenipotentiary (大臣) ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 便宜主義 advantageous. [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>].  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 便宜 utilitarianism N.  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 便易 convenient (fang<sup>1</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
*pien<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>* 便人 to take advantage of a person.  
 便可 then you may.

<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	便利	convenient, safe.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	便門	a side door (êrh <sup>3</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	便是	that is, then it is.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	便是福	that is happiness (hsing <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	便當	convenient, safe.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	便道	sideroad for carts, etc.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	便坐	to sit at ease (shu <sup>1</sup> t'an <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1116a</i>	彳 徧 <sup>902c689b</sup>	everywhere; a time, a turn (tsao <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1116a</i>	辵 遍 <sup>902c689</sup>	same. [hui <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>chao<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup></i>	遍照四方	light cast in all directions (kuang <sup>1</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	遍街	the whole street. [chao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	遍處	every place (man <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>ch'u<sup>4</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	遍處遊行	touring for pleasure (yu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	遍告	to inform everyone (bsüan <sup>1</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>kao<sup>4</sup>wan<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup></i>	遍告萬方	to give notice to all the world (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>man<sup>3</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	徧滿天下	throughout entire world. [kao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	遍身	the whole body (hun <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> , chou <sup>1</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	遍地	everywhere (man <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ). [shên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	遍走	to go everywhere (tsou <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1119b</i>	辛 辨 <sup>905a688c</sup>	to divide; to dispute. [hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup></i>	辨好歹	to distinguish between good and bad.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	辨論	to discuss, to dispute (i <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	辨明	to distinguish clearly (ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	辨白	to establish innocence, to explain
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>	辨別	to distinguish (fên <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ). [matters.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	辨不出	unable to discriminate.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	辨上下	to distinguish good from bad.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	辨說	to discuss (t'ao <sup>3</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1119c</i>	辛 辯 <sup>905b688c</sup>	to discriminate; to dispute. See
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	辯學	logic N. [pan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	辯護	to plead a case N.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辯護士	lawyer, barrister N. [thing.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	辯理	to argue the right or wrong of a
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	辯論	to controvert; to argue.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	辯論	to contradict; to dispute (t'ai <sup>2</sup> kang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	辯駁	an orator (yu <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	辯士	to discriminate true and false (chên <sup>1</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	辯是非	to convince (po <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ). [chia <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	辯倒	ability to argue.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1119c</i>	言 變 <sup>905b689a</sup>	change, an insurrection (kai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	變才	change of organization N.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	變制	variety.
	變種	

<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	變法	reform (kai <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	變戲法兒	sleight of hand (wan <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	變化	to change.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	變幻	illusions (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	變易	to change (kai <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	變更	same (k'êng <sup>1</sup> kai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	變故	unforeseen occurrence (i <sup>4</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	變卦	to change one's mind (hsin <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	變力	transforming power.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	變了法碼	changed his mind. [hsiang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	變了向	to have lost one's bearings (chuang <sup>3</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	變了心	changed one's disposition. (p'i <sup>2</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	變了樣兒	changed the form or style. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-lün<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	變亂是非	utter confusion of right and wrong.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	變賣	to sell off, to turn into money.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	變貌	changed appearance (hsiang <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	變兵	mutinying soldiers N.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	變色	to change colour (yen <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	變蛋	preserved duck's eggs (ya <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	變體	an altered form (as of a letter
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	變天	the weather changes. [person etc.].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	變動	to move (pan <sup>1</sup> no <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	變動形	conjugation of verbs.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	變通	accommodating (sui <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>4</sup>
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	變顏色	to change colour. [pien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1119b</i>	辮 <sup>905a689a</sup>	Chinese queue; to plait.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	辮髮	to plait the hair (li <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> , t'i <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	辮辮子	braid in the queue.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	辮辮子	to plait the pigtail (ta <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	辮繩兒	the string in the queue.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1118c</i>	弁 <sup>904c689c</sup>	military officers; a cap.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	弁兵	petty officers and privates.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1119a</i>	卜 <sup>904c688b</sup>	hurry, a rule S.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup> 1119b</i>	汴 <sup>水</sup>	name.
<i>pien<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	汴梁	Kaifeng, Honan.

<b>P' IEN<sup>1</sup> 1120c</b>	人	偏 <sup>906a689a</sup>
<i>p'ien<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		偏愛
<i>p'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		偏沉
<i>p'ien<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		偏正
<i>p'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>		偏巧
<i>p'ien<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>		偏解

inclined; specially. M. 312. 472.  
strong partiality (ni<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
heavier on one side than the other  
slanting and upright. [(chung<sup>4</sup>).  
unfair cleverness (ling<sup>2</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
particular, as opposed to universal.

<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏見	to view partially.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> -	偏吃偏喝	eating and drinking alone.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chui</i> <sup>4</sup>	[ <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup> ] 偏墜	the swelling of one testicle.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏方	a good prescription ( <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fang</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏房	a concubine ( <i>ch'ieh</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>tzū</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏相	inclined, partial.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏向	partiality ( <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'a</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏斜	inclined, oblique. [ <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏心	prejudiced ( <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>ch'eng</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏心眼	prejudiced mind (see above).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏倚	to lounge.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ko</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ko</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏個向個	unfair to all of them.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏口魚	the sole ( <i>pi</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'u</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏枯	paralysis of one side ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏過了	"I have eaten," answer to saluta-
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏離	to diverge, to incline. [ <i>tion</i> .
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏理	a forced or one-sided argument.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lou</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏漏	fistula in ano ( <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'uang</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏北	inclined to the north, i.e., not due
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏僻	depraved ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>p'i</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>north</i> .
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> [ <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏偏	particularly ( <i>t'ô</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ts'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> -	偏偏湊巧	as luck would have it ( <i>ch'ia</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ing</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏不聽話	make a point of not listening to
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>sha</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏廈	a side room ( <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fang</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>advice</i> .
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏私	selfish, partiality.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏待	to treat unfairly.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>nü</i> <sup>3</sup>	偏疼兒女	partiality for one's children.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'êng</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏頭疼	a head-ache on one side of head.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	偏在一旁	to one side.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏坐	to sit on one side ( <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏度	degrees of longitude ( <i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tung</i> <sup>1</sup>	偏東	inclined to the east.
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup>	偏要	bent on having ( <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> 1115c	竹篇 <sup>907a690a</sup>	a page, a leaf, a section. [ <i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>p'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>1</sup>	篇章	pages and chapters ( <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>chang</i> <sup>1</sup>

P' IEN<sup>2</sup> 1116b 人 便宜<sup>903a688a</sup>  
*p'ien*<sup>2</sup>-*i*<sup>2</sup> 便宜

cheap. See *p'ien*<sup>4</sup> (*chien*<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (*chan*<sup>4</sup> *p'ien*<sup>2</sup> *i*<sup>2</sup>).

P' IEN<sup>3</sup> 1112a 言 騙<sup>907a690c</sup>  
*p'ien*<sup>3</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 騙人  
*p'ien*<sup>3</sup>-*t'a*<sup>1</sup>*ts'ai*<sup>2</sup>*nêng*<sup>2</sup> 騙他才能

to boast, specious. [*p'ien*<sup>4</sup>].  
 to impose on a person (*hung*<sup>3</sup>  
 to deceive an able man (*ch'i*<sup>1</sup> *p'ien*<sup>4</sup>).

<i>p'ien<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	騙嘴	deceitful lips (kuei <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>P' IEN<sup>4</sup> 1120b</b> 片	片 <sup>905c690c</sup>	a piece, a leaf. Rad. 91. [hao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	片紙	a visiting card (ming <sup>2</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	片函	a short note, a line (hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	片刻	a little time (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	片白	gonorrhœa (pai <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	片片的	in slips or strips (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	片時	a moment (sha <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	片石	slate.
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	片段	full sentences (chü <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	片子	a visiting card (chih <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> , ming <sup>2</sup>
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	片言	reticent; a few words.
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>	片雲	striped clouds (yün <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup> 1122a</i> 馬 騙	騙 <sup>907b691c</sup>	to cheat; to leap on horse.
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-</i>	騙江過海	to cross rivers and seas (p'iao <sup>1</sup>
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i> [hai <sup>3</sup>	騙去	to inveigle from (k'uang <sup>1</sup> ). [yang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>4</sup></i>	騙人財物	to cheat people.
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	騙了去	inveigled from (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>	騙馬	to leap on horse (shan <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	騙子	a swindler.
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	騙子手	a swindler (pêng <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> shan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup> 1112b</i> 刀 刷	刷 <sup>906c690c</sup>	to slice, to pare (hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	刷肉	to slice meat (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	刷刀	a carving-knife (kun <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>1</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>PIN<sup>1</sup> 1122c</b> 貝 賓	賓 <sup>907c695a</sup>	a guest (k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	賓雀	sparrow (chia <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	賓主	guest and host (ying <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	賓服	to respect; to submit (p'ei <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	賓客	guests, visitors (hui <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	賓朋	same (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	賓天	to die (of an Emperor) (pêng <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	賓東	guest and host. [chia <sup>4</sup> pêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	賓位	predicate.
<i>pin<sup>1</sup> 1123c</i> 木 檳	檳 <sup>908c695c</sup>	the betel-nut.
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>	檳榔	Penang; the betel-nut.
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	檳榔膏	gambier, pale catechu (Malay).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>1</sup></i>	檳蒟	ready for chewing (betel).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup> 1123c</i> 金 鑲	鑲 <sup>908c695b</sup>	fine steel (kang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	鑲鐵	very fine steel for swords (chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pin<sup>1</sup> 1124c</i> 女 嬪	嬪 <sup>909b697b</sup>	imperial concubines.

- pin<sup>1</sup>-fêi<sup>1</sup> 嬪妃 same.  
 pin<sup>1</sup> 1123b 水 濱 濱<sup>908a695b</sup> a shore, a bank (an<sup>4</sup>, yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 pin<sup>1</sup> 1125a 彬 simple and eloquent (also 嬪).  
 [to bury.]
- PIN<sup>4</sup> 1123a** 夕 殯<sup>908a696c</sup> a funeral; to perform funeral rites;  
 pin<sup>4</sup>-kü<sup>3</sup> 殯骨 to bury man and wife together.  
 pin<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 殯殮 to bury (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 pin<sup>4</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup> 殯葬 same (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>, fa<sup>1</sup> sang<sup>1</sup>).  
 pin<sup>4</sup> 1123a 髻 鬢 鬢<sup>908b696c</sup> the hair on the temples.  
 pin<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 鬢角兒 the temples (o<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
 pin<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 鬢髮 the hair on temples (t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).
- P'IN<sup>1</sup> 1128b** 手 才 拚<sup>857c653a</sup> reject, risk. Also p'an<sup>4</sup>. See p'in<sup>4</sup> below.
- P'IN<sup>2</sup> 1124b** 貝 貧<sup>909a697a</sup> poor (ch'üung<sup>2</sup>, han<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 貧賤 poor and mean (fu<sup>4</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-ch'üung<sup>2</sup> 貧窮 very poor (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 貧而乍富 sudden riches.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup> 貧而樂 poor and yet happy.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>ch'an<sup>3</sup> 貧而無諂 poor and yet not flattering (ch'an<sup>3</sup> in poverty (k'u<sup>3</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>). [mei<sup>4</sup>].  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 貧乏 poverty and riches (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 貧富 poor and rich.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 貧富不等 poor, destitute (k'un<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> 貧寒 a poor person (chou<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 貧人 poverty (i<sup>1</sup> p'in<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 貧苦 coolie or 4th. class car.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 貧民車 need not be ashamed of poverty.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup> 貧不足恥 a poor scholar (han<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 貧士 a poor man's tongue is apt to be  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> 貧嘴惡舌 apple. [evil-  
 p'in<sup>2</sup> 1125a 木 懶<sup>909c697a</sup> same.  
 p'in<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup> 懶菓
- P'IN<sup>3</sup> 1125b** 口 品<sup>909c697c</sup> kind, rank; rule.  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 品茶 to sip tea (ho<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 品級 grade, rank (kuan<sup>1</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 品級石 a stone on which official rank is  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 品職 grade, rank (hsien<sup>2</sup>). [recorded.  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 品酒 to taste wine (ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 品出來 to form an estimate (tu<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 品心 to test a man's heart (shih<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 品行 conduct, actions (hsing<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).

p'in<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-tuan<sup>1</sup>- 品行端方  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> [fang<sup>1</sup> 品性  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 品紅  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 品人是非  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 品格  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 品格不凡  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 品類  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup> 品貌不錯  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 品評  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 品德  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup> 品題  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 品滋味  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 品詞  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 品物  
 p'in<sup>3</sup> 1125c 牝<sup>910a697c</sup>  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup> 牝雞  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 牝戶  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 牝馬  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> 牝牡  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup> 牝牛  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 牝丹  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 牝字  
 p'in<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 牝羊

P'IN<sup>4</sup> 1133c 耳 聘<sup>916a702c</sup>  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 聘嫁  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 聘娶  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup> 聘許  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 聘姑娘  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> (chin<sup>1</sup>) 聘禮 or 金  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 聘定下  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 聘定的  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 聘定爲妻  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 聘頭  
 p'in<sup>4</sup> 1128b 手 拚<sup>857c653a</sup>  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 拚去  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 拚命  
 p'in<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 拚了命

PING<sup>1</sup> 1126c 八 兵<sup>910c698c</sup>  
 ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 兵差  
 ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ei<sup>1</sup> 兵車

conduct unexceptionable.  
 disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 aniline red (hung<sup>2</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to decide a person's merits.  
 rule, manner; natural disposition.  
 not ordinary virtue. [(good).  
 sort; to classify (chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 very good looking (hsiang<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to classify (i<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
 character.  
 to commend critically (chieh<sup>4</sup> shao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sample, to try the taste of.  
 part of speech N.  
 various articles; to sort things.  
 female.  
 the hen (hsiang<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 the vagina.  
 a mare (k'o<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>, mou<sup>3</sup>).  
 male and female of animals.  
 a cow.  
 shrub peony (mu<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 the female of animals.  
 the ewe (kung<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).

to betroth.  
 betrothal and marriage (hun<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to marry a woman (hsin<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to betroth (hsü<sup>3</sup> hun<sup>1</sup>).  
 to betroth a daughter.  
 presents (of male) (chia<sup>4</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to betroth (hsin<sup>1</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the girl betrothed (kuo<sup>4</sup> p'in<sup>4</sup>).  
 to betroth as wife.  
 a concubine, a mistress (ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to brush, to reject (also pin<sup>1</sup>, pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw away (ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 I'll lose my life, but I'll do it!  
 risked his life (chüan<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>, huo<sup>4</sup>  
 shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 soldier (chün<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>, chao<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 soldiers and police (hang<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a war-chariot.

<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup></i>	兵器	military weapons (chün <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	兵甲	armour (k'uei <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	兵將	soldiers and generals (chiang <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>ch'iang<sup>2</sup>ma<sup>3</sup>chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	兵強馬壯	troops of all kinds in fine order.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	兵精糧足	troops and supplies perfect (liang <sup>2</sup>
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i> [tsu <sup>2</sup>	兵船	a man-of-war (hsien <sup>4</sup> ). [ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>tsei<sup>2</sup>lüan<sup>4</sup></i>	兵反賊亂	troops in revolt and rebels rampant.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	兵房	department in yamên for war.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	兵符	a dispatch (wên <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ). [hsiang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	兵餉	pay and rations of troops (hang <sup>2</sup>
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i> [luan <sup>4</sup>	兵械	military weapons (chün <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	兵荒馬亂	confusion of routed troops (pai <sup>4</sup>
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-í<sup>1</sup></i>	兵衣	soldiers uniform (hao <sup>4</sup> í <sup>1</sup> ). [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-í<sup>4</sup></i>	兵役	military service.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	兵刃	military weapons.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	兵戎	soldier.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-k'ó<sup>1</sup></i>	兵科	military examinations.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup></i>	兵庫	armory.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	兵官	an officer in the army (wu <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	兵來將擋	it takes a general to stop troops.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lí<sup>4</sup></i> [tang <sup>3</sup>	兵力	military strength N.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	兵糧	rations N.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup></i>	兵輪	transport N.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>2</sup></i>	兵亂	mutiny of troops.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	兵馬司	police magistrate. G. 343 O.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	兵額	the fixed number of soldiers.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	兵備道	a tao <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> (with troops) G. 280 O.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	兵變	mutiny of troops. [G. 156 O.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	兵部	the "Board of War" at Peking.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup></i>	兵不厭詐	all is fair in war (t'ao <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	兵士	a soldier (ping <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup>ts'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	兵式體操	military drill.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	兵書	military books; dispatches, etc.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>chan<sup>4</sup>ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	兵書戰策	books on the art of war (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ),
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	兵丁	a soldier (chün <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	兵多將廣	extensive military organization.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> [kuang <sup>3</sup>	兵頭	a commanding officer of any rank.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	兵策	military tactics or strategy.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	兵卒	a soldier (tang <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> , lu <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	兵威	military prestige.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	兵營	a military camp (ying <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	兵員	soldiers.



<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>	兵勇	soldiers (regulars and militia).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup> 1126a</i>	水冰	ice (ning <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> , tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup> 1126a</i>	冰	same (lêng <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>1</sup> sou <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	冰炸紋兒	lines like cracked ice.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	冰吉零	ice-cream (variously written).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	冰窖	an ice pit or house.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	冰清	pure and simple ; clear as ice.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	冰清水冷	pure, simple ; lonely.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	冰清玉潔	clear as ice and pure as jade.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	[chieh <sup>3</sup> 冰床	an ice sledge (t'an <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup></i>	冰錐	an ice awl.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	冰寒	cold as ice (lêng <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	冰戲	ice-carnival N.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	冰箱	ice-chest.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	冰消	thawing or melting of ice.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>hsiao<sup>1</sup>wa<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	冰消瓦解	the end of a thing (fig.).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	冰鞋	skates (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> , liu <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	冰人	a go-between (mei <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> , chieh <sup>4</sup> shao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	冰開	a thaw of ice.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	冰塊	hail (pao <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , lêng <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	冰涼	cold as ice (ai <sup>2</sup> lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	冰凌兒	icicles.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup></i>	冰牛奶	ice-cream.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup></i>	冰雹	hail (lêng <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	冰片	camphor ice (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> nao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	冰山	an ice berg.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	冰室	an ice-house.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	冰水	ice water (fu <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> , jê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	冰炭	ice and coal i.e. opposites.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	冰糖	sugar candy (t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	冰糖面	icing sugar (chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	冰得慌	very cold.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	冰條	icicle.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	冰點	freezing point N.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	冰凍	frozen hard (tung <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>san<sup>1</sup>ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	冰凍三尺	"frozen three feet," a length of time
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	冰洋	the Arctic Ocean (pei <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup> 1123c</i>	木 檳榔	the betel-nut (pin <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>	檳榔	same.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	檳榔衣	betel-nut husk.
<i>ping<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>wên<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	檳榔紋兒	markings of betel-nut kernel.

<b>PING<sup>3</sup> 1130a</b>	示	稟 <sup>913b696b</sup>	稟假	to state, to petition.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>			稟知	to ask leave of absence (kao <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>			稟質	to state, (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>			稟見	disposition (p'í <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>			稟請	to wait on a superior (shang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup></i>			稟賦	to ask information from a superior.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>			稟性	to receive from heaven (t'ien <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> disposition (above). [ti <sup>1</sup> ]).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>			稟告	to accuse in writing (k'ung <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>			稟明	to represent clearly to a superior.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>			稟命	to receive orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>			稟報	to state to a superior.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>			稟事吏	official's attendant (yeh <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>			稟受天理	endowed with heavenly reason.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>			稟書	a statement (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>			稟道	to state, to inform (hsiao <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>			稟帖	a petition (kao <sup>4</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> , ti <sup>4</sup> p. t.).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> 1130c</i>	禾	秉 <sup>913c699c</sup>	秉	to grasp, to hold.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>			秉盡	with the whole strength, etc. (chin <sup>4</sup> to hold a candle (la <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> ). [li <sup>4</sup> ]).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>			秉燭	loyally protecting the kingdom.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>			秉忠保國	the natural disposition (p'í <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	[kuo <sup>2</sup>		秉性	just (kung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>			秉公	to act with justice.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>			秉公辦理	to decide a case justly (chü <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>			秉公斷案	to investigate impartially (yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>			秉公研審	division of time (3rd of 天干) (chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> 1128c</i>	个一	丙 <sup>912b699a</sup>	丙火	the sun (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>			丙火	the sun; fire.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>			丙丁火	south and north (nan <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>			丙子	a cake (yüeh <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> , lao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> , biscuits. [lung <sup>2</sup> fêng <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>3</sup> ]).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1128b</i>	食		餅	holly-hoek (shu <sup>3</sup> k'uei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>			餅乾	the light of the fire; clear.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>			餅子花	S.
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> 1129a</i>	火		炳	expel, reject. Also p'ing <sup>2</sup> .
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> 1130a</i>	邑		邨	
<i>ping<sup>3</sup> 1133a</i>	尸		屏	
<b>PING<sup>4</sup> 1129b</b>	疒	病 <sup>912c700b</sup>	病	illness, defect (chêng <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>			病症	illness.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>			病疾	same (chi <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> , yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>			病痊	cured (chih <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> , ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>			病重	heavy sickness.

<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	病犯了	return of an old disease (mao <sup>2</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	病好了	cured (chien <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ). [ping <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup></i>	病相染	infectious disease (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> jan <sup>3</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	病人	a sick person (chi <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ). [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>mang<sup>2</sup></i>	病入膏肓	disease in the fatal stage.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>	病根	the root of a disease. [ping <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	病故	to die of disease (huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> , fan <sup>3</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	病苦	misery (k'u <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	病理學	pathology N. [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	病能著人	the disease is infectious (jan <sup>3</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-</i>	病病恙恙	unwell, ailing (ch'ien <sup>4</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i> [yang <sup>4</sup>	病死	to die of disease (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	病倒在床	sick and took to bed.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup></i>	病得狠	extremely sick (i <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	病得利害	same (pao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	病體	sickness, illness (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	病在垂危	illness reached fatal stage (above).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i> [ch'uang <sup>2</sup>	病危	sickness, illness (yao <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-</i>	病臥在床	ill in bed.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	病愈了	restored to health (or 癒) (fu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	病源	the cause of a complaint (above).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-1127c</i> 干井並	并	together with; and also.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup></i>		
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	並	same (lien <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> , chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	並車	to ride together in a carriage. [i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	並起	to rise unanimously (t'ung <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	並起來	to place side by side (êrh <sup>2</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	並且	moreover, besides (k'uang <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	並且	shoulder to shoulder (ai <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	並非	by no means.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	並合	to unite, amalgamate (ho <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	並行	to walk together.
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i> [hsing <sup>2</sup>	並力	with united strength (kung <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	並馬	to ride on horseback in company
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	並馬雙行	ride side by side. [(ch'i <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	並沒在家	truly not at home (ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	並排着	placed together (ai <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	並伴	together, side by side (ping <sup>4</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	並不致於	so as not to come to that. [chien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup></i>	並不好	all are bad. [hui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	並不悔改	he did not repent (ao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> , hou <sup>4</sup>
<i>ping<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	並不是	it certainly is not (tuan <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>2</sup> ).
	並頭蓮	two lilies on one stem; united.

ping<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ua<sup>4</sup> 並無二處  
ping<sup>4</sup>(tzü)1129a 木槩柄<sup>12b700b</sup>  
[1087c 石]

no two places possible.  
a handle (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>) (Go<sup>3</sup>).

P'ING<sup>1</sup> (p'êng) 砣<sup>380b701a</sup>  
ping<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 砣磕

a rumbling noise (as of stones falling).  
same (p'ang<sup>1</sup>). [falling].

P'ING<sup>2</sup> 1131a 干 平<sup>914a704a</sup>

even, tranquil; equal S.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 平安

peace, tranquillity (t'ai<sup>4</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 平安無事

the entire absence of trouble (jao<sup>3</sup> common (hsün<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>). [lün<sup>4</sup>].

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 平常

level, even; just (ch'i<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 平正

level, even; peaceful.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 平齊

rise together and sit down together.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup>tso<sup>1</sup> 平起平坐

to go side by side.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 平肩行

to regulate (t'iao<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>3</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 平治

to regulate the empire (kuo<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup> 平治天下

still, quiet.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 平靜

equal rights N.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 平權

general average N.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>chün<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>suan<sup>4</sup> 平均計算

weighed correctly (ch'êng<sup>4</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup> 平準分兩

to divide equally (fên<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> [liang<sup>3</sup>] 平分

a gentle breeze (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 平風

houses with tileless roofs (wa<sup>3</sup>fang<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 平房

to subjugate (chih<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 平服

restored to health (fu<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 平復

harmonious (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 平和

Universal Peace Society N.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 平和會

westering (sun) (jih<sup>4</sup> lao<sup>4</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> [ch'ü<sup>4</sup>] 平西

very peaceful (an<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup>

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 平心靜氣

a layman (religious) N. [p'ing<sup>2</sup>].

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 平信徒

to go side by side.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 平行

parallel lines N. 𠄎

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 平行線

easy (jung<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 平易

on common occasions (su<sup>4</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 平日

kind of spectacles.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 平光鏡

commonly, unexpectedly.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 平空

a smooth sea (po<sup>1</sup> lang<sup>4</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup> 平浪

to quell and destroy brigands.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>mieh<sup>4</sup>sei<sup>2</sup>k'ou<sup>4</sup> 平滅賊寇

the ordinary people, e.g., not Chris-

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 平民

government by the people. [tians.

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 平民政治

near day-break (p'ang<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> [chih<sup>4</sup>] 平明

common, usual (hsün<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).

p'ing<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup> 平白

<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	平輩	the same generation.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	平平的	level, even.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	平平無奇	nothing uncommon. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>3</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>ju<sup>4</sup></i>	平上去入	the four tones of Chinese (ssü <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	平身	to get up (from a kneeling posture)
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	平生	naturally, usually. [(ch'ü <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	平聲	the even tone (tsê <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	平時	generally, commonly.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>	平素	heretofore; till now (su <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	平臺	a terrace (kuan <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	平澹	smooth; harmonious.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup></i>	平坦	level, even (as a road).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	平坦大路	the smooth high road (kuan <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	平等	of equal rank, equality.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	平等主義	doctrine of equality N.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	平地	level ground, a plain (p'ing <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	平調戲	even-note, in music (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	平天下	to tranquilize the empire.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	平定	steady, sober.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	平定干戈	to end war (hsi <sup>2</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>4</sup> (chai)</i>	平仄	the even and deflected tones.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	平陽大路	the open high road.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	平原	a level plain or common.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1134a</i>	憑	to lean or depend on; proof; at the
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup> 心馬憑</i>		same. M. 218. [pleasure of.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	憑仗	to lean against; to depend upon.
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	憐證	proof (chêng <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	憑證的	a witness (chien <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	憑據	proof, evidence of (chih <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	憑心	to act according to conscience (be-
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	憑信	trustworthy (k'ao <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ). [low].
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	憑依	to trust to (i <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ). [yen <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	憑口說	an unsupported assertion (yao <sup>2</sup>
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	憑空	foundationless. [tang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	憑理	depending on right (ho <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> , li <sup>3</sup>
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	憑良心	according to conscience. [p'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup></i>	憑你	as you please (sui <sup>2</sup> ni <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> , jên <sup>4</sup>
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	憑你說	according to what you say (chao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	憑甚麼	what proof have you? (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	憑單	a certificate; a "duty proof."
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	憑帖	a note, a money order (p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	憑印	proof seal, sign manual.

- p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1132c 言 評 915b701c to discuss.  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 評議 same (i<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>, pien<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 評議會 Senate of University N.  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 評論 same (t'ao<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>, p'i<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 評脈 to feel the pulse (hao<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>, chên<sup>1</sup>  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 評評理 to discuss (shang<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [mo<sup>4</sup>].  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> [wên<sup>2</sup> 評定 to decide, to arbitrate (shên<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 評閱詩文 to review poems and essays (p'i<sup>1</sup>  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1133a 尸 屏 915c702a to cover, to screen; to reject. [p'ing<sup>2</sup>].  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 屏氣 to hold one's breath; to forbear  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 屏去 to reject (yen<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [(jên<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 屏風 a screen (hua<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 屏門 a door-screen (mên<sup>2</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>). [ts'ao<sup>3</sup>].  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1133a 艸 廿 萍 915b701c water lichen or moss (fou<sup>2</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 萍水相逢 to meet unexpectedly (hsiang<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> [fêng<sup>2</sup> 萍草 water lichen, moss (t'ai<sup>1</sup>). [tao<sup>4</sup>].  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1133b (tzü) 瓦 瓶 916a702b a bottle, a vase (po<sup>1</sup> li<sup>2</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> [緝 瓶塞兒 a stopper, a cork (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 瓶悴 a bottle-cork (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>- 1125a 艸 廿 蘋 909c697b the apple (t'ao<sup>2</sup>, li<sup>3</sup>, li<sup>2</sup>).  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup> 蘋菓 same.  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup> 1123c 木 擷 909c697a same. Also p'in<sup>2</sup>.  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>érh<sup>2</sup> 擷果乾兒 dried apples.  
 p'ing<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 擷果綠 apple-green.
- PO<sup>1</sup> 1135a 水 7 波 917a703a waves; a ruffled surface (fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 波瀾 waves (chopping); random talk.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup> 波浪 waves (hai<sup>3</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>t'êng<sup>2</sup> 波浪翻騰 waves leaping high.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 波稜蓋兒 the kneecap, the knee (hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup> 波羅菓 pine apple.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 波沫 crests of waves, surf, comb.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 波泡兒 wave bubbles or crests.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 波斯國 Persia (yin<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>, mien<sup>3</sup> tien<sup>4</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 波紋 ripples.  
 po<sup>1</sup> 1134c 玉 玻 917a704b glass (t'ou<sup>4</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 玻璃 same (liu<sup>2</sup> li<sup>2</sup>, hua<sup>4</sup> p'ei<sup>2</sup> po<sup>1</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup> 玻璃盞 a glass bowl (wan<sup>3</sup>). [ching<sup>4</sup>].  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 玻璃鏡 a looking-glass (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 玻璃磚 window-glass (ch'uang<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 玻璃盒 a glass jar.  
 po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>2</sup> 玻璃料 glass-ware (tz'ü<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).

<i>po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	玻璃盃	a drinking glass, a tumbler.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	玻璃片	window-glass (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ). [lan <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	玻璃瓶兒	glass bottles or vases (ching <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup>
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	玻璃燈	a glass lamp (i <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>3</sup> , têng <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup> 1138a</i> 手才	撥 919c708c	to separate; to reject.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	撥正	to correct (kai <sup>3</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	撥給你點	give you a little (i <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	撥錢	to transfer money (hui <sup>2</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	撥出	to give out; to take out.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	撥去	to reject, to expel.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	撥轉人心	to bring men's hearts around.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	撥船	lighters for cargo (tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	撥準了	distributed evenly (yün <sup>3</sup> chun <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	撥項	to transfer money.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	撥壞了	pulled to pieces (ch'ê <sup>3</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	撥開	to open out. reject, be off!
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	撥開門	to pry open a door (ch'iao <sup>4</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>	撥給	to give out (chih <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	撥個人來	to send a person (ch'ai <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	撥擲	to push away, stir up.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	撥來的	got by transfer.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	撥浪鼓	a kind of small drum (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	撥浪腦袋	to shake the head.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	撥馬	to turn a horse (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	撥兵	to remove troops (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>po<sup>1</sup>chuan<sup>3</sup>chuan<sup>3</sup></i>	撥撥轉轉	to make to turn round.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	撥撥轉兒	a gambling wheel.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	撥送	to despatch troops, etc. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	撥身金	to transfer one's wages (kung <sup>1</sup>
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	撥到碗裏	transferred to the cup (pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	撥雲見日	fig. open the clouds and see the sun.
<i>po<sup>1</sup> 1137a</i> 刀 刂	剝 919a708b	to flay, to scrape off. See <i>pao<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	剝出來	to extort, to pull out (o <sup>2</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	剝去皮	to flay.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	剝落	same.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	剝民	to oppress the people (pao <sup>4</sup> nio <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	剝皮	to peel, to skin.
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	剝皮廳	a swindle (jocular) (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>hsüan<sup>1</sup></i>	剝皮草脰	to flay and stuff with straw.
<i>po<sup>1</sup> 1138a</i> 食	餠 919c709c	cakes, biscuits (ping <sup>3</sup> , tien <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup></i>	餠餠	same (kao <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>po<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	餠餠丁	the dandelion (pai <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).

pa<sup>1</sup> 1137b 金鉢<sup>919a709c</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 鉢盂  
 po<sup>1</sup> 1135b 艸甘菠<sup>917b703b</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 菠蘿  
 po<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup> 菠蘿蜜  
 po<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 菠薐菜  
 po<sup>1</sup> 1153a 艸甘荷<sup>919a715c</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup> (pai) 1141c 手擘<sup>922b710c</sup>  
 po<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 擘餅

priest's alms dish (i<sup>1</sup> po<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (ho<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>, sêng<sup>1</sup>, mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 cabbage; a fruit.  
 the pineapple (fêng<sup>4</sup> li<sup>2</sup>).  
 same. [ts'ai<sup>4</sup>].  
 winter cabbage; spinach (hsien<sup>4</sup>-  
 turnips (lo<sup>2</sup> po<sup>1</sup>, hung<sup>2</sup>, pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to open, to break.  
 to break a cake (shêng<sup>4</sup> ts'an<sup>1</sup>).

PO<sup>2</sup> 1140a 艸甘薄<sup>921a705a</sup>  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 薄情  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 薄荷  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 薄荷葉  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 薄荷油  
 po<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 薄厚  
 po<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 薄行  
 po<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 薄倖  
 po<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 薄仁義  
 po-jou<sup>4</sup> 薄弱  
 po<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 薄禮  
 po<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 薄面  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 薄命  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 薄冰  
 po<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 薄生<sup>的</sup>  
 po<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 薄視  
 po<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 薄待  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 薄地  
 po<sup>2</sup> 1139a 十博<sup>920b706b</sup>  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 博愛  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 博愛主義  
 po<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 博而不精  
 po<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 博學  
 po<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 博一笑  
 po<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 博奕  
 po<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 博古通今  
 po<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 博覽會  
 po<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 博施  
 po<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 博士  
 po<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-lün<sup>4</sup> 博士論  
 po<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 博物院  
 po<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 博聞

thin, stingy. See pao<sup>2</sup> S.  
 wanting in right feeling.  
 peppermint (p'ên<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 peppermint leaf.  
 peppermint oil.  
 thick and thin.  
 contemptuous, improper conduct.  
 to treat a wife slightly (miao<sup>2</sup>  
 to offend (tui<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>].  
 weak, unstable.  
 trifling presents.  
 very nervous (mien<sup>3</sup> t'ien<sup>3</sup>).  
 a poor destiny (of ill-success in  
 thin ice. [life].  
 quite thin.  
 to view slightly.  
 to treat shabbily (tai<sup>4</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 barren ground (fei<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 extensive; to jest.  
 philanthropy N.  
 philanthropism N.  
 wide knowledge, but not deep.  
 extensive learning (hsiao<sup>2</sup> wên<sup>2</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>).  
 to raise a laugh (hsiao<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to play at chess (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 learned in ancient and modern.  
 an exhibition, exposition (sai<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 extensive liberality (lê<sup>4</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a doctor, D. D.  
 natural history or science (學).  
 a museum (or 館) (ch'ên<sup>3</sup> lich<sup>4</sup>).  
 great scholarship (ju<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).



<i>po<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup></i>		博雅		profound knowledge and elegance.
<i>po<sup>2</sup> 1141b</i>	馬	駁	駁 <sup>922a708b</sup>	to contradict; diverse ( <i>pien<sup>4</sup> po<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>		駁	駁政	criticise acts of gov. ( <i>chêng<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>		駁	駁價	to object to the price ( <i>huan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		駁	駁船	a cargo boat.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>		駁	駁回	to contradict ( <i>t'ai<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup></i>		駁	駁毀	to detract from.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		駁	駁口	to contradict a person.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>		駁	駁謗	to detract from ( <i>hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>		駁	駁兵	to remove troops ( <i>po<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>		駁	駁不倒	cannot be disproven by argument.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>		駁	駁倒	to overthrow in argument ( <i>pien<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		駁	駁文	to contradict. [ <i>tao<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>2</sup> 1135c</i>	人	伯	伯 <sup>917c707b</sup>	an uncle; a senior, 3rd rank of
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>		伯	伯主	chief, doyen. [noble O.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>		伯	伯爵	3rd rank of nobility, an earl O.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		伯	伯父	a father's elder brother, an uncle
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>		伯	伯兄	an elder brother ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>chiu<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		伯	伯理	to manage ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>2</sup></i> ). [aunt ( <i>i<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>		伯	伯母	a father's elder brother's wife, an
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i>		伯	伯叔	uncle on the father's side ( <i>shu<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>po<sup>2</sup> 1047a</i>	白	百	百 <sup>849a707b</sup>	a hundred. See <i>pai<sup>3</sup></i> . [ <i>shu<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		百	百合	name of an edible bulb (lily).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>		百	百姓	the people ( <i>li<sup>2</sup> min<sup>2</sup>, shu<sup>4</sup> min<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1137c</i>	肉	膊	膊 <sup>919b718c</sup>	the neck, the navel.
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>		膊	膊臍	the navel ( <i>tu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>		膊	膊項	nape of neck ( <i>kêng<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		膊	膊頸子	the neck ( <i>hsiang<sup>4</sup> kêng<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		膊	膊帶兒	necktie N.
<i>po<sup>2</sup> 1045a</i>	白	白	白 <sup>849a707c</sup>	white. See <i>pai<sup>3</sup> S.</i>
<b>PO<sup>3</sup> 1138c</b>	手	才	播 <sup>920a703c</sup>	to sow; to scatter ( <i>sa<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		播	播棄	to reject ( <i>yen<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>chung<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>		播	播種	to scatter or sow seeds ( <i>sa<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>3</sup></i> ,
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>		播	播米	to winnow rice ( <i>jang<sup>3</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup></i>		播	播弄	to deceive ( <i>hu<sup>2</sup> nung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>		播	播百穀	to sow different kinds of grain ( <i>wu<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>		播	播揚	to disseminate ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup> sau<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>ku<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>3</sup> 1146a</i>	竹	筐	筐 <sup>925c705b</sup>	a basket-tray.
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup></i>		筐	筐籠	same (to feed animals in) ( <i>wei<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>po<sup>3</sup> 1134c</i>	足	跛	跛	lame, partial. [ <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>po<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>		跛	跛足	same.

- PO<sup>4</sup> 1135b** 竹 籬<sup>917c704o</sup> a wicker dust-pan.  
*po<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>* 籬箕 same.  
*po<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>* 籬揚 to winnow (jang<sup>3</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
*po<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>* 籬颯 same.  
**po<sup>4</sup> (p'ó<sup>4</sup>) 1136b** 迫 迫<sup>918b708a</sup> extreme, urgent.  
*po<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* [走 走] 迫急 same (chao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>, pi<sup>1</sup> po<sup>4</sup>).  
*po<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>* 迫切 pressing, to compel. [po<sup>4</sup>).  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1136c** 金 鉞<sup>918c706a</sup> leaf of paper foil for worship (hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1137a** 竹 箔<sup>618c706a</sup> a splint door-screen (lien<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1141a** 金 鈸<sup>921c709c</sup> cymbals (nao<sup>2</sup> po<sup>4</sup>).  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1139c** 肉 膊<sup>920c709c</sup> the arm (po<sup>4</sup> lêng<sup>2</sup> kai<sup>4</sup> erh<sup>2</sup>, ko<sup>4</sup>).  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1137a** 水 泊<sup>918c707c</sup> to anchor (hsia<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>). [po<sup>4</sup>).  
*po<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>* 泊船 to anchor ship.  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1140c** 足 跋 to walk, conclusion of a book.  
**po<sup>4</sup> 1136b** 舶 a ship.  
*po<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup>* 舶來品 foreign things N.
- P'Ó<sup>1</sup> 1143b** 頁 顏<sup>923c705a</sup> very, rather.  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 顏佳 extremely good (hên<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 顏覺 to understand (hsiao<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>* 顏切 exceedingly (ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* 顏知 understand (ming<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 顏久 a very long time (hao<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>* 顏好 extremely good; to be very fond of.  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>* 顏香 very fragrant (p'ên<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>). [(4).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>* 顏曉 to know, to understand (chih<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-k'ó<sup>3</sup>* 顏可 it will do extremely well (hên<sup>3</sup> k'ó<sup>3</sup> i<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>* 顏多 very many or much (jo<sup>4</sup> kan<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>* 顏有 pretty well supplied (yu<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 顏有趣 very pleasant.  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 顏有味兒 very fragrant (hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
**p'ó<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1142b** 土 坡<sup>922c704a</sup> a mound, a bank, a hill (kang<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>3</sup>* 坡坎 same (shan<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 坡地 level land (p'ing<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>). [p'ó<sup>1</sup>).  
**p'ó<sup>1</sup> 1145b** 水 潑<sup>925b710a</sup> to sprinkle, to scatter (huo<sup>2</sup> p'ó<sup>1</sup>, sa<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 潑出去 spill it out (tao<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 潑出的水 water spilt (fig. married daughter).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>* 潑婦 a vixen (han<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup>* 潑雪 spill in the snow.  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>* 潑墨 to sketch; to scribble.  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-p'ó<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 潑潑院子 to sprinkle the court-yard. [shui<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'ó<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 潑水 to sprinkle water (sa<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>, p'ên<sup>4</sup>

**P'Ō² 1143b** 女 婆<sup>923c704b</sup>  
*p'Ō²-chia¹* 婆家  
*p'Ō²-chiao¹-rh²* 婆角兒  
*p'Ō²-hsi²* 婆媳  
*p'Ō²-hsin¹* 婆心  
*p'Ō²-lo²-mên²-chiao⁴* 婆羅門教  
*p'Ō²-mu³* 婆母  
*p'Ō²-niang²* 婆娘  
*p'Ō²-p'Ō²* 婆婆  
*p'Ō²-p'Ō²-chia¹* 婆婆家  
*p'Ō²-p'Ō²-ma¹-ma¹* 婆婆媽媽  
*p'Ō²-p'Ō²-niang²-* 婆婆娘娘  
*p'Ō²-tzū³* [niang²] 婆子

an old woman; a mother (lao³ p'Ō²).  
 husband's mother (chang⁴ fu¹).  
 "old women," in theatricals.  
 a son's mother and wife.  
 a motherly heart (i¹ p'ien⁴ p'Ō² hsin¹).  
 Brahmanism.  
 a mother-in-law (p'Ō² p'Ō²).  
 a wife; an old lady (lao³ t'ai⁴ t'ai⁴).  
 a husband's mother.  
 effeminate (fu⁴ tao⁴).  
 same (jou⁴ jo⁴).  
 a husband's family (chang⁴ fu¹).  
 an old woman.

**P'Ō⁴ 1142b** 石 破<sup>923a705b</sup>  
*p'Ō⁴-chan⁴-tsou³* 破站走  
*p'Ō⁴-chan⁴* 破綻  
*p'Ō⁴-ch'an³* 破產  
*p'Ō⁴-ch'an³-fa³* 破產法  
*p'Ō⁴-chên⁴* 破陣  
*p'Ō⁴-chi⁴* 破計  
*p'Ō⁴-chia¹* 破家  
*p'Ō⁴-chia¹-pai⁴ ch'an³* 破家敗產  
*p'Ō⁴-chieh³* 破解  
*p'Ō⁴-chieh⁴* 破戒  
*p'Ō⁴-ch'ien²* 破錢  
*p'Ō⁴-ch'u²-ch'ing²-* 破除情面  
*p'Ō⁴-ch'uan²* [mien⁴] 破船  
*p'Ō⁴-fa³* 破法  
*p'Ō⁴-fei⁴-liao³* 破費了  
*p'Ō⁴-fei⁴-liao³-mi³* 破費了你  
*p'Ō⁴-fêng¹-shui³* 破風水  
*p'Ō⁴-fu²* 破腹  
*p'Ō⁴-huai⁴* 破壞  
*p'Ō⁴-huai⁴-chu³-i⁴* 破壞主義  
*p'Ō⁴-huai⁴-ming²-yü⁴* 破壞名譽  
*p'Ō⁴-huai⁴-tang³* 破壞黨  
*p'Ō⁴-huo⁴* 破獲  
*p'Ō⁴-i¹-shang¹* 破衣裳  
*p'Ō⁴-k'ou³* 破口  
*p'Ō⁴-k'ou³-ta⁴-ma⁴* 破口大罵  
*p'Ō⁴-kua¹* 破瓜

to break; to ruin (chê², tuan⁴).  
 to exceed the usual day's journey.  
 a hole, a fault (mao² ping⁴).  
 a bankrupt, bankruptcy N.  
 bankruptcy laws N.  
 to gain a victory (pai⁴ chên⁴).  
 to defeat a plot (chi⁴ mou²).  
 to ruin a family (pai⁴ chia¹). [perty.  
 to ruin the family and its pro-  
 to explain clearly (chieh³ shuo¹).  
 to break the rules of a fast (chai¹).  
 to waste money (lang⁴ fei⁴).  
 to disregard friendship (chiao¹  
 a wreck. [ch'ing²).  
 a method of solving the difficulty.  
 extravagant (ch'ih³ shê¹). [chia⁴).  
 I am causing you trouble (lao²  
 to spoil the luck (yün⁴ ch'⁴, ming⁴).  
 to make a clean breast.  
 to break to pieces (ta³ sui⁴).  
 anarchism N.  
 to libel N.  
 disturbers of the peace N.  
 to discover and arrest.  
 to tear clothes (ssü¹ k'ai¹).  
 to abuse (k'ou³ chiao¹).  
 furious reviling (ma⁴ ma⁴ lieh⁴)  
 to deflower a maid. [lieh⁴).

<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	破爛	torn ( <i>lan<sup>2</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	破裂	same ( <i>ssü<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup></i>	破謎	to ask or solve a riddle ( <i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	破廟	a ruined temple ( <i>ssü<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	破敗	ruined (as a person, family, etc.).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	破被子	a torn coverlet ( <i>kai<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>4</sup> wo<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	破皮	to break the skin—by a blow.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	破不了	it will not break ( <i>ying<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-</i>	破傷風死	cold in a wound resulting fatally.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	破說	to speak fully or plainly ( <i>ming<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	破碎	to break in pieces ( <i>ta<sup>3</sup> sui<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	破地獄	to break open Purgatory—Budd.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	破天荒	fig. supply of long-felt want.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup></i>	破頭楔	(fig.) a wedge driven into a crack.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	破財	to squander wealth ( <i>k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	破嘴	to make one's mouth sore by
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	破肚	violent purging ( <i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>3</sup></i> ). [talking.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup> 1144b</i>	玉 珀 <sup>924c710b</sup>	amber ( <i>hu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	珀末	amber powder (a medicine). [ <i>hun<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup> 1144c</i>	鬼 魄 <sup>924c711c</sup>	the spirit, the animal soul ( <i>san<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	魄入於地	the (material) soul enters the earth.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	魄力	physical vigour, animal courage N.
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup> 1145b</i>	力 勃	suddenly. [( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'o<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup></i>	勃然大怒	suddenly burst into a passion

<b>P'OU<sup>3</sup> 1147a</b>	力 卩	剖 <sup>926c673c</sup>	to cut open ( <i>lieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>		剖解	to dissect. N.
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>		剖解學	anatomy. N.
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		剖符	to divide a cheque ( <i>hui<sup>4</sup> p'iao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		剖腹明心	to lay bare the heart ( <i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> lou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>		剖腹驗孕	to open the belly to inspect the
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		剖心	to open one's heart ( <i>hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ). [embryo.
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>		剖心瀝膽	same ( <i>hsin<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup></i> ). [eyes.
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>3</sup></i>		剖心剜眼	to cut out the heart and gouge out
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>		剖開	to cut open (as a melon, etc.) ( <i>kua<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>		剖割	same ( <i>k'an<sup>3</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>		剖判	to decide in judgment ( <i>p'an<sup>4</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>		剖斷	same ( <i>shên<sup>3</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>p'ou<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>		剖驗	inquest, autopsy ( <i>yen<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup></i> ).

<b>PU<sup>1</sup> 1148b</b>	日 晡 <sup>927c712a</sup>	3 to 5 o'clock P.M.
<i>pu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	晡時	same.

- PU<sup>2</sup> (p'u<sup>3</sup>) 1149c** 酉 醜<sup>928c718a</sup> mother on vinegar (pai<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>2</sup> êrh, ts'u<sup>4</sup>).
- PU<sup>3</sup> 1148a** 手才 捕<sup>927b714c</sup> to seize, to strike.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 捕風捉影 fig. vain effort.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 捕獲 to seize, to arrest (lo<sup>1</sup> liö<sup>4</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 捕役 constables (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>, hsün<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>3</sup>, ching<sup>1</sup>  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup> 捕滅 to suppress (t'an<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>). [ch'a<sup>2</sup>].  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> 捕拿 to seize, to arrest (cho<sup>1</sup> na<sup>2</sup>, chü<sup>1</sup>  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup> 捕鳥 to catch birds (ch'iao<sup>3</sup> niao<sup>3</sup>). [chiu<sup>4</sup>.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 捕班 thief catchers of yamên (k'uai<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 捕盜 to apprehend robbers (na<sup>2</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 捕廳 a Police Magistrate (pan<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 捕賊 to apprehend thieves (kan<sup>3</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 捕魚 to catch fish (tiao<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>, lao<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup> 1148b 衣 補<sup>927c712b</sup> to mend, to add on. [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>4</sup> 補襯 rags used to make pasteboard (pei<sup>4</sup>  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 補錢底子 to make good deficiency of count  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 補救 to rectify shortcomings. [in cash.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 補助 to help, to assist (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 補苴 rectifications. N.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup> 補缺 to fill up a vacancy (fan<sup>2</sup> ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 補充兵 territorial forces. N.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 補服 official clothing (kuan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 補習科 supplementary study class. N.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 補瀉 tonics and purgatives (yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 補鞋 to mend shoes (hsüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 補血 to invigorate the blood.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 補還 to repay (p'ei<sup>2</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 補衣裳 to mend clothes (below).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 補一塊 a patch of cloth.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 補益 to help (hsiang<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 補窟窿 to mend a hole (mi<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 補褂 official robe (kuan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 補緋 to mend clothes. [O.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 補廩 to become lin<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup> (hsiu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>)  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 補路 to mend roads (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 補報 robes with official badges.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 補品 tonic (medicine).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 補布 to patch cloth.  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 補上 to add to or on (t'ien<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 補釘 a patch on clothes (i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>). [ch'ien<sup>4</sup>].  
 pu<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 補足 to make up deficiency (ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>).

*pu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 補子  
*pu<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>* 補藥  
*pu<sup>3</sup> 1149c* 卜 卜 928c717c  
*pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>* 卜以决疑  
*pu<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>* 卜課  
*pu<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>* 卜卦

emblems of rank on official robe.  
 tonic medicine (i<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>). [25-  
 to divine (pa<sup>1</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>,suan<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>4</sup>) Rad.  
 to divine to remove doubt(chan<sup>1</sup>pu<sup>3</sup>).  
 divination by diagrams.  
 to divine (suan<sup>4</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).

**PU<sup>4</sup> 1147b** 一 不 926c717a  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>* 不愛  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 不愛惜  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>1</sup>* 不礙  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 不礙事  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>* 不安  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>* 不安分  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>* 不差  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>* 不長久  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 不正  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 不成  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 不成器  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 不成敬意  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 不成脾氣  
*pu<sup>4</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>liao<sup>4</sup>* 不成材料  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>* 不成文  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>* 不承認  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>* 不承望  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 不及  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 不吉  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 不濟  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 不濟不濟  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 不齊  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* 不強  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>* 不交友  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup>* 不覺  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>* 不接不連  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>* 不解渴  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 不見  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 不見其  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 不見佳  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>3</sup>* 不見醜  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup>* 不知好歹  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 不知羞的  
*pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup>* 不知不覺

not. M. 525 (fou<sup>3</sup>, fei<sup>1</sup>, wu<sup>2</sup>) (also  
 averse to (hên<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>). [1, 2).  
 careless about.  
 unimportant (wu<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (pu<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 uneasy, uncomfortable (shu<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 disorderly conduct (lüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 no difference, alike (t'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 not for any length of time (chan<sup>4</sup>  
 incorrect, awry (hsieh<sup>2</sup>). [ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 incomplete; eh? what?  
 worthless.  
 a poor gift (said by donor).  
 a hard case.  
 worthless (hsia<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 unwritten (constitution). N.  
 does not acknowledge (jên<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>).  
 contrary to my hopes (p'an<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 not in time, not up to (lai<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 unlucky (hsüung<sup>1</sup>).  
 inferior (êrh<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 that is no use.  
 uneven, unlike (ch'i<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 bad (o<sup>4</sup>, huai<sup>4</sup>, tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 unfriendly (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 not to feel.—also chüeh<sup>2</sup>.  
 disconnected (fên<sup>1</sup> san<sup>4</sup>).  
 will not assuage thirst (ho<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lose, invisible.  
 not likely, scarcely think (wei<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to see no excellence in.  
 not to be put to shame (hai<sup>4</sup> sao<sup>4</sup>).  
 knows not good or bad.  
 barefaced (pu<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>).  
 insensibly.

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	不知道	I don't know ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>3</sup> tē<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	不知足	dissatisfied.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	不止	does not stop, not only.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	不至於	not to the extent of.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup></i>	不謹慎	careless, lazy ( <i>lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	不近人情	eccentric ( <i>kuai<sup>4</sup> p'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	不盡力	does not exert himself fully.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>3</sup></i>	不清楚	indistinct ( <i>ma<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	不久	not long, before long.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	不着意	not careful ( <i>chin<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	不主義	inattention.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	不住的	incessantly ( <i>shih<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	不助	no, in voting N. [shui <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	不拘	no matter which or what ( <i>jên<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	不拘不拘	no matter, make yourself easy
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	不具	insufficient. [(fang <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	不專心	does not apply himself ( <i>lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	不全	incomplete ( <i>ch'ueh<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	不覺	insensible to, not to feel.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup></i>	不准	to disallow ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup> jang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup></i>	不準	it is not certain ( <i>i<sup>3</sup> ting<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	不準成	not certain, not sure ( <i>pu<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>chao<sup>1</sup>t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	不準招貼	post no bills!
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	不中	won't do, no use; dying.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>	不中喫	unpalatable ( <i>wei<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	不中聽	unseemly language.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	不中用	useless ( <i>wu<sup>2</sup> yung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	不忠	disloyal ( <i>chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	不重樣	no two alike ( <i>liang<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	不法	anarchy ( <i>liän<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	不法的事	lawless conduct ( <i>hêng<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	不凡	uncommon ( <i>fei<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>2</sup></i> ). [(fang <sup>1</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	不妨	don't be apprehensive, no matter
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	不防備	unprepared ( <i>hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup></i> ). [friendship].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	不分彼此	to have no separate interests (ideal
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	不忿	angry, cannot but be angry ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	不服	to differ with ( <i>p'ei<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	不服氣	same ( <i>pin<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	不好	not good, bad ( <i>huai<sup>4</sup>, o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>	不好吃	not good to eat ( <i>wei<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	不好出口	had better not be uttered.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	不好意思	do not feel at liberty to.

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	不好看	ill-looking (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> ). [(ch'ien <sup>4</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	不好過	hard to make a living, unwell
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	不好說	not fit to speak of (shuo <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tē <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	不好聽	unfit to hear; sad to hear.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	不合禮	contrary to right.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	不合式	to disagree, to misfit.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	不和	unfriendly (fēn <sup>1</sup> chēng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	不惜	regardless or unmindful of.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	不細心	is not careful (chin <sup>3</sup> shēn <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	不相干	never mind, of no consequence (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup></i>	不祥	unlucky (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ). [kuan <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	不像	not like or resembling.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	不像樣	inferior, indifferent, disgraceful.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	不消化	does not digest (k'o <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	不小心	careless, inattentive (liu <sup>2</sup> shēn <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tē<sup>2</sup></i>	不曉得	I don't know (chih <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	不效	not to exert oneself (hsiao <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	不孝	unfilial (wu <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	不肖	degenerate, disobedient (wu <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	不信	to disbelieve (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	不信服	same.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	不行	it will not do or answer.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	不幸	unluckily; mishap (hsing <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	不須	must not.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	不許	does not repent (ao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	不許召帖	to disallow (chun <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup></i>	不悔改	no posters allowed. [nēng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	不會	unable to (acquired ability) (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	不依他	to withstand, to demand satisfaction.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	不一時	before long. [pu <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	不一定	uncertain, unsettled (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	不一樣	unlike, different (i <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	不意	inadvertently (pu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	不義之財	unjust gains (wai <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	不然	not so; on the contrary.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup></i>	不讓	to disallow, to resent.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>3</sup></i>	不忍	impatient (pu <sup>4</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>4</sup></i>	不認	to deny, not so (jēn <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	不認賬	do not acknowledge the account
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>4</sup>-tē<sup>2</sup></i>	不認得	not to know (shēng <sup>1</sup> ).[ (t'ao <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>4</sup>-tē<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	不認得他	I do not recognise him. [jēn <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-jēn<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	不認罪	does not confess the crime (ch'ēng <sup>2</sup>



pu <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	不日	not many days (pu <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	不若	better; rather; nothing like.
pu <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>	不如	not so good as (ning <sup>2</sup> k'o <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	不如意	contrary to one's wishes.
pu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	不容	not to allow or encourage.
pu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	不容易	not easy, difficult.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kai <sup>1</sup>	不該	ought not (ying <sup>4</sup> kai <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	不乾淨	dirty (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> , ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	不敢	dare not, not to venture, I dare not.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	不敢當	thank you; I could not venture to.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup>	不敢自專	dare not take the responsibility
pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>4</sup>	不幹	does not undertake. [(ch'êng <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>1</sup>
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup>	不堪	unworthy (wu <sup>2</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	不堪的	insufferable (pu <sup>4</sup> jung <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	不堪用	not fit to use (pu <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	不高	not lofty; bad (huo <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ên <sup>3</sup>	不肯	unwilling, to refuse (pu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	不可	ought not, should not.
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	不可知	agnostic N.
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>	不可如此	must not be so.
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	不可少的	indispensable.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>4</sup>	不穀	insufficient (pu <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	不穀人格	not up to standard of a man.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	不穀本	I will lose in it.
pu <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	不顧	to disregard (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	不快	slow; unwell; to dislike.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	不關	does not concern, no matter.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	不管	to disregard, to neglect (hu <sup>1</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	不管事	of no importance; to neglect affairs.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	不管他	let him alone (jên <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	不慣	unaccustomed (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>	不歸	not to belong to (shu <sup>3</sup> ). [ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	不歸國轄	extraterritoriality (chih <sup>4</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup>
pu <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	不公開	to hear a case <i>in camera</i> . N.
pu <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	不公平	unjust, unfair (i <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	不公道	same (shou <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	不過	not exceeding, only (chih <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	不稂不莠	neither one thing nor the other.
pu <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	不老實	dishonest, vicious (ma <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup>	不冷	not cold (jê <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	不離	good; inseparable (pu <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	不理	to disregard, did not notice.

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	不理會	same.	[shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	不理事	to neglect business (tan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> , wu <sup>4</sup>	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	不立	not to manage properly (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	不涼	not cool.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	不料	unexpected (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>	不吝	not niggardly (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	不留神	want of care (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	不論	no matter (pu <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	不美口	bad to the taste (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	不明白	unintelligent; not to know.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	不名譽	dishonour.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	不謀而合	undesigned coincidence.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	不睦	unfriendly (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> hên <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	不耐煩	unable to bear the annoyance.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	不能	unable to. (pu <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	不能去	unable to go (tsou <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup></i>	不能悔改	cannot repent (ao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup></i>	不能穀	unable to, unwilling (pu <sup>4</sup> k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	不能不作	cannot but do it (pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	不把牢	rickety, unstable (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	不怕	don't be afraid (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	不怕的	audacious (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>	不配	ought not; not a match for.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	不比	not to be compared with (pi <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	不必	it is not necessary. [shang <sup>4</sup> ].	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	不必生氣	you need not get angry (nu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	不便	inconvenient, inexpedient.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	不便宜	same (fang <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	不平	uneven; unjust (kung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	不三不四	neither one thing nor the other.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-sêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	不僧不俗	neither bonze nor layman (ho <sup>3</sup>	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	不少	not few, many (hên <sup>3</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ). [shang <sup>4</sup> ].	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>1</sup></i>	不賒	no trust, no credit (hsien <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	不捨	to stay by, not to leave (nan <sup>2</sup> shê <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	不甚麼大	not very large (hsiao <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	不勝任	not equal to one's post (tan <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	不時	not any fixed time. [treated.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	不識抬舉	does not know when he is well	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	不食不飲	without eating or drinking (yin <sup>3</sup>	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	不是	a fault; it is not so. [shih <sup>2</sup> ].	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	不是這樣	it is not in this manner.	
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>	不是麼	is it not? (shih <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	不是道理	unreasonable.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	不是的	no.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	不是玩的	it is no joke, i. e., quite serious.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup></i>	不熟	uncooked (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	不受頭	to refuse to submit (hsiang <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	不舒服	uncomfortable, unwell (ch'ien <sup>4</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	不順眼	not in good taste (ya <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	不說理	does not speak reasonably (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	不死不活	neither dead nor alive (pan <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	不算他	take steps to punish him (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup></i>	不送	I will not accompany you (to
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup></i>	不答應	to refuse (t'ui <sup>1</sup> t'zü <sup>2</sup> ). [guest].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	不打照面	avoiding, e. g., a dun (to <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	不大緊	unimportant (kan <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ). Gi 打
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	不大離	not far off, all right (ch'a <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	不大離經	same.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	不大不小	neither large nor small.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	不但	not only (pu <sup>4</sup> t'é <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-ché<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	不但這樣	not only so (ping <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	不當	ought not (ying <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	不得	cannot (pu <sup>4</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> , hsü <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	不得已	unavoidable, (mien <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	不得意	to fail in a scheme (lao <sup>4</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	不得工夫	not at leisure (k'ung <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>4</sup></i>	不得空	same (hsien <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	不得了	distressing.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	不得不	cannot but, unavoidable, etc. (pi <sup>4</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	不得不去	cannot but go. [tê <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'é<sup>4</sup></i>	不特	not only (pu <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	不等	not to wait; nearly.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	不提	to make no mention of (t'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>3</sup></i>	不腆	unsubstantial; deficient.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	不定	uncertain (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> p.t.).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	不聽	not to listen or attend to (pu <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	不停當	disorderly. [hui <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	不多幾個	not many (mei <sup>2</sup> to <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup></i>	不妥	unsafe (wei <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	不妥當	same.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	不在	not at home, not here; dead (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ché<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	不在這兒	not here.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	不在家	not at home (ch'u <sup>1</sup> men <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	不在話下	not worth mentioning (t'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).

pu <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	不在內	not inside, not among them.
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	不才	not clever (hsiao <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	不測	unable to fathom (k'an <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	不測的事	a mysterious affair (ao <sup>4</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'êng <sup>1</sup>	不會	not yet; have not; eh? what? (wei <sup>4</sup>
pu <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	不做	not to do. [ts'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	不錯	it is so, no mistake (pu <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	不足	insufficient (pu <sup>4</sup> kou <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	不足介意	indifferent to.
pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	不足掛齒	not worth mentioning (modest).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	不從	not to allow or consent (pu <sup>4</sup> chun <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	不獨	not only, not merely (pu <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	不斷	always, continually (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
pu <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	不對	not to agree or tally. [ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	不對兒	not congenial (t'ung <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	不對手	no match for.
pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>3</sup>	不懂	I don't understand.
pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	不動產	real estate, immoveable effects. N.
pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	不通	no thoroughfare, not to get through;
pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	不同	not the same, different. [solid.
pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	不同類	different kinds.
pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>	不同宗	namesakes (not of same family).
pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	不仔細	careless (pu <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	不爲	not to do it.
pu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	不爲	not because of or on account of, etc.
pu <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	不惟	not only.
pu <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	不穩	unstable, unsafe.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	不要	don't, I don't want.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	不要緊	unimportant.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	不要臉	shameless (ssü <sup>3</sup> p'i <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup>	不要甚麼	I don't want anything.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	不言不語	not a word to say (ya <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	不應	not to reply. [to-
pu <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup> -kai <sup>1</sup>	不應該	ought not, should not, not proper
pu <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	不應受	I ought not to accept it.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yo <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	不約而同	undesigned agreement.
pu <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	不由的	without cause (wu <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	不願意	unwilling, undesirous of (pu <sup>4</sup> k'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	不用	don't use; useless (pu <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	不用心	careless (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
pu <sup>4</sup> 1151b	止步	a pace; to walk (2½ feet).
pu <sup>4</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	步戰	to fight on foot (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	步騎	to walk and ride; infantry and
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	步箭	foot archery (shè <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [cavalry-
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	步金	doctor's fees.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	步軍	infantry (lu <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>chün<sup>1</sup>t'ung<sup>3</sup>ling<sup>3</sup></i>	步軍統領	Commandant of Gendarmerie in
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	步下	on foot (ti <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> tsou <sup>4</sup> ). [Peking.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	步下的	a pedestrian.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup></i>	步行	to go on foot.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	步行兒走	same.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	步行的兵	infantry (lu <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	步弓	a measure of five feet.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	步履	on foot.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>	步量	to measure by stepping (ti <sup>4</sup> mou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	步輦	a sedan-chair (imperial) (chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	步兵	infantry.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	步步	step by step (chien <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	步步登高	go higher step by step.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	步師	to move an army (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>3</sup></i>	步踏地畝	to measure land by pacing.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	步道	a foot-path (hsiao <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	步調	marching order. N.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	步頭	a landing place (ma <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>2</sup></i>	部隊	infantry.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup> 1150a</i>	布 <sup>市</sup>	cotton fabrics; to spread.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	布政	a provincial treasurer. G. 275 O.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	布政使	same (fan <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	布政司	same.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	布置	to arrange, to place e. g. troops.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	布庄	piecegoods shop.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	布販	a draper.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	布風扇	punkah.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	布衣	cotton clothing; a private indivi-
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	布告	disseminate. [dual.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	布國	Prussia (tè <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>3</sup> ). Also 布路斯.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	布拉拉的	intensive of unpleasant excess. M.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> (or po)</i>	布帛	cloth and silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ). [503.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup></i>	布疋	cloth, cotton fabrics (mien <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	布兵	infantry. [pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	布舖	a linen draper's shop.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>3</sup></i>	布傘	cotton umbrellas (yü <sup>3</sup> san <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	布散謠言	to scatter baseless rumors (nieh <sup>4</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	布商	a draper. [tsao <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		布施	to bestow charity (chou <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		布袋	a pocket (ta <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>		布店	a draper's shop.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		布漬的	intensive of unpleasant excess. M.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tz'ū<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		布刺的	same. M. 503. [503.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		布印子	a dyer's counter to mark cloth
<i>pu<sup>4</sup> 1150c</i>	人	佈 <sup>929b713c</sup>	to extend. [(jan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>		佈陣	to parade troops (chiao <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		佈置	to place in order, to prepare (an <sup>1</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>		佈景	stage scenery. [chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup></i>		佈蓋	to spread out.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		佈告天下	to publish to the empire or world.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		佈滿天下	circulate all over the empire.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>		佈散流言	to spread idle rumors (yao <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>		佈施	subscriptions (hua <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup></i>		佈達	to give information to.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>		佈道	to preach.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		佈道會	Mission Board, Evangelistic meet-
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		佈道團	Missionary Society. [ing.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>		佈雲	sky overspread with clouds (yün <sup>2</sup>
<i>pu<sup>4</sup> 1150c</i>	手才	拈 <sup>928b714a</sup>	to disperse. [ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>		拈種	to sow seed (sa <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup></i>		拈擺	to arrange. [etc.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1149b</i>	竹	簿 <sup>928b714a</sup>	a memo or account book, a register,
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>		簿賬	an account book (chin <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		簿書	a memorandum book, register.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		簿冊子	a register.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup> 1150a</i>	邑	部 <sup>929c714b</sup>	tribe, genus; list, Board (liu <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>		部分	member, as of series, section.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		部類	a class, a tribe.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>		部落	aborigines, tribes (yeh <sup>3</sup> man <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		部首	heads of categories; radicals.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		部堂	Governor-General, Viceroy O.
<i>pu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		部院	Vice-President of a Board—Gov-
<b>P'U<sup>1</sup> 1154b</b>	手才	撲 <sup>932a710b</sup>	to strike, to grasp.
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		撲擊	to strike (ou <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-tieh<sup>2</sup></i>		撲蝴蝶	to catch butterflies (o <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup></i>		撲空	to go on a fruitless errand (pai <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		撲過來	came rushing on.
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		撲楞一聲	a bang or crashing sound (p'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>		撲臉的熱	very great heat.

<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>3</sup></i>	撲螞蚱	to catch grasshoppers.
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup></i>	撲滅	to exterminate (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup></i>	撲鼻	to affect the nose (wên <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	撲到臉上	to strike against the face, e.g. dust.
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-o<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	撲燈蛾兒	the moth (o <sup>2</sup> ). [(k'ao <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	撲頭	something to resort to, dependence
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	撲頭蓋臉	to hide away the head and face.
<i>p'u<sup>1</sup> 1152b</i>	支支	tap, rap. Rad. 66.

<b>P·U<sup>2</sup> 1154a</b>	<b>人</b>	僕 <sup>932a717c</sup>	to follow; a servant: I.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>		僕區	I, me (wo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>		僕夫	servants (kên <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		僕婦	female servants (ya <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		僕人	vassal, servant (nu <sup>3</sup> p'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		僕隸	the lictors in a yamên (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>		僕婢	male and female domestics (shih <sup>3</sup>
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>		僕僕	troublesome. [huan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		僕從	attendants (hu <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup> 1153c</i>	<b>艸</b>	蒲 <sup>931c715b</sup>	rushes S.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		蒲蓆	a rush mat.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup></i>		蒲公英	the dandelion (po <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		蒲棒兒	rush blossoms or heads.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蒲包子	a sort of rush basket.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>		蒲扇	rush fan.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>		蒲筍	rush shoots (eatable).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		蒲墊子	a rush hassock.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		蒲草	rushes.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		蒲團	rush hassock.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup> 1154c</i>	<b>木</b>	樸 <sup>932b710c</sup>	natural substance, plain, honest (朴).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		樸實	plain, honest (hou <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>		樸素	simple, plain.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup> 1153a</i>	<b>艸</b>	葡 <sup>931b715c</sup>	the vine.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup></i>		葡萄	grapes.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		葡萄汁	juice of grape.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		葡萄酒	grape wine.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		葡萄乾子	raisins.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		葡萄樹	grape vine.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		葡萄彈	grape-shot.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup> 1154c</i>	<b>艸</b>	菩 <sup>932c716a</sup>	used in transliterating Budd. words.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup></i>		菩薩	an idol (ou <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> , mu <sup>4</sup> ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		菩提心	bôdhi, supreme wisdom of the Budd.
<i>p'u<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		菩提樹	Pipul tree of the Buddhists.

- p'u<sup>2</sup> 1154c* 水 濮 river and city in Shantung.  
*p'u<sup>2</sup> 1153a* 匍匐 to crawl, to creep.  
*p'u<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>* 匍匐 same.
- P'U<sup>3</sup> 1155b** 日 普 933a716a universal, great.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>* 普照四方 to illumine all quarters (ssü<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup>* 普及教育 universal education. [pa<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 普及主義 universal brotherhood N.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>* 普濟院 a home for poor people.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>chiu<sup>4</sup>chung<sup>4</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>* 普救衆生 to save all living beings (Kuan  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 普裏普兒 every one, the whole. [Yin).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>* 普遍 on all sides; full.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* 普施恩惠 wide-extended charity (shih<sup>1</sup> shé<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 普世的人 the whole world.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>* 普天下 universal.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>* 普通 all, have passed through all.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>chiao<sup>4</sup>yü<sup>4</sup>* 普通教育 general education N.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>* 普通知識 general information N.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>* 普通學 general education.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>t'ung<sup>1</sup>kuan<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>* 普通官話 generally current colloquial.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>* 普雨 rain everywhere, vs. a local shower.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup> 1155c* 言 譜 933b712c a register (or pu<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 譜籍 a list, a genealogical table.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup>* 譜系 a family register (chia<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>3</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>2</sup>* 譜牒 a genealogical table (tsu<sup>3</sup> tsung<sup>1</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>3</sup> 1153b* 水 溇 931b716a great, all pervading S.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>* 溇滿 in all parts.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>* 溇遍 same.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup> 1153b* 水 浦 913b716b an inlet; a reach; a bend.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>* 浦邊 the bank of a creek.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup> 1149c* 酉 醜 mother on vinegar. Also pu<sup>2</sup>.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup> 1155c* 毛 氈 yak's hair cloth.  
*p'u<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 氈 same.
- P'U<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1154a** 舌 舖 931c716c a shop; to spread<sup>1</sup>, to arrange<sup>1</sup>  
*p'u<sup>4</sup> 1152c* 金 鋪 931a715a same (chang<sup>1</sup> k'ai<sup>1</sup>). [chan<sup>3</sup>, ch'ên<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-h'ai<sup>1</sup>* 鋪展不開 can't be spread out.  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>t'ai<sup>4</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup>* 鋪張太過 too much extolled (kuo<sup>4</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>4</sup>* 鋪陳 to spread abroad, to arrange.  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>* 鋪陳美麗 furnished elegantly.  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>* 鋪床 to make the bed.  
*p'u<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>* 鋪席 to spread a mat (i<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).



p'u<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 鋪戶  
 p'u<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup> 鋪蓋  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 鋪開  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup> 鋪櫃  
 p'u<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 鋪拉  
 p'u<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 鋪排  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 鋪保  
 p'u<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鋪上墊子  
 p'u<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 鋪毯子  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 鋪底  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 鋪店  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 鋪墊  
 p'u<sup>4</sup> 1067c 土堡<sup>864c664c</sup>  
 p'u<sup>4</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup> 堡村

shop people (tien<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 one's bedding (ch'in<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to spread out.  
 shop case box.  
 spread out, widespread.  
 to arrange; a stage or temple waiter.  
 a tradesman's guarantee, i.e. good.  
 put a cushion on it.  
 to spread a rug or carpet.  
 shop fixtures (shêng<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 a shop, shops.  
 household furniture (chia<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a small citadel or fort, a station.  
 same (ch'ia<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>). [Also pao<sup>3</sup>, pu<sup>3</sup>.

SA<sup>123</sup> 1156a 手才撒<sup>934a721b</sup>  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 撒賬帖子  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup> 撒脚就跑  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 撒紙錢  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 撒箭  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 撒酒瘋  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>2</sup> 撒種  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup> 撒放  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup> 撒花使者  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>1</sup> 撒歡  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup> 撒謊  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>-tia<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup> 撒謊刁脾  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 撒開  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 撒開腿  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup> 撒賴  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 撒了尿  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>1</sup> 撒潑  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 撒砂子  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 撒手  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-sui<sup>1</sup> 撒尿  
 sa<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 撒袋  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>4</sup> 撒帖  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>1</sup> 撒村  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>1</sup> 撒網  
 sa<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 撒謠言  
 sa<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup> 撒野  
 sa<sup>1</sup> 1157a 足趺<sup>934b722b</sup>

to scatter, to set loose, to let go.  
 to issue invitations (ch'ing<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to let go the legs and run (pên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to scatter paper cash (pin<sup>4</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to shoot arrows (shih<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 riotously drunk (tsui<sup>4</sup>). [chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 to scatter seed (po<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>, chung<sup>4</sup>  
 to release, to let go (shih<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>4</sup>).  
 girls scattering flowers (weddings).  
 to frisk, to play, e.g., animals. [N.  
 to tell lies (ch'ê<sup>3</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 lying and intractable.  
 to scatter, to let go.  
 to set free the legs.  
 to importune, deceitful.  
 to make water (niao<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 to create a disturbance, e.g., a child.  
 to scatter gravel (jêng<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 to loosen the hand, to let go.  
 to make water (niao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a bow and arrow-case (shê<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to send out invitations (ch'ing<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>.  
 to vilify, to retail scandal (ma<sup>4</sup>).  
 to throw a fishing-net (ta<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to scatter false stories (pu<sup>4</sup> san<sup>3</sup>).  
 to create disturbance (nao<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>  
 slipshod, down at heel. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).

- sa*<sup>1</sup>-*chiao*<sup>3</sup>-*hsieh*<sup>3</sup> 跣脚鞋 slippers (t'o<sup>1</sup> hsih<sup>2</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*cho*<sup>2</sup>-*hsieh*<sup>2</sup> 跣着鞋 slipshod, down at heel (t'a<sup>1</sup> la<sup>2</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*la*<sup>1</sup> 跣拉 same.  
*sa*<sup>1</sup> 1159a 叁一三<sup>936a723a</sup> three. See san<sup>1</sup>.  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>2</sup> 三錢 three mace; three cash.  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 三三人 three persons (san<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*lia*<sup>3</sup> 三倆 two or three (lia<sup>3</sup> sa<sup>1</sup>).
- SA<sup>2</sup> 1157a** 目 瞰<sup>934b722a</sup> to glance at (wang<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>2</sup>-*mu*<sup>4</sup> (yen<sup>3</sup>) 瞰目 (or 眼) same (p'ieh<sup>1</sup> p'ieh<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup>).
- SA<sup>3</sup> 1157b** 水 灑 { 洒<sup>934c731a</sup> to sprinkle water; to scatter.  
*sa*<sup>3</sup> 灑 same.  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*chin*<sup>1</sup> 灑金 sprinkled with gold.  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*lei*<sup>1</sup>-*êrh*<sup>2</sup>-*pieh*<sup>2</sup> 灑淚而別 shed tears and said good-bye (liu<sup>2</sup>  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*sao*<sup>3</sup> 灑掃 to cleanse. [lei<sup>4</sup>].  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*shui*<sup>3</sup> 灑水 to sprinkle water (p'o<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*t'o*<sup>1</sup> 灑脫 careless, free and easy.  
*sa*<sup>3</sup>-*tou*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ung*<sup>2</sup> 灑豆虫 a sort of locust (ma<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>3</sup>). [sa<sup>4</sup>] idol.
- SA<sup>4</sup> 1157b** 廿 卅 薩<sup>934c721a</sup> translit. of Sanscrit syllable (p'u<sup>2</sup>
- SAI<sup>1</sup> 1158c** 肉 { 腮<sup>936a722a</sup> the jaws, the side of the face.  
*sa*<sup>1</sup> 1159a 頤 same (ch'üan<sup>2</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*chia*<sup>2</sup> 頤頰 the cheeks, the jaws (chia<sup>2</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*lien*<sup>3</sup> 頤臉 same (mien<sup>4</sup>).  
*sa*<sup>1</sup>-*pang*<sup>1</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 頤膀子 same (hu<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>).
- SAI<sup>2</sup> 1158c** 手 才 搃<sup>935c722c</sup> choose, to move. Go<sup>1</sup>.
- SAI<sup>4</sup> (sê) 1158a** 土 塞<sup>935b728c</sup> to fill, to close, a cork. Go<sup>1</sup>.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*chu*<sup>4</sup> 塞住 to close or cork up (fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*'rh*<sup>2</sup> 塞兒 a stopper, a cork (tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*êrh*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ing*<sup>1</sup> 塞耳不聽 to shut the ears (wu<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>3</sup> to<sup>3</sup>).  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*k'ou*<sup>3</sup> 塞口 to stop a hole, a pass.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*man*<sup>3</sup> 塞滿 to fill up, to cram.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*mên*<sup>2</sup>-*t'ing*<sup>1</sup> 塞門汀 cement.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*pei*<sup>3</sup> 塞北 the north; Mongolia (k'ou<sup>3</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>).  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*shang*<sup>4</sup> 塞上 to stop up, to cork up.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>2</sup> 塞實 solid, filled (chien<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*tao*<sup>4</sup>-*'rh*<sup>2</sup> 塞道兒 to stop up a road.  
*sai*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ou*<sup>2</sup>-*'rh*<sup>2</sup> 塞頭兒 corks, stoppers.

<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	塞責	to slur over, to keep up appearances.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-tsuan<sup>1</sup></i>	塞鑽	corkscrew (lo <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> chui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	塞子	a cork (p'ing <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	塞嚴了	corked tight.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup> 1158b</i>	賽 <small>935c723c</small>	to rival.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup></i>	賽針扎	pricking sensation.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	賽珍會	exposition, exhibition.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	賽真的	resembling the true.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	賽船	boat-race.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>4</sup></i>	賽禽獸會	animal show. [(ying <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	賽會	ceremony in honor of the gods.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	賽馬	horse-racing.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	賽跑	to race (for a prize).
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	賽比	to compete, to rival (chêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	賽神	procession in honor of the gods.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	賽勝	to strive for the victory.
<i>sai<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	賽走馬	horse-racing (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>SAN<sup>1</sup> 1160c</b>	叁 <small>936a723a</small>	three (long form of 三). See sa <sup>1</sup> .
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	叁拾	thirty (êrh <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup> 1159a</i>	一 <small>936a723a</small>	three. See sa <sup>1</sup> .
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	三掬兩股	several strands.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	三場	the 3 sessions of the exams. O.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	三角	triangular; three quarters. [hsiao <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	三角術	geometry, trigonometry (hsing <sup>2</sup>
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-rh</i>	三脚毛兒	boxing and wrestling. [298.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	三教	Confucius, Budd. and Taoism. R.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	三界	heaven, earth and man.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-</i>	三兩吊	two or three thousand cash.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	三隻手	a pickpocket (p'a <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	三指雨	three finger depths of rain (hsia <sup>4</sup>
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup></i>	三親六故	various friends and relatives. [yu <sup>3</sup>
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	三親四友	same (ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	三清	"the three pure" (Taoist deities).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	三九	27 days after solstice.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	三週年	3rd anniversary.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-</i>	三全七美	most excellent (chi <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>[mei<sup>3</sup></i>	三春柳	a beautiful feathery plant.
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	三軍	a general; the army (chiang <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	三伏	the 3 divisions of the hot season
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	三下鐘	3 o'clock. [(fu <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>san<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	三絃	a fiddle (hu <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).

san<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 三心二意  
 san<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 三星  
 san<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup> 三旬  
 san<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>- 三環九轉  
 san<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> [chuan<sup>3</sup> 三皇  
 san<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 三魂  
 san<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 三魂七魄  
 san<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>- 三人同行  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup> [hsing<sup>2</sup> 三綱  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 三綱五常  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 三高兩低  
 san<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 三個  
 san<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 三刻  
 san<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 三鼓  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 三光  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 三跪九叩  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 三公  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 三宮六院  
 san<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 三國志  
 san<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 三兩個  
 san<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 三流四界  
 san<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup> 三絡  
 san<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 三媒六証  
 san<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 三面言明  
 san<sup>1</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup> 三奈  
 san<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup> 三年五載  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 三拜九叩  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 三板  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 三寶  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 三輩子  
 san<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 三朋四友  
 san<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 三表新  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> \* 三不求  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup> 三不朽  
 san<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 三不歸家  
 san<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 三不見九  
 san<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 三色版  
 san<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup> 三燒  
 san<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-r'h<sup>2</sup> 三設兒  
 san<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 三生有幸  
 san<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 三十

undecided (êrh<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>). [life, happiness, emoluments and long 3 decades; a month, thirty years. adaptation to circumstances. the 3 Mythical Emperors—Fu Hsi, 3 souls. [Shên Neng and Huang Ti. three souls and seven essences. when three man walk together. prince and minister (父子, 夫婦). the three Bonds and 5 Constant some low and some high. [Virtues. three. three quarters of an hour. midnight (pan<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>). the sun, moon and stars. prostrations (old form). three Ministers (ch'ên<sup>2</sup>). Emperor's Palace (huang<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>). History of the Three Kingdoms. two or three (sa<sup>1</sup> lia<sup>3</sup>) [R. 299. all classes of people. moustache and beard (hu<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>). proofs necessary in marriages (hun<sup>1</sup> buyer, seller and broker agreed. [li<sup>3</sup>). capoor catchery (medicine). three or four years. old form of prostrations. "three planks," a boat, a sampan. "three precious" (Buddhist deities). three generations (san<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). [R. 300. various friends (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>). facing, lining, and wadding all new. the three not to be had by entreaty. three reasons to make immortal. death, poverty, riches (fig.). three times three are nine. chromo (k'o<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>) N. samshoo, brandy (shao<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>). vase and two bottles for sacreduses. good fortune for three lives (yün<sup>4</sup> thirty. [ch'i<sup>4</sup>)]

\*Note 77.

san <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	三式
san <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	三司
san <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	三思
san <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	三絲
san <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	三代
san <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	三島國
san <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	三德
san <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	三等九級
san <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	三點鐘
san <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	三天五日
san <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup>	三鼎甲
san <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	三才
san <sup>1</sup> -ts'un <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>2</sup>	三寸金蓮
san <sup>1</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	三宗寶
san <sup>1</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	三從四德
san <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	三子
san <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	三字經
san <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	三次
san <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	三王
san <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	三位一體
san <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ch'ün <sup>2</sup>	三五成羣
san <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	三五天
san <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	三衙
san <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup> chü <sup>4</sup>	三言兩句
san <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	三元

SAN <sup>3</sup> 1161c 食撒	餸 <sup>938b723c</sup>
san <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	餸飯
san <sup>3</sup> 1161c 人織	傘 <sup>938b724a</sup>
san <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	傘扇

SAN <sup>4</sup> 1161a 支	散 <sup>937c724b</sup>
san <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	散給衆人
san <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	散錢
san <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	散着腰兒
san <sup>3</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	散州
san <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup>	散放
san <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>	散學
san <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	散會
san <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	散夥
san <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	散開
san <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	散館

car-pick, tooth-pick, and tweezers: treasurer, judge, and salt commis- think thrice, be careful. [sioner O. shreds of 3 kinds of meat, a ragout. father, grandfather, and gr.-gr.- Great Britain and Ireland. [father. the three virtues.

official rank.

3 o'clock (san<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup>).

three or four days, a few days.

a Senior Wrangler O.

[man: "three powers"—heaven, earth, and

"3-inch golden lilies," small feet

flint, steel, and tinder. [of women.

woman's duties and virtues. R.303.

sons, whiskers, and silver. See Note

the "Three Character Classic." [77.

three times, thrice (t'ang<sup>3</sup>).

Yü Wang, Tang Wang, Wu Wang.

the Trinity (shang<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>4</sup>).

3 or 4 make a crowd.

3 or 4 days.

sub. of the dist. magistrate O.

a few words (chi<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).

the 3 head of list in 3rd degree

examination O.

flour cakes fried crisp.

same.

an umbrella (han<sup>4</sup> san<sup>3</sup>, yü<sup>3</sup> san<sup>3</sup>).

umbrellas and fans used by officials,

etc.

to scatter, to let go (also 3).

to give to the multitude (shih<sup>1</sup> shê<sup>3</sup>

scattered cash.

with the loins ungirt.

[ture O. a Department depend. on a Prefec-

to distribute (as pay, alms etc.).

to dismiss school (fang<sup>4</sup> hsüeh<sup>2</sup>).

to break up an assembly, adjourn

to dissolve partnership, to quit (huo<sup>3</sup>

to disperse, to distribute. [chi<sup>4</sup>).

released from school.

san<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 散工  
 san<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 散了班  
 san<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 散路燈  
 san<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup> 散悶  
 san<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 散兵  
 san<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>1</sup> 散徧四方  
 san<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 散步  
 san<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 散不開  
 san<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 散臺  
 san<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 散隊  
 san<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 散文的  
 san<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 散藥  
 san<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup> 散勇

finished work (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the troupe has broken up.  
 scatter road lamps (funerals).  
 to dispel melancholy, etc. (hsiao<sup>2</sup>  
 disbanded soldiers. [ch'ien<sup>3</sup>].  
 to scatter in all directions (hun<sup>4</sup>p'ao<sup>3</sup>.  
 to stroll about (liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> liu<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 cannot be scattered.  
 theatre breaks up (hsi<sup>4</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 order to disperse. N.  
 prosy.  
 medicinal powders (wan<sup>2</sup> san<sup>3</sup>).  
 disbanded troops.

**SANG<sup>1</sup> 1162a** 口 喪<sup>938b725b</sup>  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 喪妻  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 喪氣  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 喪器  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 喪家  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 喪家之犬  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> [ch'üan<sup>3</sup> 喪盡  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>- 喪盡天良  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> [liang<sup>2</sup> 喪居  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 喪服  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 喪父  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 喪話  
 sang<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 喪禮  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 喪良心  
 sang<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 喪門  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 喪名  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 喪明  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 喪命  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 喪失  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 喪失自由  
 sang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 喪事  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup> 喪胆  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>1</sup>chih<sup>4</sup> 喪胆失志  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 喪德  
 sang<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 喪掉  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 喪子  
 sang<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> 喪亡  
 sang<sup>1</sup> 1162c 木 桑<sup>939a724a</sup>

to mourn, to die; to destroy; to lose<sup>4</sup>.  
 lost his wife (kuan<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>). [mei<sup>2</sup>].  
 ill-omened; down-hearted (tao<sup>3</sup>  
 the coffin with the dead body in it.  
 to ruin one's family (pai<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 a homeless dog (fig.) (kou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lose entirely, e. g., conscience.  
 absolutely lost to all right feeling.  
 in mourning (ch'uan<sup>1</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 mourning clothes (ch'u<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 lost his father (ku<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>).  
 ill-omened words (hsiung<sup>1</sup>).  
 funeral rites (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lose virtue or conscience.  
 unlucky, ill-omened (mei<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lose reputation (chüeh<sup>2</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 blind (hsia<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 to lose one's life (hsing<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lose, to fail.  
 to murder freedom N.  
 funeral affairs (pai<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 afraid, to be disheartened (hui<sup>4</sup>  
 same (pai<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>). [hsin<sup>1</sup>].  
 to lose virtue.  
 to lose (shih<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lose a son (êrh<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to die (ssü<sup>3</sup>, ch'ü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 the mulberry tree; old age.

- sang<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>* 桑飛 the wren.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>* 桑椹 mulberries.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup>* 桑白皮 a sort of medicine.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>* 桑皮紙 paper made from mulberry bark.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>* 桑田 a mulberry orchard.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>3</sup>* 桑蠶 a mulberry and silk-worm (trade).  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 桑梓 mulberry and cedar; one's native  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>* 桑葉 mulberry leaves. [place.  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>* 桑榆 the mulberry and elm; evening;  
*sang<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>wan<sup>3</sup>ching<sup>3</sup>* 桑榆晚景 evening of life. [old age.  
 [口 [lung<sup>2</sup>].  
**SANG<sup>3</sup>** (tzü) 1163a 噪<sup>939a724c</sup> 噪子啞了 the throat, or wind pipe (hou<sup>2</sup>  
*sang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 噪子啞了 hoarse, e.g., through speaking.  
*sang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>* 噪子眼 the gullet. [shang<sup>4</sup>].  
*sang<sup>3</sup>* (tzü) 1163b 頁 額<sup>939b725a</sup> the middle of the forehead (o<sup>2</sup>
- SAO<sup>1</sup>** 1164a 馬 騷<sup>940c726a</sup> to fidget; mournful.  
*sao<sup>1</sup>-jao<sup>3</sup>* 騷擾 to harrass, to fidget (ta<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
*sao<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 騷人 a poet (tso<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>, shih<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
*sao<sup>1</sup>* 1163c 手 搔<sup>940a726a</sup> to scratch (k'uai<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
*sao<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>* 搔腦兒 to scratch the head. [Heaven.  
*sao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>wên<sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 搔首問天 to scratch the head, and ask
- SAO<sup>3</sup>** 1163b 手 掃<sup>939c726c</sup> to brush, to cast away (and 4).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 掃塵 to sweep up dust (ta<sup>3</sup> sao<sup>3</sup>).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 掃淨了 swept clean (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
*sao<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup>* 掃帚 a broom (t'iao<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>3</sup>).  
*sao<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>* 掃帚星 a comet (hui<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>* 掃除 to sweep away.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>* 掃房 to sweep the house (at new year).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup>* 掃墳 to sweep the tombs (ch'un<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>* 掃海 sweep sea for mines N.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 掃興 a reverse of fortune.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup>* 掃灰 to sweep up ashes.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 掃乾淨 sweep clean.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>ko<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup>* 掃個精光 swept clean.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 掃滅了 swept out of existence. [autumn).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 掃墓 to sweep the tombs (in spring and  
*sao<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>* 掃把 a broom (t'iao<sup>2</sup> chou<sup>3</sup>).  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 掃邊關 to clear the frontiers.  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-sao<sup>3</sup>* 掃掃 to brush, to sweep. [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
*sao<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 掃數 to clear off an account (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> la<sup>3</sup>

sao <sup>3</sup> -shua <sup>1</sup>	掃刷	to brush, to sweep.
sao <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	掃蕩	to clear off rebels, etc.
sao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	掃地	to sweep the ground.
sao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	掃地板	sweep the floor.
sao <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	掃聽掃聽	to thoroughly enquire (ta <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
sao <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	掃烟囱	sweep the chimney. [shên <sup>3</sup> ].
sao <sup>3</sup> (tzü)1164b 女嫂	嫂 <sup>940b726c</sup>	an elder brother's wife (chou <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ,
sao <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	嫂夫人	your wife—familiar term among
sao <sup>3</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	嫂嫂	an elder brother's wife. [friends.

[and 1.

<b>SAO<sup>4</sup> 1165a</b> 肉臊	臊 <sup>941a726b</sup>	ashamed; fat, lard; tainted meat
sao <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	臊氣	the smell of a person perspiring.
sao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -	臊臭難聞	unbearable stench (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup>	[wên <sup>2</sup> ] 臊狐	a fox; the smell of a fox (hu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	臊肉	tainted meat.
sao <sup>4</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>	臊哭喇	chagrined to tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	臊鼠	a sort of ferret.
sao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	臊死	to die of shame (hai <sup>4</sup> sao <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	臊韃子	a stinking Tartar.
sao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>	臊的慌	rank-smelling (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>4</sup> 1165b	高譟	light and roomy (liang <sup>4</sup> sao <sup>4</sup> ).
sao <sup>4</sup> 1164c 口啼桑	噪 <sup>940c727b</sup>	the chirping of birds.
sao <sup>4</sup> 43 1163b 人掃		broom, to sweep. See above.

[shai<sup>1</sup> Rad. 139.

<b>SÊ<sup>4</sup> 1165c</b> 色	色 <sup>941b727a</sup>	color, kind; sexual pleasure. See
sê <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>	色即是空	all is vanity.
sê <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	色癆	debility through onanism or women.
sê <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>3</sup>	色厲內荏	stern exterior, but inwardly timid.
sê <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup>	色迷	infatuation, hankering after wo-
sê <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	色布	coloured cotton cloth (yen <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> . [men.
sê <sup>4</sup> 1167a 水滌滌	滌 <sup>942c728b</sup>	rough to the taste; rough, rippled.
sê <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	滌柿子	astrigent persimmon.
sê <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	滌倒了牙	very astrigent (fa <sup>1</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>3</sup>	滌肚	costive, constipated (ta <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	滌味	rough to the taste (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	滌藥	astrigent medicines.
sê <sup>4</sup> 1167a	口齷	niggardly; frugal, to covet.
sê <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	齷賬	a stingy account (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	齷夫	a miser (shou <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	齷刻	niggardly, miserly.
sê <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>4</sup>	齷吝	same (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
sê <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -hên <sup>3</sup>	齷的很	very stingy (t'an <sup>1</sup> lan <sup>3</sup> ).



sê<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 嗇言  
 sê<sup>4</sup> 1167b 禾 稽<sup>942b728a</sup>  
 sê<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 稽夫  
 sê<sup>4</sup> 1167a 水 澹 澹<sup>942b728b</sup>  
 sê<sup>4</sup> 1165b 玉 瑟<sup>941b728b</sup>

[1167c 木

SÊN<sup>1</sup> (shên Go.) 森<sup>942c734a</sup>  
 sên<sup>1</sup>-sên<sup>1</sup> 森森  
 sên<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 森嚴

SÊNG<sup>1</sup> 1167c 人 僧<sup>943a725a</sup>  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 僧家  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 僧衣  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 僧人  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 僧錄司  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 僧帽  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 僧門  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 僧尼  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 僧俗  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 僧道  
 sêng<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>2</sup> 僧道無緣

SHA<sup>1</sup> 1168c 水 沙<sup>943c730a</sup>  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 沙鷄  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup> 沙鷄  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 沙河  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup> 沙鍋  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>2</sup> 沙梨  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 沙裏澄金  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 沙淋  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 沙門  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>1</sup> 沙彌  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 沙磨  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 沙漠  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 沙布  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 沙石  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 沙市  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> 沙灘  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 沙糖  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 沙藤  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 沙吊子  
 sha<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 沙土

sparing of words, reticent. [cious.  
 to reap, to gather; saving, avari-  
 husbandmen (chuang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 rough, opposite of smooth.  
 a kind of harp; pure, massive Go.  
 many; stern (ch'in<sup>2</sup> sé<sup>4</sup>).  
 umbrageous, luxuriant; majestic.  
 deep, dense, umbrageous.  
 very severe, dignified, rigorous.

Buddhist priests (ho<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>, pi<sup>4</sup>  
 same (fo<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>). [ch'iu<sup>1</sup>].  
 Buddhist priest's robes (chia<sup>1</sup> sha<sup>1</sup>).  
 Buddhist priests (sha<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 yamên for the care of Budd. priests.  
 Buddhist priest's headdress. [G.492.  
 Buddhism (shih<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 Buddhist priests and nuns (ni<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>).  
 priests and laymen.  
 Buddhist and Taoist priests.  
 no affinity with Budd. and Taoists—  
 on doors.

sand, gravel. See sha<sup>1</sup> 砂 below.  
 grouse (sung<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 snipe (chu<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 a river of sand—dry.  
 a coarse earthenware dish.  
 the sweet pear (li<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to wash gold from sand.  
 the gravel (niao<sup>4</sup> sha<sup>1</sup>, lin<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 Buddhist priests (sêng<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>, ho<sup>2</sup>  
 Buddhist priests (boys). [shang<sup>4</sup>].  
 to rasp, e. g., with sand paper.  
 the Gobi desert (huang<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>  
 very thin gauze (see below). [wai<sup>4</sup>].  
 pebbles, small stones.  
 mirage (hai<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a sand bank (chiao<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 soft sugar, powdered sugar (see  
 rattans (i<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [below].  
 an earthen pot for decocting drugs  
 sand. [(yao<sup>4</sup> t'sai<sup>2</sup>).

sha <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	沙土地	sandy places (k'uang <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	沙子	sand; small shot.
sha <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	沙窩子	a sandy tract, a pocket in the sand
sha <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	沙眼	small holes, honeycomb (in metal).
sha <sup>1</sup> 1168b	糸 紗 <sup>943b730c</sup>	crape, gauze (lo <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	紗帳子	a gauze curtain (kua <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	紗窗	gauze windows.
sha <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	紗衣服	crape clothes.
sha <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	紗掛	a crape robe (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	紗帽	a crape cap (anciently worn by
sha <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup>	紗袍	a crape robe. [officials].
sha <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	紗燈	gauze lanterns (têng <sup>1</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> 1170c	火 煞 <sup>945a732a</sup>	to kill. Also sha <sup>4</sup> .
sha <sup>1</sup> 1169c	殛 殺 <sup>914b731a</sup>	same (tsai <sup>3</sup> , chu <sup>1</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , shih <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	殺氣	bloodthirsty. [chieh <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ].
sha <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	殺緊了	to tie very tight, as a rope (pang <sup>3</sup>
sha <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	殺盡	to exterminate (chu <sup>1</sup> mieh <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	殺害	to kill (chih <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	[ming <sup>4</sup> ] 殺人	same.
sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	殺人償命	for murder, life must be paid.
sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup>	殺人兇手	a murderer (shih <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -lüeh <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	殺人掠物	to kill and rob (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	殺了	killed, murdered (pei <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	殺了的人	a person killed (k'u <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	殺戮	to slaughter. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
sha <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	殺敗了	overthrown in battle (shêng <sup>4</sup>
sha <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	殺傷	to kill (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ). [fu <sup>1</sup> ].
sha <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	殺生	to kill animals for food (tsai <sup>3</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup>
sha <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>	殺生害命	taking life (t'u <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	殺死	to kill, to murder.
sha <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	殺條血路	to cut out a bloody path.
sha <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>4</sup>	殺退	to kill and disperse, to rout.
sha <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	殺威	severe, harsh (k'o <sup>1</sup> po <sup>1</sup> , yen <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> (shan <sup>1</sup> ) 1175c	木 杉 <sup>949a733c</sup>	fir, pine (sung <sup>1</sup> , pai <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	杉柱	fir poles.
sha <sup>1</sup> -kän <sup>1</sup>	杉竿	a pine pole.
sha <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	杉篙	an oar of pine or deal.
sha <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	杉高	fir scaffold-poles (chiao <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	杉木	fir, pine (mu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -sung <sup>1</sup>	杉松	same.
sha <sup>1</sup> 1168b	石 砂 <sup>943b730a</sup>	sand, pebbles (see above sha <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	砂仁	cardamoms (tou <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).

sha <sup>1</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>		砂淋	stone in the bladder, the gravel
sha <sup>1</sup> 1168c	魚	鯊 鮫 <sup>943c730c</sup>	a shark (yü <sup>2</sup> , ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ). [(lin <sup>2</sup> ch'eng <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>		鮫魚皮	shagreen, shark's skin.
sha <sup>1</sup> 1168b	米	粃 <sup>943b730b</sup>	coarse (ts'u <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>		粃糖	coarse sugar.
sha <sup>1</sup> 1169b	木	梁 <sup>944a730b</sup>	a pear (cf. li <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		梁果梨	the sweet pear. [lice. [plice.
sha <sup>1</sup> 1169c	衣	袈裟 <sup>944b730c</sup>	(chia <sup>1</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ) Buddhist priest's sur-
sha <sup>1</sup> 1263b	手	拏拏 <sup>1012a814</sup>	to open (as a flower) also sa, so.
sha <sup>1</sup> 1169c		痧	cholera (chiao <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>SHA<sup>3</sup> 1171a</b>	人	傻 <sup>945b731b</sup>	idiotic, crazed (yü <sup>2</sup> , tai <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup>		傻吃傻喝	eating and drinking, as idiots do.
sha <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		傻癡	idiotic (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>		傻小	idiotic (han <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		傻笑	a silly laugh, or giggle (hsi <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup>
sha <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		傻人	a dolt. [ha <sup>1</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		傻說	to talk foolishly (hu <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>2</sup>		傻蛋	a booby (han <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		傻子	an idiot (fêng <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>SHA<sup>4</sup> 524a</b>	厂	厦 <sup>431c184a</sup>	mansion, a front room (open) (kao <sup>1</sup> .
sha <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		厦門	Amoy (shan <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [lou <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>4</sup> ).
sha <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		厦簷	projecting eaves.
sha <sup>4</sup> 1171b	雨	雲 <sup>945c732c</sup>	fine rain (hsiao <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		雲雲雨聲	the sound of light rain (hsi <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
sha <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>		雲時間	a moment (p'ien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
sha <sup>4</sup> 1168b	刀	刈 <sup>943b731c</sup>	small cavity.
sha <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		刈眼	to make eyelet holes.
sha <sup>4</sup> 1170b	衣	袂 <sup>945a732b</sup>	edges of a seam; to sew up a seam.
sha <sup>4</sup> 1169c		殺	very, to death. See sha <sup>1</sup> .

<b>SHAI<sup>1</sup> 1171c</b>	竹	筴 <sup>946a732a</sup>	a sieve; to sift.
shai <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		篩箕	a corn sieve (lo <sup>2</sup> shai <sup>1</sup> ).
shai <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		篩淨了	sieved clean (jang <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
shai <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		篩米	to sift rice.
shai <sup>1</sup> 1171c	手	搥 <sup>946a732c</sup>	to beat or roll, as a gong, etc.
shai <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>		搥鑼	to beat a gong (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
shai <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		搥鑼播鼓	to beat gongs and drums.
shai <sup>1</sup> 1172a	酉	釀 <sup>946b759a</sup>	to warm as wine.
shai <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>		釀酒	same.

- SHAI<sup>3</sup>** 1165c 色 色<sup>941b727a</sup> colour. See sé<sup>4</sup>.  
 shai<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1172a 骨 骰<sup>946b876c</sup> dice (chih<sup>4</sup> shai<sup>3</sup>).  
 shai<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 骰盒 a dice box.  
 shai<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup> 骰盆 a dice-box or bowl (pao<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 shai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 骰子局 a dicing den (tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>).
- SHAI<sup>4</sup>** 1171c 日 { 晒<sup>946b733a</sup> to sun-dry; scorching sun (jê<sup>4</sup>).  
 shai<sup>4</sup> 曬<sup>946a733a</sup> same.  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 曬黑了 sun-burnt (liang<sup>4</sup> shai<sup>4</sup>).  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 曬衣裳 to dry or air clothes in the sun (i<sup>1</sup>  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 曬乾 to dry in the sun. [fu<sup>2</sup>].  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 曬糧 to dry grain in the sun (liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 曬臺 a drying ground; guests not arriving  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 曬的慌 too sunny. [when invited.  
 shai<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 曬陽兒 to sun oneself.  
 shai<sup>4</sup> 1169c 殺 to reduce, clip. See sha<sup>1</sup>.
- SHAN<sup>1</sup>** 1172b - 山 山<sup>946c733a</sup> hills, mountains (yo<sup>4</sup>). Rad. 46 S.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup> 山楂 haws.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 山茶 wild tea (hung<sup>2</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>). [491 O.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 山長 Chief Director of Prov. Coll. G.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>1</sup> 山長的高 the mountain is high (shan<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup> 山珍海味 rare delicacies. [ti<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>].  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 山鷄 a pheasant (yeh<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 山墻 the end walls of a house (fang<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 山脚 the foot of a hill (kang<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 山尖 the top or summit of a hill (ting<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 山澗 a ravine, a mountain stream.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 山前 on the south of the mountain (nan<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 山青水秀 fine scenery (shan<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> [hsiu<sup>4</sup>] 山綢 undyed silk, pongee (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 山主 benefactor of temples (shih<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>,  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 山川 hills and streams. [pu<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>].  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 山川湖海 i. e., the empire (t'ien<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> [hai<sup>3</sup>] 山莊 a temporary burial-ground for  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 山中 in the mountains. [strangers (i<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 山峯 a peak.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 山海經 a Wonder Book.  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 山海關 Shanhaikuan (North China).  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 山河 mountains and rivers (chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 山河破碎 ruin of the country N. [shan<sup>1</sup>].  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>2</sup> 山和尚 a species of sandpiper.

<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	山後	north of the mountain ( <i>pei<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	山西	the province of Shan-si. W. I. 94.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	山穴	a cave on the hill side.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	山貨	woodware; articles of bamboo, etc.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-jang<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>-</i>	山嚷怪叫	raving and storming.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>chiao<sup>4</sup></i> ]	山人	mountaineers; a hermit.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>3</sup></i>	山崗	a ravine, a gully ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup>ku<sup>3</sup></i> ). [low.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	山高水低	if the hills are high, the waters are
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>	山根	the foot of a hill ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	山歌	mountain songs, ballads ( <i>ch'ü<sup>1</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	山口	a pass ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	山谷	hills and valleys; a valley.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	山菓	wild fruits.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	山裏紅	species of hawthorn ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup> cha<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	山梁	ridge of a hill.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	山林	a mountain forest; hills and forest.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	山嶺	hills and mountains.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	山路	a mountain road ( <i>lu<sup>4</sup> sé<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	山門	the gate of a temple ( <i>shan<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	山脈	a range of mountains.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup></i>	山南海北	i. e., good location.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-pêng<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	山崩地裂	a cataclysm ( <i>t'ien<sup>1</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-p'ou<sup>1</sup></i>	山坡	mountain slopes.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	山生的高	the mountains are high (above).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	山水	scenery ( <i>ching<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	山道	a mountain road.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	山兜子	a pocket in the hills.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	山頭	the top of a mountain ( <i>ting<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>3</sup></i>	山左	province of Shantung ( <i>lu<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	山東	same. W. I. 189.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	山洞	a cave ( <i>hsüeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	山子匠	grotto-makers ( <i>jên<sup>3</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	山子石兒	grotto, rockery ( <i>hua<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	山窩子	a mountain dell.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	山羊	the goat ( <i>mien<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	山羊毛	goat's hair ( <i>yang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	山藥	the yam ( <i>hung<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	山藥頭兒	the foreign potato (see below).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup></i>	山野	wild mountainous places.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	山野人	mountaineers.
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	山岳	mountains ( <i>fêng<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shan<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup></i>	山右	province of Shansi ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup></i> ).

- shan<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 山芋  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 山芋頭兒  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1176a 刀 刪<sup>949b733o</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup> 刪除  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 刪猪  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 刪去  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 刪荒  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 刪削  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup> 刪改  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 刪開  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 刪鎌刀  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 刪馬  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup> 刪牛  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 刪詩訂禮  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 刪訂  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 刪羊  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1176b 玉 珊<sup>949c733b</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup> 珊瑚  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 珊瑚器  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup> 珊瑚礁  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 珊瑚枝  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 珊瑚珠  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 珊瑚蟲  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup> 珊瑚島  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 珊瑚頂子  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1174c 火 煽<sup>948b751a</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 煽火  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 煽惑  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1174c 手 搨<sup>948a751a</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 搨一搨  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 搨開了  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 搨扇子  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1175b 羊 羶<sup>948c751a</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 羶氣  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 羶腥  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 羶味  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 羶羊  
 shan<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1175c 衣 衫<sup>949a733o</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 衫裙  
 shan<sup>1</sup> 1179a 刀 剗<sup>951c734b</sup>  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 剗除草木  
 shan<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 剗刀  
 a kind of yam (ti<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>1</sup>).  
 the foreign potato (fan<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut out, to cancel.  
 to reject, to expunge (ch'u<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cut a boar (kung<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cut out, to expunge.  
 to cut up rank weeds, etc. (ch'u<sup>2</sup>  
 to pare off. [kên<sup>1</sup>].  
 to expunge and alter, (p'i<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cut out.  
 a hook, a sickle (k'ai<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to geld a stallion (mou<sup>3</sup>, shan<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 to cut a bull (mang<sup>2</sup> niu<sup>2</sup>).  
 (Confucius) edited the Odes and  
 to revise. [settled the Ritual].  
 to cut a ram.  
 coral (chên<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (i<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 coral ware.  
 a coral reef.  
 coral branch.  
 coral beads.  
 coral insect.  
 coral island (hai<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 a coral "button" (ting<sup>3</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to excite; to set on fire.  
 to light a fire (shêng<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>, lung<sup>2</sup>  
 to delude (mi<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>). [huo<sup>3</sup>].  
 to fan; to strike.  
 to fan (see shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to brush aside.  
 to fan with a fan.  
 smell of animals, rank.  
 rank smell. [hsi<sup>2</sup>].  
 smell of meat or fish (hou<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>  
 smell of meat (hsing<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 frowsy sheep. [shan<sup>1</sup>].  
 a shirt or shift (ch'ün<sup>2</sup>, han<sup>4</sup>  
 women's clothes (fu<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>). [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
 to mow, to cut down (ko<sup>1</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>  
 to cut down grass and brushwood.  
 scythe (lien<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).

- SHAN<sup>2</sup>** (tzü) 27a 艸 苦<sup>21c751b</sup> mule litter covered with matting (lo<sup>2</sup> t'o<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).
- SHAN<sup>3</sup>** 1176b 門 閃<sup>950a752a</sup> a flash; to shun; to peep (to<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 閃綱 "shot" silk (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 閃開 to evade, to pop off (to<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 閃光 a gleam (i<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup> tien<sup>4</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup> 閃了腰 sprained his waist (niu<sup>3</sup> yao<sup>1</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 閃門 to peep out of a door (mên<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 閃目 to glance the eye (sa<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup> p'ieh<sup>1</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 閃避 to avoid, to shun (mien<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 閃身 same.  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 閃道 to get out of the road (ho<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 閃電 flashing of lightning (ta<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 閃在一邊 to slip aside.  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 閃緞 "shot" satin (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 閃眼 to flash the eye (hsüeh<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>3</sup> 1177a 阜 陝<sup>950b752a</sup> name of the province of Shen-si.  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 陝西 same. [W. I. 148].  
 shan<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 陝甘 Shen-si and Kan-su.
- SHAN<sup>4</sup>** 1177a 口 善<sup>950b752b</sup> virtuous, mild (liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 善政 good government (tê<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup> pei<sup>1</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 善騎馬 skill in horsemanship. [t'u<sup>2</sup>].  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 善求 to beg in an honorable way (o<sup>4</sup>  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 善舉 virtuous deeds (tê<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>). [jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup> 善勸 to exhort to good deeds (ch'üan<sup>4</sup>  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 善終 a good end, a comfortable death.  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 善法 a good plan (hao<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>tung<sup>4</sup> 善心發動 his natural goodness was stirred.  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 善行 to do good actions (hsing<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 善性 good disposition (p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 善饈 excellent fare, dainties (shan<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 善會 good at doing a thing. [hai<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 善人 a good or moral man.  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 善觀 to thoroughly know (t'ou<sup>4</sup> ch'é<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 善理 to manage well or properly (pan<sup>3</sup>  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 善良 mild, virtuous (liang<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>). [li<sup>3</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 善馬 a gentle horse. [shan<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup> 山).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 善門難開 it is awkward to begin charity (See  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 善門難閉 it is difficult to cease charity.  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup> 善謀 an excellent contrivance (chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 shan<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 善男信女 good men and believing women.

shan <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	善能	able to do thoroughly (pên <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	善惡	virtue and vice. [chiao <sup>1</sup> ].
shan <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	善撲營	able to wrestle, etc.; athletes (shuai <sup>3</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	善善惡惡	to love goodness and hate vice (hao <sup>4</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	善射	a good archer (shè <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [shan <sup>4</sup> ].
shan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	善士	an eminent scholar (ming <sup>2</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	善手	an adept (miao <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	善德	morality (tao <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	善策	a good plan (hao <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	善爲人	to behave well, to act morally.
shan <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	善爲說辭	clever at intercession (chuan <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
*shan <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	善言相勸	good words of exhortation.
shan <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	善有善報	the good have a good reward (o <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	善誘人	good guidance for people. [o <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ].
shan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	善與人交	good at intercourse (chiao <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
shan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	善與人同	good at dealing with others (chiao <sup>1</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	善欲人見	good we wish others to see. [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
shan <sup>4</sup> 1178b	肉餚	膳 <sup>951b752c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -chuan <sup>4</sup>	膳饌	膳饌
shan <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	膳房	膳房
shan <sup>4</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	膳肉	膳肉
shan <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	膳宿費	膳宿費
shan <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	膳宿生	膳宿生
shan <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	膳宿所	膳宿所
shan <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	膳宿廳	膳宿廳
shan <sup>4</sup> 1175a	手擅	擅 <sup>948b753b</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	擅進	擅進
shan <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	擅權	擅權
shan <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	擅敢	擅敢
shan <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> [ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	擅做	擅做
shan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup>	擅自專權	擅自專權
shan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	擅自作主	擅自作主
shan <sup>4</sup> 1174a	言訕	訕 <sup>947c734c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>4</sup>	訕謗	訕謗
shan <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	訕上	訕上
shan <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1174b	扇	扇 <sup>948a753a</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	扇形窗	扇形窗
shan <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	扇股子	扇股子
shan <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	扇涼之窗	扇涼之窗
shan <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	扇篋子	扇篋子
shan <sup>4</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	扇套兒	扇套兒
shan <sup>4</sup> 1174a	疝	疝 <sup>947c734c</sup>



shan <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	汕氣
shan <sup>4</sup> 1178c	魚 鯉 鱈 鱒 <sup>951b753a</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	鯉魚
shan <sup>4</sup> 1175a	馬 騾 <sup>948b753c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	騾馬
shan <sup>4</sup> 1174a	水 汕 <sup>947c734c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	汕頭
shan <sup>4</sup> 1174c	言 誦 <sup>948b753b</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>	誦 惑人心
shan <sup>4</sup> 1175b	具 贍 <sup>949a753c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>	贍 養 不 起
shan <sup>4</sup> 1178c	虫 蠶 蟻 <sup>951b753a</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> 1178b	糸 繕 <sup>951b752c</sup>
shan <sup>4</sup> 1313a	口 單

same.  
the eel (ni<sup>3</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>).  
same.  
to geld a horse or ram, etc.  
to geld a horse (see shan<sup>1</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
a wicker basket for catching fish.  
Swatow (sha<sup>4</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
to impose upon. see shan<sup>1</sup>.  
to seduce men's hearts (yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
give, aid (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
cannot afford to rear.  
earth-worm (ch'iu<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>3</sup>).  
write out, copy (t'êng<sup>2</sup>, ch'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
S. Also tan<sup>1</sup>.

SHANG <sup>1</sup> 1182c	人 傷 <sup>954c739c</sup>
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	傷情
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'o <sup>4</sup>	傷觸
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	傷處
shang <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	傷風
shang <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	傷風化
shang <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> tē <sup>2</sup>	傷風敗德
shang <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	傷害
shang <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>	傷寒
shang <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	傷寒病
shang <sup>1</sup> -hên <sup>2</sup>	傷痕
shang <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	傷和氣
shang <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	傷心
shang <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	傷心事
shang <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	傷感
shang <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	傷格
shang <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	傷口
shang <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	傷了風
shang <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	傷臉
shang <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	傷名
shang <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	傷命
shang <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	傷病
shang <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	傷暑
shang <sup>1</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup>	傷損
shang <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	傷天害理
shang <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	傷財
shang <sup>1</sup> -ts'an <sup>3</sup>	傷慘

to wound, to hurt; grieved.  
to hurt one's feelings (tê<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
same (ch'o<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
an injured place. [fêng<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>].  
to catch cold; to spoil a custom  
injurious to public morals (shih<sup>4</sup> su<sup>2</sup>.  
same (fêng<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup>).  
to wound, to injure (sun<sup>3</sup>).  
to catch cold (chung<sup>4</sup> han<sup>2</sup>).  
a feverish cold, typhus or typhoid  
the scar of a wound (pa<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup>). [fever.  
to injure cordial relations (pu<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
deeply grieved (ai<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
a sad affair.  
deeply grieved (yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
against recognised rules (kuei<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
the mouth of a wound.  
to have caught cold (fêng<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
to injure reputation (ming<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
same (ch'ou<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
to kill (sha<sup>1</sup>).  
to become sick (huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
to suffer from heat.  
to hurt, to injure.  
contrary to divine laws (ni<sup>4</sup> tien<sup>1</sup>).  
to squander (k'uang<sup>4</sup> foi<sup>4</sup>, t'i<sup>4</sup> têng<sup>4</sup>).  
sorrowful, (yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).

shang <sup>1</sup> 1182b	口 囊	商 <sup>954b739a</sup>	a trader, to consult.
shang <sup>1</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		商戰	commercial competition. N.
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>		商朝	the Shang dynasty (B. C. 1766-
shang <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>		商界	mercantile world. [1154]-
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		商情	prices current.
shang <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		商酌	to deliberate (i <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		商船	merchant vessel.
shang <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		商會	Chambers of Commerce.
shang <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		商議	to deliberate (cho <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>		商議他	to consult with him.
shang <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		商人	merchant (ku <sup>3</sup> , mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		商股	commercial shares.
shang <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		商賈	merchants.
shang <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>		商量	to consult.
shang <sup>1</sup> -lü <sup>3</sup>		商旅	a travelling merchant (ch'u <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>		商辦	trade, manage by consultation.
shang <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>1</sup>		商標	trade-mark. N.
shang <sup>1</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>		商團	mercantile guards.
shang <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		商務	commerce.
shang <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		商音	one of the musical tones (lü <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>1</sup> 1181c	衣	裳 <sup>954a749b</sup>	clothes, a petticoat (i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).

SHANG<sup>3</sup> 1182a 貝 賞<sup>954a740c</sup>

shang <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		賞鑑	to confer (ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		賞錢	to bestow a glance on.
shang <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>		賞罰	to bestow money (yin <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		賞心悅目	to reward and to fine (shên <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -kei <sup>3</sup>	[mu <sup>4</sup>	賞給	to reward the heart and please the
shang <sup>3</sup> -kei <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		賞給人	to give, to bestow (kei <sup>3</sup> ). [eye-
shang <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		賞格	same.
shang <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>		賞勞	reward (to soldiers).
shang <sup>3</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>		賞臉	to reward merit (k'ao <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup> o <sup>4</sup>		賞善罰惡	to give "face" (tiu <sup>1</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		賞識	to reward the good and punish the
shang <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>		賞賜	have favorable knowledge of. [bad.
shang <sup>3</sup> 1181a	日	晌 <sup>953b741a</sup>	to confer (chiang <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>		晌飯	noon (wu <sup>3</sup> , chêng <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		晌了	the midday meal (wu <sup>3</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		晌了天	noon (hsieh <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		晌天	same (t'ou <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -wai <sup>1</sup>		晌歪	same.
shang <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>		晌午	past noon.
			noon (in Peking shang-huo).

shang<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup> 晌午大錯  
shang<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>liao<sup>3</sup> 晌午錯了

long past noon (hou<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
past noon.

SHANG<sup>4</sup> 1179b 一 上<sup>952a741a</sup>

shang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 上朝  
shang<sup>3</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup> 上車  
shang<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 上陣  
shang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 上祭  
shang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 上集  
shang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 上欺君  
shang<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 上將  
shang<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 上轎  
shang<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 上街  
shang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 上前去  
shang<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 上緊  
shang<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 上進  
shang<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 上京  
shang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 上去  
shang<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 上船  
shang<sup>4</sup>ch'uan<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup> 上船上  
shang<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 上中下  
shang<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 上房  
shang<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup> [ssü<sup>1</sup>] 上墳  
shang<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>- 上風官司  
shang<sup>4</sup>fêng<sup>1</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>érh<sup>2</sup> 上風頭兒  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 上海  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 上好  
shang<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>mu<sup>4</sup> 上和下睦  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 上下  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 上下芒  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 上香  
shang<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 上弦  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>[hsiao<sup>4</sup>] 上憲  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>- 上行下效  
shang<sup>3</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup> 上學  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup> [hsün<sup>2</sup>] 上旬  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>- 上旬下旬  
shang<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 上皇  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 上回  
shang<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 上會  
shang<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 上火  
shang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 上衣

tone).

up, on, to go up. M. 72 (also 3rd  
to go to court (yin<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).

to ascend one's cart (shêng<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>).

to go to battle; to charge (ta<sup>3</sup>chang<sup>4</sup>).

to go to a sacrifice (hsien<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).

to go to a fair or market (kan<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).

to deceive one's prince (chün<sup>1</sup>wang<sup>2</sup>).

a General (chiang<sup>4</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).

to get into a sedan (i<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).

to go up the street (chin<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>).

go forward.

diligent, pushing (yin<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>).

to make progress (chin<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).

to go to Peking (chin<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).

to go up (têng<sup>1</sup>).

to embark (tso<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).

to go aboard.

beginning, middle, end.

the principal room (k'o<sup>4</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).

to visit one's cemetery (fên<sup>2</sup>shan<sup>1</sup>).

a sure case in law (ta<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>).

aman who seizes the best of anything.

Shanghai (hai<sup>3</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>, shang<sup>4</sup>yang<sup>2</sup>).

very good (ting<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>). [mu<sup>4</sup>].

elder and younger; friendly (ho<sup>2</sup>

about, more or less. [liang<sup>2</sup>].

spring and autumn taxes (ch'ien<sup>2</sup>

to go to burn incense (chin<sup>4</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>).

to wind up (as a watch, etc.) (piao<sup>3</sup>).

the superior officers of government.

the lower will imitate the upper.

to go to school (tu<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>). [(yüeh<sup>4</sup>).

the first ten days of every moon

the first & last decades of every moon.

the reigning emperor's predecessor.

the last time.

to assemble (kan<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>, chü<sup>4</sup>).

to get excited (chao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).

upper clothing (p'ao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

shang <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	上議院	Upper House (hsia <sup>4</sup> i. y.).
shang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	上人	a superior (official or otherwise).
shang <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	上任	to proceed to one's post (tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	上告	appeal to higher Court.
shang <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	上扣子	to fasten, to button (niu <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	上古	high antiquity (Shen Nung's day).
shang <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	上官	high officials (hsien <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> )
shang <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	上關	to go to Customs office. [S.
shang <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	上貴	to honour superiors.
shang <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	上工	to begin work (tung <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>4</sup>	上供	to sacrifice (chi <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>4</sup> [chêng <sup>4</sup>	上控	to appeal to higher court. [liang <sup>2</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	上樑不正	the main beam not straight (lin <sup>3</sup> ,
shang <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	上了年紀	advanced in years (nien <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> [chi <sup>4</sup>	上聯	scroll on right side (hsia <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	上流社會	upper classes (shên <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	上樓	to go upstairs.
shang <sup>4</sup> -lü <sup>2</sup>	上驢	to mount a donkey (ch'í <sup>2</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	上馬	to mount a horse (ch'í <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	上馬錢	a doctor's fee (hsieh <sup>4</sup> í <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	上馬石	a stone for mounting horses.
shang <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	上門	to close a door (kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	上門牙	upper front teeth (ya <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -mêng <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	上孟下孟	1st and 2nd halves of Mencius' works.
shang <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup> [mêng <sup>4</sup>	上廟	to go to a temple (shao <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	上面	on the top, on the surface (fu <sup>1</sup> p'í <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -na <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	上那兒	where are you going? (wang <sup>3</sup> na <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	上年	last year (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -niu <sup>4</sup>	上謬	a contradictor (t'ai <sup>2</sup> kang <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	上班	to relieve guard (huan <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	上半天	the forenoon (t'ou <sup>2</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	上半月	the past half month.
shang <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	上輩	elders, older generation.
shang <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	上本	to present document to superior
shang <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>1</sup>	上臚	grow fat (p'ang <sup>4</sup> ). [(ping <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	上表弦	to wind up a watch (chung <sup>1</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	上邊	on the top.
shang <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>3</sup>	上品	first-class (or têng <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	上平	1st of the Chinese tones (hsia <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	上坡兒	to ascend a hill (têng <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	上不去	unable to ascend.
shang <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	上不虧君	not to be wanting to one's prince.

shang <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	上不上	unable to ; not more than.
shang <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup>	上不怨天	not to bear a grudge vs. Heaven.
shang <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	上部	the beginning of a book (shu <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>	上色	excellent (mei <sup>3</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	上山	to ascend a hill.
shang <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	上善	to exalt ; to esteem the excellent.
shang <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	上扇磨	the upper millstone (mo <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	上上弦	to wind a watch (piao <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> shuan <sup>1</sup>	上上門	put up the bolt (ch'á <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	上身衣	upper clothing (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	上聲	3rd of the Chinese tones.
shang <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	上升天堂	to ascend to Heaven (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> [t'ang <sup>2</sup>	上世	high antiquity (shang <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	上壽	birthday presents (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> [ching <sup>3</sup>	上樹	to climb a tree (p'a <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -t'iao <sup>4</sup>	上樹跳井	ways of suicide (tzü <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	上水船	a boat going up stream (ni <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	上稅單	a "duty memo." (pao <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	上司	one's official superior.
shang <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	上巳日	3rd day of 3rd moon. [k'ung <sup>4</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	上訴	appeal to higher court (shang <sup>4</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	上算	profitable, paying (li <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ). [ming <sup>2</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup>	上達	to increase in intelligence (ts'ung <sup>1</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	上當	to get cheated (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'á <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	上他的當	to get cheated by him (lang <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	上膛	roof of the mouth.
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	上堂	to go before the court (kuo <sup>4</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>4</sup>	上輪	the last time (shang <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	上等人	the upper classes (shên <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	上帝	Supreme Ruler ; God (chên <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>	上吊	to hang one's self (ching <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	上條陳	to send detailed recommendations.
shang <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	上殿	to ascend the hall of audience.
shang <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	上天	to ascend to heaven ; God (t'ien <sup>1</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	上頭	on the top (ting <sup>3</sup> ). [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup>	上在高處	to go up high.
shang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	上菜	to put the dishes on the table.
shang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ang <sup>1</sup>	上蒼	Heaven (t'ien <sup>1</sup> , ts'ang <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	上冊	to insert in an inventory.
shang <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	上座	the seat of honor.
shang <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	上吐下瀉	vomiting and purging (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> [hsieh <sup>4</sup>	上凍	to freeze (of rivers) (fêng <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).

shang <sup>4</sup> -tʂ'ü <sup>4</sup>	上次	the last time.
shang <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	上位	the seat of honor (shang <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>	上屋	the upper or best room (shang <sup>4</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	上午	the forenoon (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ). [fang <sup>2</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	上衙門	to go to the yamên.
shang <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	上洋	Shanghai (shang <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> ). [jên <sup>4</sup> ].
shang <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	上印	to go to one's office or post (shang <sup>4</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	上諭	an imperial edict or mandate.
shang <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	上元日	1st of the 1st moon (so <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	上月	previous month.
shang <sup>4</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup>	上雲梯	fig. to be promoted (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> 1181b 小	尙 953b741c	to esteem, still S.
shang <sup>4</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	尙戰鬪	fond of fighting (chêng <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>3</sup>	尙且	still, moreover (k'uang <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	尙齒	to respect the aged (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	尙爵	to respect rank (kuan <sup>1</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	尙心	to set one's heart on. [tsun <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	尙姓	your esteemed name? (kuei <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	尙衣	the imperial clothes (lung <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	尙可	still possible.
shang <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	尙論	fond of discussion (pien <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	尙書	President of one of the Boards. G.
shang <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> [k'o <sup>3</sup>	尙德	to respect the virtuous. [160 O.
shang <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>	尙在兩可	the matter is still in doubt (liang <sup>3</sup>
shang <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>4</sup>	尙在未定	same. [k'o <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ].
shang <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	尙未商量	not yet consulted about (chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup> [liang <sup>2</sup>	尙望	to greatly hope (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
shang <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> [shên <sup>2</sup>	尙武	bellicose (e.g. nation) N.
shang <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	尙武精神	militarism N.
<b>SHAO<sup>1</sup> 1185b 禾</b>	稍 956c746b	slightly; rather (shao <sup>3</sup> , wei <sup>1</sup> ) and 3.
shao <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	稍差點	slightly in error.
shao <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	稍好	rather better (hao <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	稍暇	a little leisure (k'ung <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>3</sup>	稍緩	to delay (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	稍可	tolerable (huan <sup>3</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	稍平	a bit smooth.
shao <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>1</sup>	稍稍	gradually (chien <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	稍事	a small affair (hsiao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	稍待	to wait a bit (têng <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	稍等片時	same.
shao <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup> [shih <sup>2</sup>	稍停	same.

shao <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	稍坐坐	be seated for a little (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	稍微	slightly. M. 535 (hsieh <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> 1185c	火燒 <small>957a745a</small>	to burn, to roast; to boil, feverish.
shao <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	燒茶	to boil tea (p'eng <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ). [(hu <sup>2</sup> fèn <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup>	燒成灰	to burn to ashes (shêng <sup>1</sup> huó <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	燒鷄	to roast a fowl (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	燒焦了	burnt (as food) (hu <sup>2</sup> ). [pin <sup>4</sup> ].
shao <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	燒紙	to burn paper at funerals, etc. (ch'u <sup>1</sup>
shao <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	燒酒	whisky, ardent spirits (san <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	燒豬	to roast pig (chin <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup>	燒磚	to burn bricks (yao <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	燒霞	clouds of reddish tinge (yün <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	燒香	to burn incense (fên <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	燒香疤	to burn the head for initiation
shao <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	燒化	to burn up. [(Budds.)
shao <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>3</sup>	燒煨	same. [huo <sup>3</sup> ].
shao <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	燒火	to light a fire (tien <sup>3</sup> huó <sup>3</sup> , shêng <sup>1</sup>
shao <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	燒肉	to roast meat (k'ao <sup>3</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ). [k'ang <sup>4</sup> ].
shao <sup>1</sup> -k'ang <sup>4</sup>	燒炕	to warm the stove-bed (i <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>1</sup>
shao <sup>1</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	燒烤	to bake and to roast (ch'u <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>1</sup>	燒鍋	to warm the kettle (hu <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	燒料	clouded glass (liu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>2</sup> , po <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	燒餅	name of a round wheaten cake.
shao <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	燒病	fever (jê <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>2</sup>	燒身潦泡	body blistered with burns (ch'i <sup>3</sup>
shao <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	[p'ao <sup>4</sup> 燒水	to heat water (k'ai <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ). [p'ao <sup>4</sup> ].
shao <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	燒死	to burn to death (lieh <sup>4</sup> huó <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	燒的慌	uncomfortably hot (jê <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	燒的煤費	wasteful consumption of coal.
shao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup>	燒的通紅	heated red-hot (hung <sup>2</sup> jê <sup>4</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	燒點	ignition-point. N.
shao <sup>1</sup> -wa <sup>3</sup>	燒瓦	to burn tiles, (yao <sup>2</sup> , chuan <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	燒鴨	roast duck (chi <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	燒窑	a kiln; to fire a kiln (chuan <sup>1</sup> wa <sup>3</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> 1184c	手 <small>956a745b</small> 捎	to take, to carry.
shao <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	捎信	to send a letter (tai <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	捎來了	sent hither.
shao <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup>	捎書寄信	to send letters (sung <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	捎帶	to convey, to include in the party.
shao <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1185a	木 <small>956b745c</small> 梢	the tip of a branch; a rudder.
shao <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	梢公	boatman (to <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
shao <sup>1</sup> 1185c	竹 <small>957a745c</small> 筩	a basket or bucket (nu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> ).

shao<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup> 管箍  
shao<sup>1</sup> 1184c 舟 船<sup>956b745c</sup>  
shao<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 船工

[勺]

SHAO<sup>2</sup> (so) 1186a 勺<sup>957b81a</sup>  
shao<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 勺水  
shao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 勺子  
shao<sup>2</sup> 1186b 艸 芍<sup>957c773a</sup>  
shao<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 芍藥  
shao<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 芍藥花  
shao<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1186b 木 杓<sup>957b81a</sup>  
shao<sup>2</sup> 1187a 音 韶

SHAO<sup>3</sup> 1183c 小 少<sup>955b746a</sup>  
shao<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 少家無業  
shao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 少教訓  
shao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 少見  
shao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup> 少見多怪  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [yung<sup>4</sup>] 少錢  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>- 少吃儉用  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 少吃沒穿  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 少吃多甜  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 少卿  
shao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>3</sup> 少頃  
shao<sup>4</sup>-chucung<sup>4</sup> 少壯  
shao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup> 少二寡雙  
shao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>- 少缺此食  
shao<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> [shih<sup>2</sup>] 少婦  
shao<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 少傅  
shao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup> 少些  
shao<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup> 少許  
shao<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup> 少若  
shao<sup>3</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 少給錢  
shao<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 少刻  
shao<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 少喇不賣  
shao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 少了  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup>-nai<sup>3</sup> 少奶奶  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup> [kuo<sup>2</sup>] 少年  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>- 少年中國  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 少年新進  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 少年子弟  
shao<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 少女

the hoop on a bucket.  
stern of a boat (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>3</sup>).  
helmsman (pa<sup>4</sup> to<sup>4</sup>).  
[Also shuo.  
a spoon, occiput (t'iao<sup>2</sup> kêng<sup>1</sup>).  
to ladle out water (yao<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
a spoon (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
water-chesnut, a kind of peony  
a medicine, peony. [also shuo.  
a kind of peony (mu<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>)  
a spoon, a ladle (also shuo) (t'iao<sup>2</sup>  
music of Shun, harmony S. [kêng<sup>1</sup>].

few (young<sup>4</sup>). [k'u<sup>3</sup>].  
utterly friendless and poor (k'un<sup>4</sup>  
ill-bred, unmannerly (wu<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
I have seen very little of you [are.  
the less you see, the stranger things;  
to owe money (ch'ien<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
economy (chien<sup>3</sup> shêng<sup>3</sup>).  
without the necessaries of life.  
eat sparingly, the better flavor.  
a censor (yü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>) O.  
a short time (p'ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
a lusty young fellow.  
no second, i. e., superlative.  
without the necessaries of life.  
a young woman (nien<sup>2</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
the instructor of Heir-Apparent.  
a little less.  
a very little, a few.  
if a little.  
to give less cash (chien<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
a little while (ch'ing<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
will not sell for less (huan<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
to abate, to lessen.  
a mandarin's son's wife (shao<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup>)  
young in years, young.  
"Young China." N.  
the rising generation.  
young people (nien<sup>2</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
a young girl (ku<sup>1</sup> niang<sup>2</sup>).



shao<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 少保  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup> 少陪  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 少不了  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 少不得  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 少說話  
 shao<sup>3</sup>têng<sup>3</sup>p'ien<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>2</sup> 少等片時  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 少的時候  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 少天無日  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup> [wei<sup>3</sup>] 少停  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>- 少頭缺尾  
 shao<sup>4</sup>ya<sup>4</sup>wên<sup>3</sup>tang<sup>1</sup> 少要穩當  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 少爺  
 shao<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 少有的事

**SHAO<sup>4</sup> 1184b** 口 哨<sup>956a747a</sup>  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 哨長  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 哨船  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-t'ih<sup>2</sup> 哨兒  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 哨官  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup> 哨堡  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup> 哨探  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup> 哨總  
 shao<sup>4</sup> 1185c 水 滌<sup>956c746c</sup>  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 滌濕了  
 shao<sup>4</sup> 1186c 糸 紹 紹<sup>957c746b</sup>  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 紹介狀  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> [kao<sup>1</sup>] 紹酒  
 shao<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>- 紹興香糕  
 shao<sup>4</sup> 1187a 邑 邵

**SHĒ<sup>1</sup> 1187b** 貝 賒<sup>958b747a</sup>  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 賒賬  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>2</sup> 賒借無門  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 賒欠  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 賒進  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 賒出  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 賒去  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 賒來  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 賒的  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup> 1187b 大 奢<sup>958b747a</sup>  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 奢儉  
 shĕ<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 奢侈

Junior Guardian of Heir Apparent.  
 please excuse me (kao<sup>4</sup>tz'ü<sup>2</sup>). [G.124.  
 unable to do with less (pu<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup>  
 same (pi<sup>4</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>). [shao<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 speak less! (hsiu<sup>1</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 wait a little (têng<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>3</sup>).  
 when young (mien<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 no time left (mo<sup>4</sup> nai<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 wait a bit (hsiao<sup>1</sup>t'ing<sup>2</sup>, shao<sup>1</sup>t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 imperfect (ch'üeh<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 youth should be steady.  
 a mandarin's son. [pu<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>].  
 a rare thing (hsi<sup>1</sup> lan<sup>3</sup>, pai<sup>3</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>

to whistle; an outpost.  
 a military official (small) O.  
 a revenue cruiser (hsün<sup>2</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>).  
 mouthpiece of trumpet, etc. (la<sup>3</sup>  
 a military lieutenant O. [pa<sup>1</sup>].  
 an outpost, an entrenchment.  
 a spy, scout (pao<sup>1</sup> ta<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 officer in command of a patrol O.  
 to sprinkle, to dash water.  
 wet with rain, etc. (lin<sup>2</sup>, t'a<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to connect.  
 official card N. [shao<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>].  
 wine from Shao-hsing-fu (mild)  
 Shao-hsing cakes (chi<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>).  
 S.

buy or sell on credit (mai<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to give credit. [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
 no way of getting credit (yao<sup>4</sup>  
 to owe, debt (ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to buy on credit.  
 to sell on credit.  
 same (shang<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 taken on credit (pu<sup>4</sup> shĕ<sup>1</sup>).  
 on credit or trust.  
 extravagant (ch'ih<sup>3</sup> shĕ<sup>1</sup>).  
 extravagant and economical (chien<sup>3</sup>  
 extravagant, prodigal [shĕng<sup>3</sup>].

shē<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 奢費  
shē<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup> 奢華  
shē<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 奢華品

same (lang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>, k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>),  
same.  
articles of luxury N.

**SHĒ<sup>2</sup> 1188c** 舌 舌<sup>959b749a</sup>

shē<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>2</sup> 舌戰羣儒

shē<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 舌尖

shē<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 舌劍

shē<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup>- 舌乾唇焦

shē<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup> [chiao<sup>1</sup>] 舌耕

shē<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup> 舌辨之士

shē<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 舌頭

shē<sup>2</sup> 58c 手 折<sup>47a40a</sup>

shē<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup> 折却

shē<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 折了本

shē<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 折兵

shē<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup> 折損

shē<sup>2</sup> 1188a 虫 蛇<sup>958c747b</sup>

shē<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 蛇行

shē<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup>chin<sup>4</sup> 蛇行而進

shē<sup>2</sup>-k'ó<sup>1</sup> 蛇壳

shē<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 蛇頭瘡

shē<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup> 蛇頭疔

shē<sup>2</sup>-t'yun<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 蛇吞象

the tongue, clapper. Rad. 135.  
to argue with the hosts of scholars  
the tip of the tongue. [(pien<sup>4</sup> po<sup>2</sup>)].  
to injure by backbiting (hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
mouth dry through excessive speak-  
fig. a teacher (hsien<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>). [ing.  
an arguer, a sophist (pien<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).  
the tongue (k'ou<sup>3</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup>).  
to break off, to lose. See che<sup>2</sup>.  
to cut off, to break off (tuan<sup>4</sup> chüeh<sup>3</sup>).  
to lose in business (p'ei<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>).  
to cut off troops (chün<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
to fail, to spoil (sun<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
a snake (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
snake-like in movement.  
he advanced with side-long gait.  
snake-skin (t'ó<sup>1</sup> k'ó<sup>1</sup>).  
a fester on the finger, a whitlow.  
same (chih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
fig. to overestimate one's powers.

**SHĒ<sup>3</sup> 1189c** 手 捨<sup>960a748a</sup>

shē<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 捨己爲人

shē<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 捨棄

shē<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>3</sup> 捨近圖遠

shē<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>fang<sup>4</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup> 捨飯放生

shē<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 捨了孩子

shē<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 捨臉

shē<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 捨命

shē<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 捨本

shē<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 捨不了

shē<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 捨不得

shē<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 捨身

shē<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 捨身爲道

shē<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 捨死

shē<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-p'in<sup>1</sup>ming<sup>4</sup> 捨死拚命

to part with (tiu<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).  
to sacrifice one's self for others (k'ó<sup>4</sup>  
to forsake (yen<sup>4</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>). [chi<sup>3</sup>).  
to sacrifice the near for the remote,  
to dispense food and release the  
abandoned a child (jêng<sup>1</sup>). [doomed.  
brazen-faced (lien<sup>3</sup> p'í<sup>2</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
to give one's life (huo<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>).  
to neglect the main thing (hu<sup>1</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
unable to part with.  
same (ko<sup>1</sup> shē<sup>3</sup>).  
to throw away life (mao<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup>).  
a martyr's death (hsün<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>).  
to throw away life (hsi<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
same.

SHĒ <sup>4</sup> 1190c	言	設 <sup>960c750a</sup>	to establish, to suppose. M. 381.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>		設計	to contrive, to plan (mou <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>1</sup>		設教	to instruct (hsün <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>4</sup> ). [hsi <sup>2</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		設酒席	to spread a banquet (pai <sup>3</sup> ch'iu <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		設法	to institute a law; to scheme (lü <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		設席	to prepare a banquet. [fa <sup>3</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup>		設想之辭	an hypothesis (li <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	[tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ]	設序	to arrange in order (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		設或	if, provided (t'ang <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> , chia <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>		設若	same.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>		設如	same.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -fĕn <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		設官分職	to distinguish officials (kuan <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		設立	to erect, to constitute (ch'uang <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -lün <sup>4</sup>		設論	hypothesis. N.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>		設謀	to plot, to scheme (mou <sup>2</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>		設擺	to spread out, to arrange (ch'ĕn <sup>2</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -shĕ <sup>4</sup>		設擺擺設	to arrange ornaments. [liang <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -shĕn <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		設身處地	to put one's self in his place (t'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>		設使	suppose, if for instance (p'ü <sup>4</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		設宴	to spread a banquet (yen <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> 1191a	赤	赦 <sup>961a748c</sup>	to forgive (jao <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ). [ta <sup>4</sup> shĕ <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		赦旨	an edict of pardon (shĕng <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup>		赦放	to pardon, to forgive (yüan <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>		赦過	to overlook faults (k'uan <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup>		赦免	to absolve, to pardon (fang <sup>4</sup> shĕ <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>		赦掉	same (ĕn <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		赦罪	same (shu <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>		赦宥	same.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> 1190a	寸	射 <sup>960a749a</sup>	to shoot an arrow. See shih <sup>2</sup> .
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		射箭	same (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		射箭的	an archer (pu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		射法	archery (chien <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>		射光	luminous. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		射利	aiming after gain (t'ü <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> , mou <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		射步箭	infantry archers. [tzu <sup>3</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -t'ü <sup>4</sup>		射的	to hit the bull's eye of a target (pa <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup> -tĕng <sup>1</sup>		射影燈	magic lantern (huo <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> 1189a	舌	舍 <sup>959c748a</sup>	a cottage; a shed; to rest. [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		舍姪	a younger nephew.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		舍止	to stop, to rest.
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ün <sup>1</sup>		舍親	my relations (ch'ün <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>		舍居	to lodge; my house (pi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).

shê <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	舍下	my cottage, my home (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> shê <sup>3</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>3</sup>	舍利寶塔	a pagoda.
shê <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	舍妹	a younger sister (chieh <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	舍伯領	Zeppelin (or 徐伯林). N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	舍弟	my younger brother (ko <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ). [186-
shê <sup>4</sup> 1191b	示社 <sup>961a748c</sup>	the earth; a society; an altar. R.
shê <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	社長	a village elder (hsiang <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	社稷難保	cannot protect the empire.
shê <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	社稷壇	altars of the land and grain.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	社會	society N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -chéng <sup>4</sup> ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	社會政策	socialism in politics N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	社會教育	social education N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	社會階級	caste, social rank N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	社會主義	Socialism N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	社會學	sociology N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	社會公論	public opinion N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	社會黨	socialists N.
shê <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	社日	sacrificial days (hsien <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	社論	editorial, leading article N. (lun <sup>4</sup>
shê <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	社說	same. [shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	社神	altar of the spirit of the earth.
shê <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	社壇	an altar (chi <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> 1187c	水涉 <sup>958b750b</sup>	to ford, to involve (chiao <sup>1</sup> shê <sup>4</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	涉己	to concern one's self (kan <sup>1</sup> shê <sup>4</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	涉世	to pass through the world.
shê <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	涉水	wade through water (ch'a <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	涉訟	litigation (ta <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> 1190b	鹿麝 <sup>960b749c</sup>	the musk deer (lu <sup>4</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	麝香	musk.
shê <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	麝鹿	the musk deer (chang <sup>1</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> 1192a	手攝	to assist (or nieh <sup>1</sup> ).
shê <sup>4</sup> -chéng <sup>4</sup>	攝政	a Regent.
shê <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup>	攝影	photograph.

SHĒN <sup>1</sup> 1192b	身身 <sup>961c735b</sup>	the body, trunk of a tree. Rad. 158.
shên <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>	身家性命	one's life and lives of one's family.
shên <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	身家不清	disqualified classes (exams.) O.
shên <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	身價	wages (kung <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	身強力大	great strength. [form.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	身金	previous to attainment of human
shên <sup>1</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	身軀	salary, the price of a slave (hsin <sup>1</sup>
shên <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	身軀	the body (t'i <sup>3</sup> , jou <sup>4</sup> t'i <sup>3</sup> ). [shü <sup>1</sup> ).

shên <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	身分	rank; quality.
shên <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	身分高	of high rank (kuan <sup>1</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	身分低	of low rank (hsia <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	身後的事	an affair after death (ssü <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>	身小力薄	a small body is weak (no <sup>2</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	身心	body and mind (t'ü <sup>3</sup> , shên <sup>2</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	身故	to die (ping <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ). [chien <sup>4</sup> ].
shên <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	身力	bodily strength (li <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> , k'ang <sup>1</sup>
shên <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	身量	height of the body (ko <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	身不自由	no control of yourself (yu <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	身死人亡	dead (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup>	[chien <sup>4</sup> ] 身體	the body (ssü <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> t'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -	身體輕健	bodily strength.
shên <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	身體刑	corporal punishment N.
shên <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -k'uei <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	身體魁偉	a very large body.
shên <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>3</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup>	身體靈魂	body and soul.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	身材	the body (above).
shên <sup>1</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	身段	physique.
shên <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	身子	the body; semen (ching <sup>1</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	身子軟弱	bodily weakness (no <sup>4</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	身孕	pregnant (huai <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> 1193c	田 申 <sup>962c736a</sup>	3 to 5 P.M.; to explain, to repeat. S.
shên <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	申信	to convey information.
shên <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	申刻	3 to 5 P.M.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	申令	mandates regarding law.
shên <sup>1</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup>	申論	to explain clearly.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	申明	to explain clearly.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	申命	to repeat a command.
shên <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	申命記	Deuteronomy.
shên <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	申報	a Shanghai Daily.
shên <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	申時	3 to 5 o'clock P.M.
shên <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	申訴	state to a superior.
shên <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	申文	report to a superior.
shên <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	申月	the 7th month. See Note 32.
shên <sup>1</sup> 1194a	人 伸 <sup>963a736b</sup>	to stretch out; to explain.
shên <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>	伸張	to extend, expansion. [hsiang <sup>4</sup> ].
shên <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	伸着脖子	stretching out the neck (ching <sup>3</sup>
shên <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>	伸出手	to reach out the hand.
shên <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	伸開	to stretch out.
shên <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>3</sup>	伸開腿	to stretch the legs (t'ui <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
shên <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup>	伸懶腰	to stretch (as when yawning).
shên <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	伸理	to clear up a cause (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).

- shên¹-ming² 伸明 : to explain clearly (ch'ing¹ ch'u³).  
shên¹-ming⁴ 伸命 to repeat a command (ming¹ ling⁴).  
shên¹-pu⁴-chih² 伸不直 unable to procure justice. [fêng¹].  
shên¹-pu⁴-ch'u¹shou³ 伸不出手 cannot stretch out the hand (t'an¹  
shên¹-shê²-t'ou² 伸舌頭 put out your tongue (k'an⁴ ping⁴).  
shên¹-shou³-ch'üan²- 伸手拳手 two articles borne in processions (sai⁴  
shên¹-so¹ [shou³ 伸縮 to expand and to contract. - [hui⁴].  
shên¹-shou³ 伸手 to stretch out the hand (shou³  
shên¹-t'ou²-t'an⁴nao³ 伸頭探腦 poking into things. [chang³].  
shên¹-t'ui³ 伸腿 to stretch the legs.  
shên¹-yüan¹ 伸冤 to redress a grievance (pao⁴ ch'ou²;  
shên¹ (ch'ên)1196a水 深<sup>961b736a</sup> deep, very. [han³ yüan¹].  
shên¹-ch'a² 深查 to investigate thoroughly (t'iao⁴  
shên¹-ch'ang² 深長 deep and long. [ch'a²].  
shên¹-ch'ien³ 深淺 the depth of.  
shên¹-chih¹-ch'í²- 深知其詳 to know all details (hsiang² hsi⁴).  
shên¹-chiu¹ [hsiang² 深究 to investigate thoroughly (yen² chiu¹.  
shên¹-chiu³ 深久 a very long time (ch'ang³ chiu³).  
shên¹-hai³-wang¹- 深海汪洋 a great wide ocean.  
shên¹-hao⁴ [yang² 深好 to like very much.  
shên¹-hou⁴ 深厚 abstruse (ao⁴ miao⁴).  
shên¹-hsiao² 深學 deeply learned (po² hsiao²).  
shên¹-hsin⁴ 深信 to believe fully (ch'êng² hsin⁴).  
shên¹-hsin⁴-pu⁴-i² 深信不疑 undoubting faith (chien¹ hsin⁴).  
shên¹-k'êng¹ 深坑 a deep pit (k'an³ tung⁴).  
shên¹-kou¹-tou³- 深溝陡澗 deep valleys and gorges.  
shên¹-mi⁴ [chien⁴ 深密 thick, dense, close (sên¹).  
shên¹-miao⁴ 深妙 admirable (mei³). [tê²].  
shên¹-ming²-lai²-i⁴ 深明來意 I comprehend why he comes (tung³  
shên¹-ming²-ta⁴-i⁴ 深明大義 clearly understands great doctrines.  
shên¹-mou²-yüan³lü⁴ 深謀遠慮 deep and far seeing schemes.  
shên¹-pu⁴-k'o³-ts'ê⁴ 深不可測 unfathomable (ts'ê⁴ to²).  
shên¹-shui³ 深水 deep water (ch'uan² ch'ih¹ shui³).  
shên¹-t'ung¹ 深通 to thoroughly understand (t'ou⁴  
shên¹-wei¹ 深微 abstruse (ao⁴, pi⁴). [ch'ü⁴].  
shên¹-yüan¹ 深淵 a deep abyss.  
shên¹ 1429b 參 參<sup>1140c735a</sup> 21st Zod. constellation (jên¹shên¹).  
shên¹-chin¹ 參筴 good cuisine (shêng⁴ chuan⁴). [hsi²].  
shên¹-chin¹-hsi² 參筴席 a banquet (chiu³ hsi², hai³shên¹chiu³.  
shên¹-hsing¹ 參星 the constellation Orion; Hesperus.  
shên¹ 1194b 呻<sup>963a736c</sup> to recite; to sigh. [(ch'ang²kêng¹).  
shên¹-ch'ien⁴ 呻欠 to yawn (ta³ shu¹ shên¹).

shĕn<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 呻吟 to sigh, to hum (t'ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup> 1196a 糸 紳 964a736c 紳 a sash, a girdle; (t'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 紳衿 the literary class; the gentry (chin<sup>4</sup>  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 紳士 same (chin<sup>4</sup> shĕn<sup>1</sup>). [shĕn<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>].  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 紳束 to bind (k'ui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup> 1167c 木 森 dense. Also sĕn<sup>1</sup>. [ĕh<sup>2</sup>].  
 shĕn<sup>1</sup> 1199b 米 秬 refuse e.g. from seed (mai<sup>4</sup> shĕn<sup>1</sup>

**SHĒN<sup>2</sup> 1194b** 示 神 963a737a spirits, spiritual, God.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> 神差鬼使 supernatural emissaries (i<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup>  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> [shih<sup>3</sup> 神跡 "God's footsteps," miracles. [shih<sup>4</sup>].  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-ts'ei<sup>4</sup> 神機莫測 the designs of the gods are in-  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 神機營 Peking Field Force O. [scrutable.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 神氣 the expression, general effect.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup>min<sup>3</sup> 神經過敏 nervousness N.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 神經病 nervous disorders N.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-mĕng<sup>4</sup> 神清夢穩 when the spirit is pure, dreams are  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup> [wĕn<sup>3</sup> 神州 China. [tranquil  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 神主 an ancestral tablet (p'ai<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ch'ui<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>mu<sup>4</sup> 神出鬼沒 marvellous, (hsi<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 神父 priest (Roman Catholic) (or 巫).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 神學 theology.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 神學校 theological seminary.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 神像 an idol (ou<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 神仙 fairies; genii (ch'ing<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 神心 the spirit of man (ling<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 神話 a myth, divine N.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 神話學 mythology N.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 神魂 spirit and soul, the soul.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-jĕn<sup>2</sup> 神人 gods and men.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-jĕn<sup>2</sup>kung<sup>3</sup>fĕn<sup>4</sup> 神人共憤 gods and men with equal zeal.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-jĕn<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup> 神人共悅 gods and men are equally pleased.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup> [yüeh<sup>4</sup> 神鬼 spirits and devils (kuei<sup>3</sup> shĕn<sup>2</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 神靈 spiritual, the soul; the gods.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 神秘教 mysticism N.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 神明 intellectual (ts'ung<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>). [ning.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 神目如電 the eyes of the gods are like light-  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-nung<sup>2</sup> 神農 legendary Emperor B. C. 2838.  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 神牌 tablet dedicated to a deceased per-  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-shĕng<sup>4</sup> 神聖 sacred. [sōn (p'ai<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 神思 the thoughts (nien<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 shĕn<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 神胎 celestial birth (fan<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).

shên²-tao⁴-hsiao² 神道學 theology. [(I Ching).  
shên²-tao⁴-shê⁴-chiao⁴ 神道設教 to use gods to teach the people  
shên²-t'ung¹-kuang³-ta¹ 神通廣大 exceedingly clever (ling² ch'iao³).  
shên² 1198b 忱 sincerity, also ch'ên².

**SHĒN³ 1198c** 審 966b738a to investigate; to try.  
shên³-an⁴ 審案 a judicial case.  
shên³-ch'a² 審察 to judge and examine.  
shên³-ch'a² 審查 to investigate a question.  
shên³-chi⁴-yüan⁴ 審計院 Board of Audit N.  
shên³-chiu¹ [ch'ing²] 審究 to investigate thoroughly (yen²  
shên³-ch'u¹-chên¹- 審出真情 same. [chiu¹].  
shên³-hsün⁴ 審訊 to investigate.  
shên³-liang² 審量 to judge (tu⁴ liang⁴).  
shên³-ming² [pao⁴] 審明 to decide (ting⁴ kuei¹). [in detail.  
shên³-ming²-hsiang²- 審明詳報 to investigate clearly and report  
shên³-p'an⁴ 審判 to judge, try a case.  
shên³-p'an⁴-kuan¹ 審判官 judge, justice. N.  
shên³-p'an⁴-t'ing¹ 審判廳 law-court. N.  
shên³-pien⁴ 審辯 to discriminate (pien⁴ pieh²).  
shên³-shih⁴ 審事 to judge or try any affair.  
shên³-tsei² 審賊 to examine a thief (tao⁴ tsei²).  
shên³-tuan⁴ 審斷 to adjudge a case (p'an⁴).  
shên³-wên⁴ 審問 to examine judicially (kuo⁴ t'ang²).  
shên³ (tsü) 1198c 女 孀 966b738a a father's younger brother's wife.  
shên³-mu³ 孀母 same.  
shên³-niang³ 孀娘 same (lao³).  
shên³-shên³ 孀孀 aunt.  
shên³-shên³-sao³ sao³ 孀孀嫂嫂 sisters-in-law (chou² li³).  
shên³ 1199b 入 仵 967a738b aghast (t'an³ t'an³ t'ê⁴ t'ê⁴).  
shên³ 1199a 矢 矧 詎 still more, how much more?

**SHĒN⁴ 1197b** 甘 甚 965b738b very; what? M. 396 (hên³).  
shên⁴-chi² [k'uei⁴] 甚急 much excited (chao² chi²).  
shên⁴-chiao²-hsiu¹- 甚覺羞愧 feel very much ashamed (hai⁴sao⁴).  
shên⁴-chiao²-wu²wei⁴ 甚覺無味 very tasteless (tan⁴).  
shên⁴-chih⁴ 甚至 to such an extent that. M. 584.  
shên⁴-hao³ 甚好 extremely good (chi² hao³).  
shên⁴-k'u³ 甚苦 very bitter (k'u³ ssü¹ huang² lien²).  
shên⁴-mo² (shem) 甚麼 what! M. 43.  
shên⁴-mo²-jên² 甚麼人 who?  
shên⁴-pu⁴-hsiang¹-i² 甚不相宜 most unsuitable (ho² shih⁴).



shên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-h'ô<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 甚不可交  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 甚不得意  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 甚不用心  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 甚善  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 甚實  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 甚是  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 甚大  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 甚多  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 甚於盜賊  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 甚遠  
 shên<sup>4</sup> 1198b 心 愼<sup>966a738c</sup>  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup> 愼終追遠  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> [yüan<sup>3</sup> 愼重  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 愼行  
 shên<sup>4</sup> 1199b 肉 腎<sup>966c738c</sup>  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 腎肝  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup> 腎囊  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 腎子  
 shên<sup>4</sup> 1196c 水 滲<sup>964c739b</sup>  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 滲下去了  
 shên<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 滲水

unfit for intercourse (chiao<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 much against one's will (wan<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 very remiss (hsieh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). [t.<sup>2</sup> i.<sup>4</sup>].  
 very virtuous (liang<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 really, truly (kuo<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 truly is, really are.  
 very great (ting<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>).  
 very much or many.  
 worse than robbers (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 very distant (yao<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 careful (hsiao<sup>3</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 i.e., truly filial (hsiao<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 heedful.  
 careful (chin<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>4</sup>).  
 the kidneys; the testicles (wai<sup>4</sup>  
 kidneys and liver. [shên<sup>4</sup>].  
 the scrotum.  
 the testicles.  
 to leak, to soak into (shih<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
 leaked through (lou<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).  
 to leak water (chin<sup>1</sup> jun<sup>4</sup>).

SHĒNG<sup>1</sup> 1199c 生 生<sup>967a742a</sup>  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup> 生產  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 生長  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 生辰  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 生成  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 生機  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> [nan<sup>2</sup> 生計  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 生計艱難  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 生氣  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 生薑  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [hou<sup>4</sup> 生前  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 生前死後  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup> 生枝發葉  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> na<sup>2</sup> 生吃白拿  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> 生擒  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup> 生擒活捉  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> 生捉活拿  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 生綢  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 生珠  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 生出

[100.  
 to bear, life; unripe, grow. Rad.  
 to bring forth (ch'an<sup>3</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be born and to grow up.  
 one's birthday (shêng<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
 natural (t'ien<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>, t'ien<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 a living germ.  
 a livelihood (mou<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>, hu<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 disturbed economic conditions N.  
 to be angry; breath (nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 green ginger.  
 during life (i<sup>1</sup> pei<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 during life and after death.  
 put forth branches and leaves.  
 i.e., utterly worthless person.  
 to capture alive (huo<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>, lo<sup>1</sup>  
 same (pu<sup>3</sup> tsei<sup>2</sup>). [l'uo<sup>4</sup>].  
 same.  
 raw silk (shan<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 cells (hsi<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
 to produce.

shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	生出來	same (niao <sup>4</sup> shĕng <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	生出芽兒	produce buds (fa <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	生瘡	to break out in sores (t'ĕng <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	生兒	to bear a son (êrh <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	生而知之	intuitional knowledge (liang <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	生法子	to hit on a plan (ch'uai <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	生息	to bear, to produce.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	生心	to be careful of (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> , chin <sup>2</sup> gender N. [shĕn <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	生性法	to have small-pox (t'ien <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	生花	living; work; (shĕng <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup>	生活	scale of living N.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup> -ch'ĕng <sup>2</sup>	生活程度	to kindle a fire (lung <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	[tu <sup>4</sup> 生火	trade, business (ying <sup>2</sup> shĕng <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	生意	a stranger (k'o <sup>4</sup> , tso <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -jĕn <sup>2</sup>	生人	one's birthday (tan <sup>4</sup> ch'ĕn <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	生日	a perfect stranger (shu <sup>2</sup> -jĕn <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	生客	to draw the stiff bow for the first naturally so (t'ai <sup>1</sup> shĕng <sup>1</sup> ). [time.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup> -chuai <sup>3</sup>	生拉硬拽	birth, old age, sickness and death.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	生來的	trade, theory of life (shĕng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> , mai <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	生老病死	physiology. [mai <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	生理	profit, to make money.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	生理學	producers. N.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	生利	to meet with a <i>contretemps</i> (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> living creatures. [tao <sup>3</sup> ].
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -chĕ <sup>2</sup>	生利者	life (hsing <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	生了枚兒	right to life N.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	生靈	capital punishment N.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	生命	to fall ill (huan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	生命權	throughout life (i <sup>1</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	生命刑	death is better than life (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ceaseless reproduction. [ssü <sup>4</sup> ].
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	生病	to make trouble (tzü <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	生平	to be born (t'o <sup>1</sup> shĕng <sup>1</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	生不如死	raw, cooked; savage, reclaimed,
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -shĕng <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	生生不已	a beginner (wai <sup>4</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ). [&c.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	生事	birth and death.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	生世	the four springs of human actions.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>	生熟	a matter of life or death.
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	生手	unused to (kuan <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	生死	acutely painful (t'ĕng <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	生死禍福	
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	生死關頭	
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>	[t'ou <sup>4</sup> 生疎	
shĕng <sup>1</sup> -t'ĕng <sup>2</sup>	生疼	

- shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>2</sup> 生鐵 cast iron (shu<sup>2</sup> t'ieh<sup>2</sup>). [tou<sup>4</sup>].
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 生天花 to have small-pox (chung<sup>4</sup> niu<sup>2</sup>
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 生財 to produce wealth (p'u<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> [chêng<sup>1</sup> 生菜 lettuce, salad in general. (liang<sup>3</sup>
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>2</sup>- 生存競爭 struggle for existence N. [ts'ai<sup>4</sup>].
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 生東西 raw things.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 生銅 copper ore (kung<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 生子 to bear a son.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>2</sup> 生祠 a temple erected to one alive.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>2</sup> 生外 odd, singular (ku<sup>3</sup> kuai<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 生物學 biology. [(ch'uang<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>2</sup> 生物不測 doctrine of creation is inscrutable
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup> 生涯 trade, livelihood (mai<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup> 生藥 unprepared medicine (shu<sup>2</sup> y<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 生育 to bear children (huai<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 生員 a hsiu-ts'ai or B. A. O.
- shêng<sup>1</sup> 声 sound, tone, note in music (yin<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup> 1201a 耳聲 970a771b same (hsiang<sup>3</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 聲張 to noise abroad.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>- 聲張四處 same: 277.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup> [ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 聲稱 to declare, to tell (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>2</sup> 聲價 to make a show of one's attain-
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 聲教 instruction (hsün<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>). [ments.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 聲學 acoustics. N.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup> 聲浪 sound waves N.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 聲名 reputation (ming<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 聲明 to state clearly.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 聲勢 great influence (shih<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 聲說 fond of gossip (to<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 聲調 voice, tune (tiao<sup>4</sup>). [shêng<sup>1</sup>].
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 聲聞 fame, report (fêng<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>, ming<sup>2</sup>
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 聲音 sound of any kind (hsiang<sup>3</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 聲音尖 his voice is sharp (tso<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 聲譽 praise and reputation (ming<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).
- shêng<sup>1</sup> 1203b 升 969c771a a pint; to rise.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 升級 to be promoted.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 升旗 to hoist a flag.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 升降 to rise and fall.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 升降機 an elevator, a lift N.
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 升轎 to get into chair (formal and
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 升階 to be promoted. [official].
- shêng<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 升遐 to go up to the distant—to die (ssü<sup>3</sup>).

- shêng<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 升班 to be promoted in class, &c. N.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 升上 to ascend up.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 升堂 to go to officer or court.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 升騰 to rise, to ascend.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 升天 to ascend to heaven (pin<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup> 升斗 dry measure, pints and pecks.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 升座 to take the chair N.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> 1203c 阜 陞<sup>970a771a</sup> to rise, to be promoted.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 陞階 to ascend steps; to be promoted,  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> (ch'ê<sup>1</sup>) 陞車 please ascend your conveyance!  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 陞高官 to be promoted to high rank (kao<sup>1</sup>  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 陞冠 to take off one's hat. [shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 陞上 to go up (têng<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 陞座 to ascend a throne (têng<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> 1202b 生 甥<sup>969a742o</sup> a sister's children.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 甥兒 a sister's son (wai<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 甥舅 a daughter's son and a mother's  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 甥女 a sister's daughter. [brother.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 甥孫 a daughter's children.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> 1201c 牛 牲<sup>968o742o</sup> cattle, beasts (wei<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 牲畜 same (ch'u<sup>4</sup> lei<sup>4</sup> san<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>3</sup> [liao<sup>3</sup> 牲口 same (t'ou<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 牲口驚了 animal took fright (shuai<sup>3</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> 1202a 竹 笙<sup>969a742c</sup> a kind of hand-organ. [ma<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 笙簫 pipes and flageolets.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup> 笙管笛子 pipes, clarionets and flutes.  
 shêng<sup>1</sup> 1203c 日 昇<sup>970a771b</sup> to ascend (as the sun).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 昇平 tranquil (p'ing<sup>2</sup> an<sup>1</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 昇天 to ascend to heaven.  
 [1205a 糸  
**SHĒNG<sup>2</sup>** (tzü) 繩<sup>970c772a</sup> string, rope (kang<sup>1</sup>, hsien<sup>4</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 繩墨 a marking line; rules (mo<sup>4</sup> tou<sup>3</sup>  
 shêng<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 繩索 cord, rope (lan<sup>4</sup>, shêng<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [tzü<sup>3</sup>.  
**SHĒNG<sup>3</sup>** 1205a 目 省<sup>971a743b</sup> to save, a province. See *hsing<sup>3</sup>*.  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 省長 Gov. of a province N. (hsün<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 省城 the provincial capital.  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 省儉 economical (chien<sup>3</sup> shêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-t'ü<sup>1</sup> 省錢的 saving of money.  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 省費 economical and extravagant, to save  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 省分 a provincial post (jên<sup>4</sup>). [outlay.  
 shêng<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 省下 to save, saved.

shĕng<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 省寫  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 省心  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 省會  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 省議會  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> [liao<sup>4</sup> 省議員  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>- 省工減料  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 省工夫  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 省力  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>li<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup> 省立學校  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 省便  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 省不下  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 省嗇  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 省事  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 省文  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 省油燈  
 shĕng<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 省用

SHĒNG<sup>4</sup> 1206a Ⅲ 盛<sup>971b772o</sup>

shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 盛京  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 盛饌  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 盛恩  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 盛興  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 盛行  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>k'ai<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>hou<sup>4</sup> 盛開時候  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 盛美  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 盛設  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 盛世  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>1</sup> 盛衰  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 盛大  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 盛德  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 盛典  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 盛多  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 盛業  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup> 1206c 耳 聖<sup>972a773b</sup>  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>3</sup> 聖朝  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 聖跡  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 聖教  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 聖教會  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>- 聖教書局  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> [chü<sup>2</sup> 聖旨  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 聖經  
 shĕng<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 聖經會

to abbreviate in writing (chien<sup>3</sup> trouble-saving, good. [hsieh<sup>3</sup>].  
 the metropolis of a province.  
 Provincial Assembly N.  
 member of Prov. Assembly N.  
 to save in work and material (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> to save trouble (mien<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>). [liao<sup>4</sup>].  
 to spare one's strength (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 Provincial School N.  
 to save trouble.  
 cannot be left over or saved.  
 to be stingy (lin<sup>4</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 to avoid trouble (mien<sup>3</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>). [hsieh<sup>3</sup>.  
 short mode of writing (chien<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>3</sup> to save oil (lamp) (tien<sup>3</sup> têng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be frugal in expenditure (chien<sup>3</sup> shĕng<sup>3</sup>).

abundant, your. See ch'êng<sup>2</sup> S.  
 Liao Tung; Moukden (fêng<sup>4</sup>t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 plentiful cuisine (shên<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>).  
 abundant kindness (hou<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 prosperous.  
 flourishing, (hang<sup>2</sup>) your firm.  
 time of full bloom (k'ai<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 excellent, admirable. [wei<sup>4</sup>].  
 extensive menu (shan<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup> hai<sup>3</sup>  
 a period of plenty (kuo<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup> min<sup>2</sup>  
 prosperity and decline. [an<sup>1</sup>].  
 great; abundant (ko<sup>2</sup> wai<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>).  
 great virtue (tê<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup>).  
 great favour (ên<sup>1</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>).  
 abundant (ch'ang<sup>1</sup> shĕng<sup>4</sup>).  
 prosperous (hsing<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 sacred, holy. [O.  
 the present dynasty (pên<sup>3</sup> ch'ao<sup>3</sup>)  
 miracles (ch'i<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>, shên<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 Confucianism (ju<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 the Holy Church.  
 Religious Tract Society N.  
 the imperial will (chih<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 sacred books; the Bible (hsin<sup>1</sup> yo<sup>4</sup>).  
 American Bible Society (see below) N.

shêng <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	聖主	the Emperor.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	聖君	a good Emperor (ming <sup>2</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>	聖恩	sacred favour (hung <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	聖賢	saints and worthies.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	聖人	a sage; Confucius (k'ung <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	聖公會	the Holy Catholic Church (Protest-
shêng <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>	聖覽	the sacred glance. [ant], Anglicans.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	聖靈	the Holy Spirit (see below).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	聖錄	sacred writings, the Bible.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	聖門	Confucianism (k'ung <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	聖廟	temple of Confucius (hung <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>	聖三	Catholic term for the Trinity.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	聖上	the Emperor (huang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	聖神	the Holy Spirit.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	聖書	the Bible (see above).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	聖書公會	British and Foreign Bible Society
shêng <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	聖誕	Christmas. [N. (See above).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	聖道	the Holy doctrine.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	聖德	the virtues of a sage (shêng <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	聖徒	saints, disciples (in N.T.).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	聖諭	the Sacred Edict.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>3</sup> -	聖諭廣訓	amplification of the Sacred Edict.
shêng <sup>4</sup> 1206b	刀剩	to remain over, the overplus.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	剩錢	surplus money (yü <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ). [fan <sup>4</sup> ].
shêng <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	剩飯	food left over (ts'an <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	剩下	there remains; left over (ying <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	剩下零碎	remnants left over (ling <sup>2</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	剩一半	one-half remains over.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	剩得多少	how much remains? (or 下).
shêng <sup>4</sup> 1202c	力勝	to conquer. Also 1 = bear.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	勝仗	to win a battle (ta <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	勝強	superior to (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	勝負	victory and defeat.
shêng <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	勝任	adequate to an office.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	勝過仇敵	overcame (his) enemies (ta <sup>3</sup> pai <sup>4</sup>
shêng <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	勝利	victory N. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
shêng <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	勝敗	victory and defeat. [k'o <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ].
shêng <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	勝敗未分	issue of battle yet doubtful (liang <sup>2</sup>
shêng <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	勝數	a limited number (yu <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	勝似	superior, better (kêng <sup>1</sup> ch'iang <sup>3</sup> ).
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>	勝似我	better than I.
shêng <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	勝地	a fine site (ti <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>SHIH<sup>1</sup> 1219a.</b>	<b>大 失<sup>930a769a</sup></b>	to lose, to miss, to fail (tiu <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	失察	fail in examining (tiao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	失機會	to miss an opportunity. [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	失家	without a home (shao <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	失脚	to make a misstep (tieh <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -hsün <sup>4</sup>	失教訓	uninstructed (mêng <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	失節	to lose chastity (through rape, etc.)..
shih <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	失檢點	careless (lan <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> , hsieh <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	失敬	I beg your pardon (yu <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> , tui <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	失去	to lose anything (sang <sup>1</sup> ). [pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	失出	lost (tiu <sup>1</sup> ). [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup> .	失傳	to lose the tradition of (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup>	失羣	to wander away from the flock (tsa <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ung <sup>3</sup>	失寵	out of favour with anyone. [ch'ün <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	失而復得	lost and found.
shih <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	失防	not to guard against.
shih <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	失和	to disagree, to declare war (t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	失信	breach of trust. [chan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	失血	to lose or spit blood (t'u <sup>3</sup> hsüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup>	失魂	to faint; to lose heart (hun <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	失火	to catch fire (tsou <sup>3</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	失人	to lose a (good) servant (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	失容	to be disconcerted (chiao <sup>3</sup> lian <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	失口	a slip of the tongue.
shih <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	失禮	breach of etiquette (shih <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	失了機會	lost an opportunity (ch'ên <sup>4</sup> c. 1 h. <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	失了官職	to have lost official rank (ko <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	失了神	inattentive (pu <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ). [tai <sup>4</sup> O.].
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	失了盜	to have had robbers in the house.
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	失了體統	lost dignity (tiu <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). [(t'ou <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup>	失落	to lose (wang <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup>	失漏	to lose, to forget. [(hsieh <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -lou <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	失漏天機	to reveal the secrets of Heaven.
shih <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	失路	to lose the way (mi <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup>	失迷	to lose possession of, lost.
shih <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	失名聲	to lose reputation (ming <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	失明	to lose one's sight (hsia <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	失命	to lose one's life (sang <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	失目	blind (shuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	失敗	defeat, failure.
shih <sup>1</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	失盼望	to lose hope, to despair (hsi <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -p'ei <sup>2</sup>	失陪	excuse my leaving you (shao <sup>3</sup> p'ei <sup>4</sup> ).

- shih<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 失散 scattered (ssü<sup>4</sup> san<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>- 失喪性命 to lose life (sang<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> [ming<sup>4</sup> 失色 to lose colour (yen<sup>2</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 失身 to lose chastity (through rape, etc.).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 失身分 to lose respectability. [kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 失神 to be absent in mind, to faint (hun<sup>1</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 失時 to lose time, out of luck (tao<sup>3</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 失事 a mistake in some transaction (pan<sup>4</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 失手 a slip of the hand. [shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>- 失守城池 to lose a city (kung<sup>1</sup> p'ô<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>- 失手差脚 to make a mistake (hsiao<sup>3</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> [chiao<sup>3</sup> 失單 a list of things lost, a "claim."  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 失足 to slip, a slip of the foot (tieh<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> 失亡 lost; to die (chên<sup>4</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 失望 to lose hope (hui<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 失位 to lose a throne or office. [wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 失物不管 not responsible for loss (yu<sup>3</sup> ni<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 失悞的 erroneous (ts'ô<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 失業之人 the unemployed N.  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 失言 a slip of the tongue.  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>yang<sup>4</sup> 失於調養 to fail to properly care for (chao<sup>4</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup> 1215c 方 施 977c758c to exhibit, to give S. [ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup> 施展 to display, to spread out (ch'ên<sup>2</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 施張 same (pu<sup>4</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup>). [lieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 施濟 to make a charitable donation (ch'ou<sup>1</sup>  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 施教 to teach (shê<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>). [chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup> 施粥廠 soup kitchen (fang<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 施主 a donor (shan<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 施恩 to confer a favour (ên<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>- 施放鎗砲 to discharge guns (fang<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> [p'ao<sup>4</sup> 施洗 to baptize (chin<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>, hsi<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 施行 to grant (chun<sup>3</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup>). [i<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 施醫院 a charity hospital (i<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>,  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 施禮 to pay respects to; to perform rites.  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 施佈 to bestow in charity (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup> 施捨 same (chên<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 施舍 to relinquish (ch'i<sup>4</sup> shê<sup>4</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 施爲 action, conduct (hsing<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 施與 to confer.  
 shih<sup>1</sup> 1216a 水 溼 978b770b wet, damp (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup> 1216a 濕 same (fa<sup>1</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 shih<sup>1</sup>-c'ü<sup>4</sup>ao<sup>2</sup> 濕潮 very wet.



shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	濕氣	damp air (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -jun <sup>4</sup>	濕潤	to moisten; to benefit (tzü <sup>1</sup> jun <sup>4</sup> )-
shih <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	濕拉拉的	dripping wet (ching <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	濕生	generated by moisture.
shih <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	濕生虫	the wood-louse.
shih <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	濕湯湯的	thoroughly soaked.
shih <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	濕地	damp ground (wa <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	濕透	wet through (t'a <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	濕毒	wet poison (fu <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> , chung <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> )-
shih <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	濕漬漬的	dripping wet (cho <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> 1210b	師 <small>974c758a</small>	a master; a leader; an army.
shih <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	師長	a teacher (hsien <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>4</sup>	師之惰	the teacher's laziness (lan <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	師傳	instructions from teacher (shih <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> )-
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	師船	war-vessel (ping <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	師範學	normal education N.
shih <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	師傅	a master, a master workman.
shih <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>4</sup>	師心自用	self-opinionated (tzü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>	師兄	a senior pupil (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	師母	wife of an educated man.
shih <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	師娘	same.
shih <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup>	師婆端公	witches and sorcerers (wu <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	師弟	a junior pupil (hsien <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup>	師尊	a teacher (lao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	師徒	teacher and scholar.
shih <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	師詞	sophistry (pien <sup>4</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>	師巫	a sorceress (wu <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	師爺	a private sec. in yamen (tso <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> )-
shih <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -tsun <sup>1</sup>	師嚴道尊	a strict teacher is obeyed.
shih <sup>1</sup> 1212b	言 詩 <small>976a759a</small>	poetry, verse, an ode.
shih <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	詩家	poets (sao <sup>1</sup> jen <sup>2</sup> , tao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	詩經	Book of Odes. W. I. 636.
shih <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	詩句	poetry, an ode (yün <sup>4</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	[hua <sup>4</sup> ] 詩曲	songs (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	詩中有畫	his odes are like pictures (hua <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	詩賦文章	poetry and essays.
shih <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	[chang <sup>1</sup> ] 詩藝	poetry.
shih <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	詩人	a poet.
shih <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	詩歌	verse, songs (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	詩料	methods of writing verses.
shih <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	詩不離韻	poetry must have rhyme.
shih <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	詩書	Book of Odes and Book of History.

shih <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	詩壇	a place to meet and compose verses.
shih <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>	詩題	subject for an ode (t'i <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	詩詞歌賦	odes, tales, songs and poems.
shih <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	詩文	poetry and literature.
shih <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> [ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	詩韶	rhyme (ya <sup>1</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	詩韻集成	"Aids to Verse-making" (book).
shih <sup>1</sup> 1210b	食飾	to adorn (chuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	飾器	ornamental articles.
shih <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	飾非	to screen, to gloss over (hsiu <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	飾言	to prevaricate.
shih <sup>1</sup> 1209a	尸	a corpse (pin <sup>4</sup> tsang <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	屍親	relatives of the deceased (ch'in <sup>1</sup>
shih <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup>	屍骸	a corpse. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	屍骨	same (ssü <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	屍身	same (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	屍首	same.
shih <sup>1</sup> 1208c	尸	a corpse; to arrange. Rad. 44.
shih <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	尸身	a corpse.
shih <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	尸首	same.
shih <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	尸位	impersonator, idler.
shih <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1211c	犬	the lion (lao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>3</sup>	獅吼	the roar of a lion (p'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	獅睡	sleeping lion (England). N.
shih <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup> [蟲	獅子燈	lion-lamps at new year's.
shih <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1215a	虫	a louse, lice (chi <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>3</sup>	虱多不咬	when lice are numerous they do
shih <sup>1</sup> 1218b	竹	to divine (chan <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ). [not bite.
shih <sup>1</sup> 1212a	虫	cockles, whilks, periwinkles. See
	蠅	ssü <sup>1</sup> . [Rad. 24.
SHIH <sup>2</sup> 1221b	十	ten (on bills 拾). See shih <sup>2</sup> 卅 below.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	十幾	what day is it? (in 2nd decade).
shih <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	十幾個	above ten, in the teens.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	十家牌	a board with names of ten families
shih <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	十誠	the Decalogue (see below). [on it.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	十指	the ten fingers.
shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	十尺方	10 feet square.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	十錦小菜	fancy dishes. [gredients.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	十錦豆腐	bean-curd mixed with various in-
shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	十全	complete, perfect (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	十全的	completely.
shih <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	十二支	the twelve 地支. Note 32.
shih <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	十二時	twelve divisions of the day.

<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	十二屬相	the twelve animals. Note 81.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	十分	all, complete.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	十分之一	one-tenth. [ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	十分好	very good, perfectly good (wan <sup>2</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	十分大	very large (k'uan <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	十人	ten men. Also 十個人.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	十日	ten days (i <sup>1</sup> hsün <sup>2</sup> 旬).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	十干	the ten 天干. Note 32, 90.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	十個	ten.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	十個指頭	ten fingers (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	十個八個	eight or ten.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	十來個	about ten.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	十里長亭	a rest-house every ten li. [ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>ch'uang<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	十年窗下	ten years fellow-students (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	* 十惡不赦	the ten unpardonable crimes (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	十八羅漢	the 18 Arhans of Buddhism. [G. 31.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup></i>	十八省	the 18 Provinces of China Proper.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	十大惡	the ten unpardonable crimes. R.349.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	十條誠	the Ten Commandments (above).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>pan<sup>4</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	十天半月	ten or fifteen days.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	十足紋銀	the purest silver.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	十子九成	nine out of ten grow and mature.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	十字架	a cross, the Cross.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup></i>	十字街	cross-street (or 路).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	十字軍	Salvation Army (chiu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	十次	10 times.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	十樣景	ten wonders to see (ching <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>	十有八九	eight or nine chances in ten.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup> 1222a</i>	手 拾 <sup>982a768c</sup>	ten; to pick up.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	拾起來	to pick up (nieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	拾金不昧	not to embezzle gold picked up.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	拾糞的	manure-gatherer.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	拾漏子	to trip up (in speech).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	拾不起來	unable to pick up.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	拾得	to repair, to put in order.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	拾得拾得	same.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup></i>	拾掇	same (shou <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup> 1221c</i>	人 什 <sup>982a768c</sup>	ten; a thing.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	什長	commander of ten soldiers (ping <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	什器	household utensils (chia <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	什件	chattels; mountings (brass, etc.).

\*Note 80.

<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	什麼	what thing? what? ( <i>shên<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	什麼事	what affair? ( <i>shih<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	什不閒	strolling players ( <i>ch'ang<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	什物	household utensils ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	什物單	an inventory, a catalogue ( <i>nu<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup> 1213a</i> 日 時	時	time S.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	時常	constantly.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	時辰	an hour (Chinese, 2 hours English).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup></i>	時辰鵲	a canary bird ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	時辰香	joss-sticks to mark time ( <i>shao<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	時辰表	a watch ( <i>chung<sup>1</sup> piao<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	時氣不好	the season is bad ( <i>nien<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	時期	time, period.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	時家	a time, the time of—.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	時節	time, season ( <i>kuang<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	時間	time (abstract).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup></i>	時局	the times, the situation. N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	時分	a time.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	時候	same.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	時下	at present, just now ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	時憲書	imperial almanac ( <i>huang<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	時興	fashions; seasonable ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	時疫	epidemic ( <i>wên<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	時刻	incessantly. M. 298.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	時光	times, seasons ( <i>chieh<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>yün<sup>4</sup>chuan<sup>4</sup></i>	時來	when the time comes.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	時來運轉	prosperous ( <i>hsing<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	時令	the seasons, time.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	時令症	epidemic ( <i>wên<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>, liu<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	時派	the prevailing fashion.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	時評	commentsoncurrentevents(papers).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	時不可失	the time should not be lost.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	時不來	if the occasion does not serve.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	時時	constantly ( <i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	時時刻刻	incessantly ( <i>lü<sup>3</sup> lü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	時勢	the times, state of affairs.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	時事	news, current events, the times.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	時式	fashionable ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	時代	a period.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	時道	the seasons ( <i>chi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup></i>	時災	epidemic ( <i>wên<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	時樣	fashion, mode of the time.

<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	時譽	prestige (wei <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup></i>	時運	luck (yün <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup> 1222b</i>	石	a stone. See <i>tan<sup>1</sup></i> S. Rad. 112.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	石菖蒲	the calamus or sweet flag.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	石磯	stone steps (t'ai <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	石器時代	the stone age. N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	石匠	a stone-mason (tso <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	石礁	shoals, reefs (chiao <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	石皺子	the pink (or 石竹 chu <sup>1</sup> Gi).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	石柱	stone pillars.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	石樁	a stone beacon.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	石床	a stone bed.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-</i>	石中之火	the fire in the flint (huo <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	[huo <sup>3</sup> 石蟹	petrified crabs (medicine) (p'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	石穴	an artificial cave or grotto (tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	石花菜	agar-agar, seaweed (hai <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	石黃	hartall, orpiment, yellow lead.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup></i>	石灰	lime (mien <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	石人	a stone statue (hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-í<sup>1</sup></i>	石衣	"stone clothes," moss (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	石膏	gypsum, plaster of Paris.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	石塊	stone in pieces (lei <sup>3</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	石欄杆	stone balustrade.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	石料	rough unhewn stone (liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	石淋	stone in the bladder (niao <sup>4</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ,
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	石榴	pomegranate. [lin <sup>2</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	石綠	malachite, copper ore (lu <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	石路	a stone causeway (ma <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	石馬	a stone horse.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	石煤	hard coal.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	石女	a barren woman (yün <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	石板	a stone floor; stone slabs.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	石碑	a stone tablet (í <sup>1</sup> t'ung <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	石片	stone slabs.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	石獅子	stone lions (ya <sup>2</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	石獸	a stone animal (tsou <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	石胎	a barren womb (huai <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	石苔	moss (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	石壇	a stone altar (hsien <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	石道	a stone road, a pavement (p'an <sup>2</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	石田	stony land (ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	石頭	a stone, stones. [lu <sup>4</sup> ].

<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	石頭鑿的	chiseled out of stone.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	石頭子兒	pebbles.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tui<sup>1</sup></i>	石堆	a pile of stones.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup></i>	石墩	blocks of stone before gates.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yai<sup>2</sup> (ai<sup>2</sup>)</i>	石崖	a rocky cliff (tieh <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	石印	lithograph.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	石油	kerosene (mei <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup> 1217c</i>	↪ 塞實 <sup>979b769b</sup>	solid, true.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	實際	reality N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	實際的	practical N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	實質	real, actual N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	實情	facts of the case (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	實出意外	truly unexpected (hsiang <sup>3</sup> pn <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	實據	proofs, facts (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>	實缺	substantive appointment (shih <sup>2</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	實係	actual really is. [shou <sup>4</sup> , shn <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	實現	realization.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	實心實意	for the express purpose (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	實心的	cordially (ch'êng <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	實行	to carry through, practical.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	實行家	practical man N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-</i>	實行時代	stage of action, or performance.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	[tai <sup>4</sup> ] 實虛	solid and hollow.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	實話	truth (chun <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	實惠	true benevolence (jên <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	實任	substantive appointment (shu <sup>3</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	實利	of practical value N.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	實利主義	utilitarianism N.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i>	實難忍受	verily cannot be endured.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup></i>	實幫實底	genuine in all respects.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup>man<sup>2</sup></i>	實不相瞞	truly without mutual deceit (hung <sup>3</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup></i>	實實落落	real, plain, substantial. [p'ien <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	實實在在	truly.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	實事	facts, a fact.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	實事的	practical. [(shih <sup>2</sup> ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	實授	substantive appointment (official)
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	實屬	really belongs to, really is.
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	實數	the full complement (o <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	實說	to tell or speak the truth (shuo <sup>4</sup>
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	實打實	perfectly true. [hsia <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	實彈	cartridges (not blank).
<i>shih<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	實體	substance. first cause. N.

shih <sup>2</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	實貼	to post up, as a proclamation (kao <sup>4</sup>
shih <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	實在	really, truly (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> ]-
shih <sup>2</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	實端出來	to say out the truth (t'u <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup>	實字	'full' words, concretes <i>vs.</i> hsi <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> .
shih <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	實業	industries.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -	實業學校	school of technology. N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> [hsiao <sup>4</sup>	實言	the truth.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	實驗	demonstration. N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> chê <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup>	實驗哲學	positivism N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	實驗室	laboratory N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>	實驗團	trade-union (yeh <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ) N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	實有其事	truly a fact (kuo <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> 1224c 食	食 <sup>984a766c</sup>	to eat, to drink (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ). Rad. 184.
shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	食氣	a disease caused by excess of food.
shih <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	食飯	to eat rice (ta <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	食盒	a hamper, a provision basket (huo <sup>3</sup>
shih <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	食人的	a cannibal (yeh <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). [shih <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	食肉	to eat meat (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chai <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	食肉動物	carnivorous animals N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	食穀	to live upon grain (wu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> or tao <sup>4</sup>	食管 (道)	the œsophagus (hou <sup>4</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>	食果	fruit-eating N. [(ch'ih <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	食祿	to be employed by government
shih <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup>	食不充飢	food not enough to satisfy hunger.
shih <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	食不甘味	his food has no relish (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	食不語	(Confucius) did not speak during
shih <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	食水	to drink water (yin <sup>3</sup> s.3). [meals.
shih <sup>2</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	食堂	dining hall (shan <sup>4</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ) N.
shih <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup>	食無求飽	in eating did not seek repletion
shih <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	食物	eatables (k'ou <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ). [(ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	食物不化	indigestion (wei <sup>4</sup> chili <sup>4</sup> ). [yen <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	食言	to eat one's words (ch'ieh <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup>
shih <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	食厭	satisfied, satiated (tsu <sup>2</sup> , ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> 1127c 實	寔 <sup>979a769b</sup>	really, trully, it is so, indeed.
shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	寔情	facts of the case (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	寔據	proofs, facts (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	寔如此	really thus; merely thus. [See shê <sup>2</sup> .
shih <sup>2</sup> 1190a 寸	射 <sup>960c749a</sup>	to shoot an arrow, to dart, to aim.
shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	射箭	to shoot arrows (sa <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	射鵠子	to hit a target with an arrow (pa <sup>3</sup>
shih <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	射步箭	to shoot arrows on foot. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
shih <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	射不着	can't hit with arrow.

shih<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 射地球  
 shih<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup> 射的很穩  
 shih<sup>2</sup> 1218c 矢 矢<sup>980a760c</sup>  
 shih<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 矢直  
 shih<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 矢口  
 shih<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 矢石  
 shih<sup>2</sup> 1225b 虫 蝕<sup>984c767a</sup>  
 shih<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1217b 七 匙<sup>979a760a</sup>

**SHIH<sup>3</sup> 1208a** 人 使<sup>972c761b</sup>  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 使臣  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 使錢  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 使勁兒  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 使者  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 使費  
 shih<sup>3</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup> 使心用心  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 使心用意  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 使行  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 使性子  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 使壞了  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 使喚  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 使賄賂  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 使役  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 使人  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 使人去  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 使個手眼  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup>- 使乖弄巧  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> [ch'iao<sup>3</sup>] 使官  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 使館  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 使令  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 使命  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-nu<sup>2</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 使奴喚婢  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup> 使女  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 使絆子  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 使婢  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 使脾氣  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 使不出去  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 使不了  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 使不得  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup> 使不通  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>4</sup> 使唆  
 shih<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 使碎了

a ball at which mounted archers shot very steadily. [practice. an arrow, a dart; to vow. Rad. 111. straight as an arrow (chien<sup>4</sup>). to vow, to swear (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>). to throw stones (jêng<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>). eclipse, to eat up gradually. [shih<sup>2</sup>). a key; a small spoon. See ch'ih<sup>2</sup>(yao<sup>4</sup> [M. 130, 179.

to send; to use; to cause; to answer. an envoy, an ambassador (ch'in<sup>1</sup>). expenses, expenditure (hua<sup>1</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>). to exert strength (cho<sup>2</sup>li<sup>4</sup>). [shang<sup>4</sup>). a person sent, a messenger (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> expenses, cost, charges (ching<sup>1</sup>fei<sup>4</sup>). diligent (yin<sup>1</sup> ch'in<sup>2</sup>). to take pains (fei<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>). to put into action. to get angry (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>). spoiled by using. [as one (hsia<sup>4</sup>i<sup>4</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>). to employ a servant, to be employed to bribe (mai<sup>3</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>). a servant (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [jên<sup>2</sup>). a messenger, a person sent (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> to send a messenger or person (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> to swindle by some device (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>). to employ guileful arts (chi<sup>4</sup> mou<sup>2</sup>). an envoy, an ambassador (ch'in<sup>1</sup> legation (kung<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>3</sup>kuan<sup>3</sup>). [ch'ai<sup>1</sup>). to order, to send; to cause. same (ming<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>). [ts'ai<sup>2</sup>). ordering about your slaves (nu<sup>3</sup> a maid-servant (nü<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>). to trip one up (tieh<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>). a female servant (or pei<sup>4</sup>). to get angry (nao<sup>4</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>). it cannot be used (yung<sup>4</sup>). it will not answer (pu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>2</sup>). same. it will not pass current. [so<sup>1</sup>). to instigate, to sow discord (t'iao<sup>2</sup> reduced to atoms (ling<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>).



shih <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>		使得	will it do? it will do (k'ò <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>		使得慌	tired, used up (fa <sup>2</sup> k'un <sup>4</sup> , lei <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup>
shih <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>		使的東西	things used (wu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [huang <sup>1</sup> ]:
shih <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>		使徒	an Apostle (N. T.).
shih <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>		使徒信經	the Apostles' Creed.
shih <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> chuan <sup>4</sup>		使徒行傳	Acts of the Apostles.
shih <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		使完了	finished, ended, used (wan <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>		使眼色	to ogle, to glance (hsüeh <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>		使用	to employ, expense.
shih <sup>3</sup> 1207b	口	史 <sup>972b760b</sup>	history (kuo <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> , li <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>3</sup> ) S.
shih <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		史記	same (kang <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		史學家	historians N.
shih <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>		史官	[govt. writers of history employed by
shih <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>		史筆	historical style (pi <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		史書	the histories (二十四史).
shih <sup>3</sup> 1209a	尸	屎 <sup>973c760c</sup>	human excrement, ordure (fên <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ,
shih <sup>3</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>		屎坑	a necessary (la <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>3</sup> ). [ta <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>		屎蜋螂	dung beetle.
shih <sup>3</sup> -niao <sup>4</sup>		屎尿	dung and urine. [t'ung <sup>3</sup> ].
shih <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>		屎桶	a close stool (kung <sup>1</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> , ma <sup>3</sup>
shih <sup>3</sup> 1226b	女	始 <sup>985b761a</sup>	the beginning, then; to the end that.
shih <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>		始初	the beginning, at first (ch'i <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		始終	beginning and ending.
shih <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		始終如一	beginning and ending the same.
shih <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		始而	at first.
shih <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		始末	beginning and end.
shih <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		始作	to do at first. [etc. (yüan <sup>2</sup> tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>3</sup>		始祖	first ancestor, founder of a house,
shih <sup>3</sup> 1226b	豕	豕 <sup>985b760c</sup>	the hog, bristles (chu <sup>1</sup> ). Rad. 152.
shih <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		豕豬	the hog (chu <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>		豕鬃	the mane or bristles of a hog.
shih <sup>3</sup> 1207c	馬	駛 <sup>972c760b</sup>	haste, speed, first (k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		駛船	a fast sailing ship.
shih <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		駛馬	a fleet horse.
SHIH <sup>4</sup> 1212a	人	侍 <sup>975c761c</sup>	to wait upon; to be near to.
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		侍臣	attendant officers, courtiers. [O.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup> [shih <sup>4</sup>		侍講	imperial readers (5th grade). G. 206
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup>		侍講學士	same (4th grade). G. 204 O.[self.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		侍教生	a patron of a teacher thus calls him-
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>4</sup>		侍妾	"waiting concubines," handmaids,
shih <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>		侍奉	to attend on (fu <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [etc.

shih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	待服	same (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).	[shu <sup>1</sup> ] O.
shih <sup>4</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	侍郎	a vice-president. G. 161	(shang <sup>4</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	侍立	to stand by in waiting.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	侍女	a concubine, a handmaid.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	侍婢	female servants, waiting women.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	侍生	elders, seniors (shang <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> , chang <sup>3</sup>	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	侍食	(the younger) eat at one side. [pei <sup>4</sup> ].	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>	侍側	to stand near; to wait upon.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	侍坐	(the younger) sit on one side.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	侍讀學士	a Reader of the Hanlin College O.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	侍衛	imperial body-guard. G. 97 O.	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1228b	事	affairs, action; business, service; to	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	事長	a manager (tsung <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ). [serve-	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	事成了	an affair completed.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	事急	anxious about it (chao <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	事事情	an affair; business, action.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -	事事情成敗	whether the affair succeeds or fails.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	[pai <sup>4</sup> ] 事主	a prosecutor; a principal; to serve	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	事權	duties and powers N. [a master.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	事君	to serve one's sovereign.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>4</sup>	事奉	to serve (fu <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	事父母	to dutifully attend on one's	
shih <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	事項	affairs. [parents (hsiao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup>	事緩有變	a thing delayed may change.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	事宜	right, proper, business.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -mang <sup>2</sup>	事忙	very busy (fan <sup>2</sup> tsa <sup>2</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	事難作	a difficult affair to do (pan <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -sui <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	事不遂心	the affair does not suit me.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	事實	the reality of affairs (shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	事事	everything or affair (wu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup>	事事周到	everything is complete.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	事事如意	everything to one's mind (yüan <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup>	事大事小	whether the matter small or great.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup>	事到其間	the affair has already reached this	
shih <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	事體	a matter, concern, affair. [stage.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	事務	same.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	事務所	an office for business.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	事業	employment, affairs.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>4</sup>	事有前定	everything is already fixed by fate.	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1223c	一世	a generation, thirty years; mankind.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	世塵	the world; the present state of	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	世紀	century (i <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup> ) N. [existence.	

<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	世家	an ancient family.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	世交	a senior, an elder ( <i>chang<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i> [ <i>shih<sup>4</sup></i> ]	世界	the world ( <i>fan<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-</i>	世界知識	worldly experience N.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	世界觀	world-view, larger vision N.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	世界語	world-language, e. g. Esperanto N.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	世間	the world, ( <i>fan<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	世職官	hereditary office or official rank.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	世治	the world in a state of peace.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	世情	the customs of the age ( <i>fêug<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>wu<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	世福無常	the world's happiness is brief.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	世系	genealogy ( <i>chia<sup>1</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	世襲	hereditary ( <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>chüeh<sup>2</sup>wei<sup>1</sup></i>	世襲爵位	hereditary rank.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	世兄	term of address to my father's
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	世人	mankind (or 世上人). [ <i>friend.</i>
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>chieh<sup>1</sup>cho<sup>2</sup></i>	世人皆濁	all men are filthy ( <i>wu<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>chieh<sup>1</sup>tsui<sup>1</sup></i>	世人皆醉	the people of the world are all drunk.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	世路	the customs and fashions of the
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>	世亂	the world in anarchy. [ <i>world.</i>
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	世面	new and strange things, the world.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>1</sup></i>	世伯	old uncle (used in writing).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup></i>	世僕	hereditary slaves ( <i>nu<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	世上	in the world.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	世事	worldly affairs.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	世世代代	age after age.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-</i>	世世無窮	world without end.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i> ]	世俗	the customs of the age ( <i>fêng<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	世代	generations of men; genealogy.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>jên<sup>3</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	世態人情	the way of the world. [ <i>hot, now cold.</i>
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>liang<sup>2</sup></i>	世態炎涼	the behaviour of the world is now
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	世道	the world, the course of events.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-shuai<sup>1</sup>wei<sup>1</sup></i>	世道衰微	men's morals are deteriorated.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	世子	sons of princes ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup> 1216b</i> 日	是	is, yes, am, are, right.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-a<sup>1</sup></i>	是阿	it is so indeed, aye, yes, to be sure.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	是這個	that is it. [ <i>ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	是親掛心	relatives are more interested ( <i>ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	是非	right and wrong; tittle-tattle.
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	是非之心	i. e., conscience ( <i>liang<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	是非學	ethics N. [ <i>ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	是非坑	a gambling hell ( <i>tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>, shua<sup>3</sup></i>

shih <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	是非的人	a busy-body (kuan <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -fou <sup>3</sup>	是否	yes and no; is it or no?
shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	是以	hence, so, therefore. [ku <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	是故	on this account, therefore (yüan <sup>2</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	是不是	is it?
shih <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	是的	yes.
shih <sup>4</sup> 1226c	采釋	to free; to explain; Buddhism.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	釋迦牟尼	Shakyamuni; Buddha (fo <sup>2</sup> , a <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>2</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	釋教	Buddhism (fo <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ou <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup>	釋放	to release, to discharge (fang <sup>4</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	釋分明	to explain clearly (chiang <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	釋恨	to disperse animosity (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> hên <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	釋疑	to dismiss doubts (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ). [ssü <sup>1</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	釋義	an explanation of the meaning (i <sup>4</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup>	釋然於懷	feeling easy in mind (fang <sup>4</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	釋本末	to explain fully.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	釋氏	Buddha.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	釋手	to let go (sa <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	釋道	Buddhism and Taoism (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	釋罪	to acquit (shê <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup>	釋冤	to remove ill-will or enmity (hsieh <sup>2</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> 1214c	官識	to recognise, to know, to distinguish.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -	識家明公	an intelligent person (t'ung <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> [kung <sup>1</sup>	識見	experience (chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	識主	a proficient in, one acquainted with.
shih <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	識貨	a knowledge of merchandise.
shih <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	識人	to know a person, to read a person's
shih <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	識認	to know, to distinguish. [character.
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	識禮	to be familiar with forms, rites,
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	識力	discernment N. [etc. (li <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	識面	to know by sight (jên <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	識破	to know all about (below). [know.
shih <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	識得	able to comprehend or know; to
shih <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	識透	to know thoroughly (t'ou <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	識字	to know characters (jên <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> 1212b	心恃	to trust to, presume on. See ssü <sup>4</sup> .
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	恃強	to trust to strength (i <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	恃力	same.
shih <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>3</sup>	恃能	to depend on ability (nêng <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	恃勢	to rely on influence (shih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>1</sup>	恃刁	to assume in obstinate manner.
shih <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	恃財	to depend on wealth (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).

shih <sup>4</sup> 1220a	石	示 <sup>981a763b</sup>	a proclamation; to declare. Rad.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		示知	to proclaim, to declare. [113.]
shih <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>		示衆	to proclaim to all.
shih <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		示下	to order; orders, instructions.
shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		示意	to inform (him) (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		示人	to admonish mankind (ch'üan <sup>4</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		示明	to proclaim fully. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>		示威	make a demonstration (mil. or
shih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		示諭	mandate. [naval] N.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup>		示諭臣民	to proclaim to ministers and people.
shih <sup>4</sup> 1227c	官	試 <sup>986a765a</sup>	to try, to examine, to compare; to
shih <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>		試嘗	to taste and try (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ). [use.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		試金石	a touchstone (hsi <sup>1</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>3</sup>		試行	tentative, experimental N.
shih <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>		試看	to try and see if a thing will do.
shih <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup>		試煉	to test (yen <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup>		試煉金銀	to test gold and silver (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup>		試試大小	to try the size (to <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		試手	to try, to practise.
shih <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>1</sup>		試探	temptation (yin <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> , mo <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>		試演	to make trial, to practice.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		試驗	to examine, trial, examinations.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>		試院	the triennial examination O.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>		試用	probation before advancing to
shih <sup>4</sup> 1209b	市	市 <sup>974a762c</sup>	a market, a shop. [expectant rank.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>		市政	street regulations N.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>		市價	market price (hang <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>		市井	a fair, a market (kan <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		市井主義	commercialism N.
shih <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		市井人	idlers, loafers (hsien <sup>2</sup> tsa <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>		市肺	a hawker of meat.
shih <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		市話	street talk; low language.
shih <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		市口兒	a market (chieh <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>		市儈	a market broker (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		市利	profit in trade (mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		市面	state of trade (shang <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -		市面清淡	depressed market.
shih <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	[tan <sup>4</sup> ]	市平	the scale of the market.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		市上	in the market.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		市聲	prices current, market reports.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		市語	low language; private language of
shih <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>		市尹	mayor N. [shops.]

shih <sup>4</sup> 1230b	言	誓 <sup>988a765c</sup>	an oath; to swear.
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiek <sup>4</sup>		誓戒	to caution, to warn (ching <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>		誓命	to command (fên <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		誓不兩立	I swear that one of us shall die.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		誓師	to swear to conquer or die.
shih <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		誓書	oath of office, vow N.
shih <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		誓死守	swear to maintain it till death.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		誓言	a vow, an oath.
shih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>		誓願	to swear to do (ch'i <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		誓約	to contract (li <sup>4</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> 1231b	辵	適 <sup>988c768a</sup>	just now; presently; suddenly.
shih <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -		適者生存	survival of fittest (ching <sup>4</sup> ts'un <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	[ts'un <sup>2</sup> ]	適然	suddenly, accidentally.
shih <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		適口	palatable (k'ai <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		適來	near at hand; just now.
shih <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>		適纔	then, at that time, just now (kang <sup>1</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>		適往	to go to. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>		適有	to happen accidentally (ou <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>		適用	suitable (ho <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [Rad. 33.
shih <sup>4</sup> 1229c	士	士 <sup>987c762a</sup>	a learned man, a soldier; a proficient.
shih <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -		士宦行臺	rooms for officials in inn.
shih <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	[t'ai <sup>1</sup> ]	士林	the learned generally.
shih <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>		士女	men and women (nan <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -nung <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -		士農工商	scholars, husbandmen, mechanics
shih <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	[shang <sup>1</sup> ]	士卒	a follower; infantry. [and merchants.
shih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		士子	a scholar (hsiao <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> 1227c	手 拭	拭 <sup>986a768a</sup>	to wipe, to dust off, to rub.
shih <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>		拭棹	to wipe a table (mo <sup>3</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>4</sup>		拭垢	to wipe off dirt (ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		拭淚	to wipe away tears (ts'a <sup>1</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		拭刀	to wipe or clean a knife.
shih <sup>4</sup> 1228b	弑	弑 <sup>986b765b</sup>	to murder a superior in age or office
shih <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>		弑君	a regicide (sha <sup>1</sup> ). [(shang <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		弑主	to assassinate a master (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		弑父	a parricide (fu <sup>4</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>		弑兄	a fratricide (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
shih <sup>4</sup> 1229b	力	勢 <sup>987a765c</sup>	influence, authority, circumstances.
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		勢力	strength, power, influence (chang <sup>4</sup>
shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>1</sup>		勢力圈	sphere of influence N. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>		勢派	scale, e. g., of a building.
shih <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		勢不兩立	mutually exclusive (see above).
shih <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		勢大壓人	great influence crushes men.

shih <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		勢頭	the prospect.	[ya <sup>1</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>		勢壓	to put down with authority (t'an <sup>2</sup> -	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1221a	口	嗜 <sup>981b765a</sup>	to take pleasure in, to indulge in.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		嗜酒色	addicted to wine and lust (t'an <sup>1</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		嗜口腹	epicurean, fond of good living.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		嗜音	fond of music (yo <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		嗜慾	to lust after, to desire (ssü <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1220c	見 眈 眈	視 <sup>981b763b</sup>	to look, to examine.	[t'ou <sup>2</sup> ].
shih <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>		視而不見	to look at, but not to see (k'an <sup>4</sup> -	
shih <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		視線	trend or line of thought N.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>		視死如歸	to regard death as a return home.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>		視點	end in view, point of view N.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>		視財如命	regard riches as if life.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>		視望	to view, to behold (kuan <sup>1</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>		視遠	to see to a distance; to contemplate.	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1201a	木 柶	柿 <sup>974b763a</sup>	the persimmon; the tomato.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		柿乾	dried Indian dates.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>		柿餅	dried persimmon.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>		柿霜	the bloom of a persimmon (a	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1230b	人 亻	仕 <sup>987c762a</sup>	an official; to serve. [medicine].	
shih <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>		仕宦	official (kuan <sup>1</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>		仕版	an official register.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>		仕途	official career (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		仕子	imperial catamites (formerly).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1230a	辵	逝 <sup>988a764b</sup>	to depart; to return; to die.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -che <sup>3</sup>		逝者	a dead person (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		逝世	to depart this life (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1225c	宀	室 <sup>984c770b</sup>	a house; a family; a wife, a grave..	
shih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		室家	a household, a family (chia <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		室人	a wife (ch'i <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1227b	弋	式 <sup>985c767c</sup>	fashion, rule; a pattern, to fit.	
shih <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>		式樣	manner, pattern (yang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1223b	石	碩	great, ripe. Also shuo <sup>4</sup> .	
shih <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		碩士	Master of Arts (M.A.) N.	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1231a	口	管 <sup>988b765b</sup>	only; to stop (also ch'ih <sup>4</sup> ). [Rad. 83..	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1226a	氏	氏 <sup>985a763a</sup>	family name (especially women's).	
shih <sup>4</sup> 1232b	言 誼	謚 <sup>989a764b</sup>	an epitaph, a eulogy; posthumous-	
		titles.		
SHOU <sup>1</sup> 1232b	支 收 扌	收 <sup>989b754a</sup>	to receive (na <sup>4</sup> , chieh <sup>1</sup> , ling <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).	
shou <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>		收賬	to receive payment of a bill. [lien <sup>2</sup> ].	
shou <sup>1</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		收成	a good harvest gathered in (k'ai <sup>1</sup>	
shou <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		收集	to collect together (chü <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> ).	

<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	收濟喇	received in full (liang <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	收起來	to keep.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	收訖	received in full (liang <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	收監	put in prison (tso <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	收錢	to receive or collect money (t'ao <sup>3</sup>
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	收清	received in full. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	收卷官	receiver of essays (wên <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ) O.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	收庄稼	to reap the crops.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	收據	a receipt (shou <sup>1</sup> t'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	收取	to collect together (chü <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>t'ien<sup>2</sup>tsu<sup>1</sup></i>	收取田租	to take rent for land (tsu <sup>1</sup> lin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	收房	to take woman servant as concubine.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup></i>	收放	to receive and to disburse (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	收號兒	a receipt-mark on bank-notes (p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	收下	to receive (see shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	收心	to keep the mind; to improve, to
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	收回	to receive back. [reform.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	收入	to receive (na <sup>4</sup> , chieh <sup>1</sup> , ling <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	收割五穀	to harvest the crops (huo <sup>1</sup> , chuang <sup>1</sup>
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	收工	to quit work (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ). [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup>la<sup>1</sup></i>	收了場喇	finished (wan <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>mai<sup>4</sup></i>	收了買賣	closed the business (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	收了攤兒	to take in your stand (huckster).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	收斂	to harvest; to collect taxes; to store.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	收領	to receive. [time.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	收留	to retain, to give hospitality for a
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>2</sup></i>	收埋	to lay up, to store, to put away (chi <sup>1</sup>
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	收買貨物	to buy goods (ku <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>3</sup> ). [tsan <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-næ<sup>4</sup></i>	收納	to receive, to accept.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	收畢	all received (chü <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	收兵	to house troops; troops retire (cha <sup>1</sup>
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	收不回來	cannot get back. [ying <sup>2</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	收生	to act as midwife (chieh <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	收生婆	a midwife (ch'an <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	收拾	to mend, to put to rights (shih <sup>2</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	收受禮物	to accept presents (k'uei <sup>4</sup> sung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup></i> [chao <sup>4</sup>	收贖	to receive a ransom, to accept a fine.
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	收稅免照	an exemption certificate (Customs).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	收稅單	a duty paid certificate (Customs).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	收稅的	a revenue officer (shui <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	收單	a receipt (below). [shên <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-yên<sup>2</sup>-yên<sup>2</sup></i>	收得嚴嚴	received most carefully (chin <sup>3</sup>



<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	收條
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-t'ich<sup>1</sup></i>	收帖
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup>-ts'ang<sup>1</sup>li<sup>3</sup></i>	收在倉裏
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	收藏
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup></i>	收租
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	收足
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup></i>	收存
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	收徒弟
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>	收養子女
<i>shou<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	收銀

a receipt.  
same.  
to store in the granary (ao<sup>2</sup>).  
to lay by, to store up (chi<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
a rent collector; to receive rent.  
full amount received (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
to keep, to retain. [liang<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup>].  
to receive pupils (lao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
to maintain children (yang<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
to receive or collect money.

<b>SHOU<sup>2</sup> 1243b</b> 火	熟 <sup>997b780a</sup>
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	熟焦了
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	熟主戶
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	熟飯
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	熟習
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	熟悉
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	熟人
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	熟肉
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	熟爛了
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup></i>	熟練
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	熟牛皮
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	熟識
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	熟事
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	熟手
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>	熟鐵
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	熟透喇
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	熟菜
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	熟銅
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	熟藥
<i>shou<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	熟烟

ripe; cooked; well versed in. See  
cooked too crisp (ts'ui<sup>4</sup>). [*shu<sup>2</sup>*.  
an old customer (chu<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
cooked victuals (shêng<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
conversant with, well acquainted  
practised, accustomed to. [*with*.  
acquaintances (jên<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
cooked meat (shih<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
boiled to rags (ao<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>4</sup>).  
experienced, conversant.  
dressed leather (hsiang<sup>1</sup> niu<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
well acquainted (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
a familiar thing.  
an experienced hand (tsai<sup>4</sup> hang<sup>2</sup>).  
wrought iron (shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
thoroughly cooked (chu<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>).  
cooked vegetables or food.  
manufactured copper.  
prepared medicine (yao<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
prepared tobacco (han<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).

<b>SHOU<sup>3</sup> 1233b</b> 手	手 <sup>990a754b</sup>
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	手掌
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	手掌心
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	手抄
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup></i>	手車
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>2</sup></i>	手急眼快
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	手甲
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	手腳子
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	手鎗
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	手脚

the hand (i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> s.<sup>3</sup>, yu<sup>4</sup> s., tso<sup>3</sup>  
the palm of the hand. [s. Rad. 64.  
hollow of the hand.  
manuscript copy (t'êng<sup>2</sup> hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
a hand barrow.  
quick of eye and hand (min<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
finger nails (chih<sup>2</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>).  
callosities on the hand.  
a pistol (mao<sup>2</sup> sé<sup>4</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).  
"hands and feet," assistants.

<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-</i>	手脚不閑	always on the move (or 閒).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> [hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	手巧	skilful, ingenious ( <i>ch'iao<sup>3</sup> miao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	手節	the knuckles of the hand ( <i>ku<sup>3</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	手執	to hold in the hand.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	手指	the finger ( <i>chih<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	手指頭	same.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>2</sup></i>	手巾	a napkin, a handkerchief, a towel.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	手琴	violin, fiddle.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ch'uai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	手攏子	a muff N.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-</i>	手中無錢	no ready money ( <i>hsien<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>ch'ung<sup>4</sup> [ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	手銃	a hand-petard.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	手乏	poverty, misery ( <i>p'in<sup>2</sup> ch'iung<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	手法	sleight of hand ( <i>wan<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>, huan<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	手風琴	concertina, accordion N. [ <i>yao<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	手斧	adze ( <i>fu<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	手下	dependents under authority.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup>liu<sup>2</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	手下留情	to make a little allowance for
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	手心	the palm of the hand. [a person.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	手續	process, methods N.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>	手選	elect by show of hands N.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	手藝	handicraft ( <i>hang<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>, i<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	手铐	manacles ( <i>mu<sup>4</sup> kou<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	手扣	handcuffs ( <i>ch'iu<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kuai<sup>3</sup></i>	手拐	a walking stick ( <i>kuai<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup></i>	手困	poor, miserable ( <i>k'u<sup>3</sup> nan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	手工	handicraft, manual training.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	手拉手兒	mutually helpful ( <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> [huang<sup>2</sup></i>	手鈴	hand bell ( <i>chung<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-</i>	手忙脚慌	to bustle, bustling ( <i>mang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-</i>	手忙脚亂	same. [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> [luan<sup>4</sup></i>	手民	compositor ( <i>p'ai<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	手摹	signature made with the finger. See
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	手拿着	to take with the hand. [Note 67.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-</i>	手內空空	without a cash ( <i>fên<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup> [k'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	手帕	handkerchiefs.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	手臂	the arm ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup> pei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	手背	the back of the hand. [ <i>p'ien<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	手本	a visiting card (official) ( <i>ming<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup></i>	手筆不錯	his penmanship is good ( <i>pi<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	手脖子	wrist ( <i>shou<sup>3</sup> wau<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	手不穩	light-fingered ( <i>pai<sup>2</sup> na<sup>2</sup> shou<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup></i>	手鬆	a spendthrift ( <i>lang<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).

shou <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ch'uo <sup>2</sup>	手到病除	an excellent doctor (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	手套兒	gloves.
shou <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	手提燈	hand lantern (têng <sup>1</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	手頭巧	skilful with the hand, ingenious.
shou <sup>3</sup> -tuan <sup>4</sup>	手段	handicraft, ability, skill, methods.
shou <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	手足	"hands and feet," united, brothers.
shou <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	手足相依	mutual help (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup>	手足弟兄	united as brothers, (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -tsuan <sup>1</sup>	手鑽	an auger, a gimlet (4in this sense).
shou <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	手筒	a muff (see above) N.
shou <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	手腕子	the wrist (shou <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	手紋	the lines of the hand.
shou <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	手舞足蹈	gesticulating with hands and feet.
shou <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	手搖車	hand-car (on railway) N.
shou <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	手眼	manœuvre, wire-pulling. [Note 67.
shou <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	手印	signature with the thumb. See
shou <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	手援	to lead by the hand (yin <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> 1235a	守 <sup>991b755c</sup>	to guard, to keep, to protect.
shou <sup>3</sup> -chai <sup>1</sup>	守齋	to fast, abstinence (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> chai <sup>1</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	守貞	to maintain chastity.
shou <sup>3</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	守貞的	a virgin, a maid (kuei <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup>	守晨更	to keep morning watch N.
shou <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	守城	to guard a city (k'an <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	守己	self-control (chieh <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	守家	to look after one's family, to stop at
shou <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	守節	to maintain chastity. [home.
shou <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	守節的	widow not marrying again; chaste.
shou <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -nu <sup>2</sup>	守錢奴	a miser (k'an <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> nu <sup>2</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	守制	to be in mourning—for parents.
shou <sup>3</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>3</sup>	守舊黨	conservatives (wan <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> p'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	守着人	to be constantly with a man.
shou <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	守法	to keep, or obey the laws (tsun <sup>1</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	守分	to keep one's duties (pên <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	守風	detained by wind (ting <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	守府	common name of major (yu <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ) O.
shou <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	守候	to wait for; to take care of. [shu <sup>1</sup> ].
shou <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> wen <sup>2</sup>	守候回文	despatch requiring answer (wên <sup>2</sup>
shou <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	守孝	to watch over deceased parents.
shou <sup>3</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	守巡道	intendant of circuit. G. 280 O. (tao <sup>4</sup>
shou <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	守護	a guard, to protect (pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
shou <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>3</sup>	守活寡	a grass widow (kua <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
shou <sup>3</sup> -kêng <sup>1</sup>	守更	to keep watch (ta <sup>3</sup> kêng <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-l'ou<sup>3</sup>ju<sup>3</sup>p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	守口如瓶	to guard the mouth like a bottle.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup></i>	守寡	a widow who does not marry again.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	守規矩	to observe the customs. [lieh <sup>4</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	守宮	a lizard; eunuchs (hsieh <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup></i>	守把	to guard, to look after.
<i>*shou<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	守備	[O. a military officer, a major. G. 446]
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	守本分	to keep to one's duties (an <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	守邊	to guard the frontier (pien <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	守兵	foreign police (hsün <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	守不住	[chastity. unable to hold or maintain, e. g.]
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup></i>	守喪	to watch a corpse (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	守身	to preserve chastity, e. g., widows.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	守身爲大	to preserve chastity is the main thing.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	守屍	to watch a corpse (kuan <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	守水	detained by high water (shui <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> )
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	守素安常	model of propriety (li <sup>3</sup> ). [ho <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	守歲	to watch for the new year (hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>tao<sup>4</sup></i>	守死善道	faithful unto death for one's faith.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	守得住	to hold fast, able to maintain.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	守定	to maintain firmly.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	守望台	watch-tower (lang <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> tun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	守業	to look after one's patrimony.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	守夜	to watch at night (yeh <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>3</sup></i>	守夜犬	watch-dog; a miser (kou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	守禦	on service for garrison duty.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup> 1235c</i>	首 <sup>992a6756a</sup>	the head; chief (t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). Rad. 185.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	首級	the head of a decapitated rebel
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	首角花	the hollyhock. [(tsao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	首先	the first (ti <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ). [feet resides. O.]
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	首縣	the magistracy in which the Pre-
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	首戶	the leading farmer in a village.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	首會	the head of a society (hui <sup>4</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	首告	an informer (pao <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup></i>	首領	the head (t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	首生	first born (t'ou <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ). [hsi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	首飾	women's head ornaments (chuang <sup>1</sup> )
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	首事人	committee of management (tung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	首從	the principal and accomplices.
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>	首尾	the head and tail. [arrange ranks.]
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	首尾相應	all alike from beginning to end; to
<i>shou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	[ying <sup>1</sup> ] 首位	principal seat (shang <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).

**SHOU<sup>4</sup> 1236c** 又 受<sup>992b756c</sup>  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 受氣  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 受教  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 受着  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 受戒  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup> 受吃  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 受驚  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>ng</sup><sup>1</sup> 受窮  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 受屈  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 受穿  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup> 受恩  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 受罰 受打  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup> 受風寒  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 受害  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 受洗  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 受享  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 受賄  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup> 受熱  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 受人欺負  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 受人錢財  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-t'ó<sup>1</sup> 受人之託  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 受人凌辱  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 受辱  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup> 受苦  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 受累  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup> 受納  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 受難  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 受病  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 受不得  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 受傷  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 受室  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 受天命  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 受胎  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 受聽  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 受走  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 受罪  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 受凍  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 受委屈  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 受危險  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 受業  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup> 受冤  
 shou<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 受孕

to receive. M. 204. [person's anger.  
 to be subject to or put up with a  
 to receive instruction (fêng<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to receive, receiving (chich<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fast, to do penance (ho<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 nice, tasty, palatable (shih<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to have had a fright (hsia<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to suffer poverty (p'in<sup>2</sup> han<sup>2</sup>).  
 to suffer injustice (pei<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 stands wear well (chien<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive favor (mêng<sup>2</sup> ên<sup>1</sup>).  
 beaten and fined (ai<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 to be exposed to cold and winds.  
 to suffer injury (pei<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to be baptized (ling<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to enjoy (hsiang<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>). [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
 to take bribes (hui<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>, fêng<sup>2</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>  
 to suffer heat (ai<sup>2</sup> jê<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be insulted by others (ai<sup>2</sup> ts'un<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive people's money. [son.  
 to receive a commission from a per-  
 to be maltreated (tsao<sup>4</sup> tra<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to be disgraced (ling<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>).  
 to suffer bitterness (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 to endure trouble; to be involved in.  
 to receive. [nan<sup>4</sup>].  
 to suffer distress or difficulty (tso<sup>4</sup>  
 to suffer illness (huan<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>). [chu<sup>4</sup>].  
 unable to endure, etc (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 to receive a wound (sun<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 to take a wife (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> ch'í<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive the decrees of Heaven.  
 to become pregnant (huai<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).  
 pleasant to hear (chung<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>).  
 takes long to travel (lu<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to bear hunger, cold, etc.  
 to freeze with cold (lêng<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>1</sup> sou<sup>1</sup>  
 to be treated unjustly. [ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 to undergo peril (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 to receive instruction (fêng<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to suffer injustice (shou<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 to become pregnant (huai<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).

<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>		受用		comfortable, at ease ( <i>shu<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup> 1237c</i>	士	壽 <sup>993b767a</sup>		old age, long life ( <i>ch'ang<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>4</sup>tsê<sup>2</sup>wang<sup>2</sup></i>		壽盡則亡		when your longevity is done you die.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		壽酒		a birthday entertainment ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>		壽終		died ( <i>ssũ<sup>3</sup>, ch'ü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>jih<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>		壽星		the star of longevity ( <i>nien<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup> to<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		壽衣		grave clothes ( <i>sung<sup>4</sup> lao<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>ta<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		壽高德大		great age (accompanies) great virtue.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		壽考的		to die of great age.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		壽禮		birthday presents ( <i>tan<sup>4</sup>, li<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>		壽麪		vermicelli eaten on birthdays ( <i>mien<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		壽木		a coffin ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>t'iao<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>		壽板		coffin wood ( <i>yüan<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>		壽比南山		longevity like the southern moun-
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		壽山石		a sort of veined marble. [ <i>tain</i> .
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		壽世良醫		an appellation of eminent phy-
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>		壽數		old age, age ( <i>kao<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>sicians</i> .
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		壽誕		an old person's birthday ( <i>tan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>2</sup></i>		壽桃		cakes presented on old man's
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-</i>		壽同山岳		longevity like the hills. [ <i>birthday</i> .
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	[ <i>yueh<sup>1</sup></i>	壽物		birthday presents ( <i>li<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup> 1238c</i>	疒	瘦 <sup>993c757c</sup>		thin, lean, emaciated ( <i>p'ang<sup>1</sup>, fei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup></i>		瘦肥		lean and fat. [ <i>ch'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>		瘦削		thin, emaciated ( <i>ku<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>		瘦小		lean, emaciated, diminutive.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		瘦衣		tight-fitting clothes ( <i>fei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>		瘦弱		emaciated.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>		瘦肉		lean meat ( <i>ching<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		瘦馬		a poor horse.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>		瘦損		emaciated.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		瘦地		barren land ( <i>fei<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup> 1238c</i>	犬	獸 <sup>994a756b</sup>		wild animals, brutes ( <i>tsou<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-</i>		獸中之王		the tiger ( <i>lao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	[ <i>wang<sup>2</sup></i>	獸醫		a veterinary surgeon ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		獸類		the class of wild animals ( <i>yeh<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		獸馬		wild horses ( <i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> lei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		獸部		natural history ( <i>po<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>4</sup> lun<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-i'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		獸頭		heads of animals (porcelain, etc.).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup> 1237c</i>	手	授 <sup>993a757a</sup>		to give or deliver to, to teach.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>		授命		to transmit an ordinance ( <i>ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>		授受		to give and to receive. [ <i>ming<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>		授讀		to give instruction ( <i>hsün<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup></i> ).

<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	授讀的	an instructor, a preceptor (lao <sup>3</sup>
<i>shou<sup>4</sup> 1238b</i>	口 售 <sup>993c756b</sup>	to sell (mai <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	售價	the price or value of what is sold.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	售直	same (chia <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-chuw<sup>3</sup></i>	售主	the purchaser.
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	售出	to sell (mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ) (or 出售).
<i>shou<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	售賣	to sell.
<b>SHU<sup>1</sup> 1239a</b>	日 書 <sup>994a774a</sup>	books, letters; to write (i <sup>1</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	書案子	a study table (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup></i>	書扎	a letter (hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>1</sup></i>	書齋	a study (k'ai <sup>1</sup> chüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	書籍	books (tu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	書記	secretary (tso <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	書啟	to teach, to instruct (chiao <sup>1</sup> hsün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	書啓	corresponding secretary N.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	書啓先生	an official writer, a scrivener (tai <sup>4</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	[shêng <sup>1</sup> ] 書契	books, memoranda; a bond. [shu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	書架子	book-shelves (ko <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>	書柬	a formal letter; composition of a
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	書簽	a label on books. [letter.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	書經	The Book of History. W. I. 633.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	書卷	books. [fa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	書法	method or manner of writing (hsieh <sup>3</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	書房	a library (ts'ang <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	書封	an envelope (hsin <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	書香	redolent of books, scholastic.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	書香之家	a literary family (shên <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	[chia <sup>1</sup> ] 書信	a note or letter (hsieh <sup>4</sup> hsün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	書畫琴棋	four polite arts i.e., reading, draw-
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	書櫃子	a book-shelf. [ing, music, chess.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	書館	a library, a reading room.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	書櫃	a book-case.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	書吏	clerks, copyists. [name.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	書名	the title of a book; to write one's
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	書墨	book (printed or written).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	書目	the index of a book (mu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	書班	clerks, copyists (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	書辦	same. [chuang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>4</sup></i>	書判	written official decision (p'i <sup>1</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	書本	books. [p'i <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	書皮	the cover of a book (hsiang <sup>1</sup> niu <sup>2</sup>

<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	書篇	the leaf of a book.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	書舖	a book shop.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	書稟師爺	corresp. secretary in yamen.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	書生	a student; I (hsiao <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	書手	clerks, copyists (fêng <sup>2</sup> ). [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	書趺子	students, book-worms (hsiao <sup>2</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup></i>	書攤	a book stall.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	書套	a case or cover for books.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup></i>	書底	educational grounding (hsiao <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup></i>	書題	a theme, a text, a subject (t'i <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	書廳	a library.
<i>sku<sup>1</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	書冊	books generally. [ideas, etc.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup></i>	書策	to write in a book; to write one's
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	書僮	a school-room servitor.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>	書尾	the end of a book or letter.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	書頁	the leaf of a book.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	書迂兒	a book-worm (see above).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	書院	a college. G. 491.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup> 1240b</i>	車輸 <sup>995a775a</sup>	to lose, to ruin, to offer.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	輸家	a loser in gambling (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	輸錢	to lose money in gambling (pa <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	輸盡	to exhaust; to lose all. [shang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	輸出	to export (ch'u <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	輸入	to import (ju <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>ko<sup>4</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	輸個精光	to lose every cash in gambling.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	輸了一陣	to have lost a battle (pai <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	輸稅	to pay duties or taxes (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	輸粟	to transmit corn.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-'rh<sup>2</sup></i>	輸東兒	the loser in betting (tu <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>1</sup>
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	輸贏	to lose or win. [êrh <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	輸眼力	to be mistaken.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup> 1242c</i>	舌舒 <sup>996c774a</sup>	to open; ease, order S.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup></i>	舒展	to open, to expand.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	舒暢	cheerfulness (k'uai <sup>4</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	舒筋和血	to keep up the tone of the system.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	舒服	comfortable, in easy circumstances
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	舒心的事	a matter of good cheer. [(an <sup>1</sup> lê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>2</sup></i>	徐徐	in order; slowly.
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	舒緒	a clue (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup></i>	舒懷	to relax; cheerfulness (hsiao <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup></i>	舒緩	remiss, slow (man <sup>1</sup> han <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	舒眉展眼	a cheerful countenance.



<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>san</i> <sup>4</sup>		舒散
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'an</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ping</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		舒攤平了
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'an</i> <sup>3</sup>		舒坦
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> 1240b	木	梳 <sup>994c775c</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chuang</i> <sup>1</sup>		梳粧
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>3</sup>		梳洗
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>		梳洗打扮
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>nao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tai</i> <sup>4</sup>		梳腦袋
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>2</sup>		梳篦
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		梳梳辮子
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fa</i> <sup>3</sup>		梳頭髮
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup>		梳頭洗臉
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> 1278c	疋 疏	疎 <sup>1023c775b</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>h'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>		疎通不開
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>3</sup>		疎遠
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> 1241b	夕	殊 <sup>995c776a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>		殊異
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup>		殊不知
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> 1243a	殳 投	投 <sup>997a776a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> 1249c	木	樞 <sup>1002a92a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>niu</i> <sup>3</sup>		樞紐

open; wide; scattered; at one's ease. to spread out evenly.  
comfortable (*pien*<sup>4</sup> *tang*<sup>1</sup>).  
a comb; to comb (*mu*<sup>4</sup> *shu*<sup>1</sup>).  
to comb and dress; toilet duties.  
to wash and comb (*hsi*<sup>3</sup> *tsao*<sup>3</sup>).  
to wash and dress.  
to comb the head. [tooth combs.  
a small-tooth comb; large and small  
to comb the queue.  
to comb the hair (*hsi*<sup>1</sup> *fa*<sup>3</sup>).  
wash the face and comb the hair.  
coarse, distant, lax. See *su*<sup>1</sup>.  
cannot clear out, e.g., a river.  
distant, as relatives.  
to kill, very; to exceed; unlike.  
very different.  
don't you know, whereas in fact.  
a weapon; a spear S. Rad. 79.  
axis, pivot, cardinal.  
a pivot, axis.

<b>SHU</b> <sup>2</sup> 1245c	貝	贖 <sup>998c781b</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>		贖出來
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup>		贖刑
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>2</sup>		贖回
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		贖不起了
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>		贖身
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup>		贖當
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsui</i> <sup>4</sup>		贖罪
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsui</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>1</sup>		贖罪金
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1242a	又	叔 <sup>996a779c</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>2</sup>		叔姪
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup>		叔父
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>		叔兄弟
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>3</sup>		叔母
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>		叔伯兄弟
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lia</i> <sup>3</sup>		叔嫂倆
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup>		叔叔
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>		叔弟
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1242b	水	淑 <sup>996b779c</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>		淑氣

to ransom, to redeem.  
same. [fan<sup>4</sup>).  
to ransom from punishment (*tsui*<sup>4</sup>  
to ransom (*ch'ing*<sup>3</sup> *ts'ai*<sup>2</sup> *shên*<sup>2</sup>).  
cannot afford to redeem it. [tion.  
to redeem the body (from prostitu-  
to redeem anything out of pawn.  
to pay ransom for a crime, to atone  
a ransom. [(p<sup>4</sup>ei<sup>4</sup> *tsui*<sup>4</sup>).  
a father's younger brother, an uncle  
uncle and nephew. [(ch<sup>4</sup>i<sup>4</sup>).  
an uncle, a junior uncle.  
cousins.  
an uncle's wife, an aunt.  
older male cousin of same surname.  
younger bro. and wife of elder bro.  
a husband's younger bro., an uncle.  
a cousin, contraction of *shu*<sup>2</sup> *pai*<sup>2</sup>  
pure; virtuous. [*hsiung*<sup>1</sup> *ti*<sup>4</sup>.  
pure air, fine weather.

<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>		淑人
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nü</i> <sup>3</sup>		淑女
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chün</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		淑善君子
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup>		淑德
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1243b	火	熟 <sup>997b780a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup>		熟習詩書
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>3</sup>		熟悉
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>		熟人
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>4</sup>	[ <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>3</sup>	熟練
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nêng</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> -		熟能生巧
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>		熟不講禮
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup>		熟商
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>		熟識
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>		熟手
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>4</sup>		熟思審處
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1243a	子	孰 <sup>997a780a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nêng</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup>		孰能無過
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fei</i> <sup>1</sup>		孰是孰非
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1244b	禾	稊 <sup>998a779a</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>1</sup>		稊稽
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>		稊稽花
<i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> 1243b	土	塾

<b>SHU</b> <sup>3</sup> 1245c	日	暑 <sup>999a776b</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>		暑氣
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>4</sup>		暑假
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup>		暑伏
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jê</i> <sup>4</sup>		暑熱
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jê</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup>		暑熱天
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>		暑月
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1246a	网	署 <sup>999a778c</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>4</sup>		署置
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'in</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>		署欽差
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup>		署任
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>		署理
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>		署吏司員
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>nei</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>		署內當差
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>		署辦
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>		署事
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1245a	尸 屬 屬	屬 <sup>998b780c</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>4</sup>		屬下
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup>		屬相

wife of a 3rd grade mandarin.  
 a virtuous female (*hsien*<sup>2</sup> *ch'i*<sup>1</sup>).  
 a pure and virtuous gentleman.  
 female virtue (*ch'ing*<sup>1</sup> *chieh*<sup>2</sup>).  
 ripe; cooked; mature. See *shou*<sup>2</sup>.  
 versed in the Odes and History.  
 proficient. [acquainted.  
 one with whom we are well  
 proficient (*pai*<sup>3</sup> *shih*<sup>4</sup> *t'ung*<sup>2</sup>).  
 man well up can plan well.  
 familiar friends do not stand on  
 to discuss in detail. [ceremony.  
 conversant with.  
 experienced hand (*tsai*<sup>4</sup> *hang*<sup>2</sup>).  
 ponder well, judge and punish.  
 who, which, what (*shui*<sup>2</sup>).  
 who can be without faults?  
 who is right and who wrong?  
 millet (*ka'o*<sup>1</sup> *liang*<sup>2</sup>, *su*<sup>4</sup> *chi*<sup>2</sup>, *shu*<sup>3</sup>  
 kaoliang stalks. [*shu*<sup>3</sup>).  
 hollyhock (*shu*<sup>3</sup> *k'uei*<sup>2</sup>).  
 school rooms.

hot weather, sun heat (*t'ai*<sup>4</sup> *yang*<sup>2</sup>).  
 hot air (*jê*<sup>4</sup> *ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>).  
 summer vacation (*nien*<sup>2</sup> *chia*<sup>4</sup>).  
 the hot season (*fu*<sup>2</sup> *t'ien*<sup>1</sup>).  
 hot weather (*tsao*<sup>4</sup> *jê*<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (*tu*<sup>2</sup> *jih*<sup>4</sup>).  
 "hot-moon,"—the 6th moon.  
 a public office; acting temporarily.  
 to place in office temporarily.  
 a *chargé d'affaires*, acting minister.  
 a provisional appointment (*shih*<sup>2</sup>).  
 to administer provisionally (*tai*<sup>4</sup> *li*<sup>3</sup>).  
 clerks, runners, etc., of a *yamên*.  
 to be on duty within the *yamên*.  
 to administer provisionally (*shih*<sup>2</sup>  
 same (for shorter time). [*jên*<sup>4</sup>).  
 relation; to belong to; is.  
 dependents. [Branches-  
 the 12 Animals\* used with the 12

\*See Note 81.

<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup>	屬性	attributes, qualities N.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>3</sup>	屬火	a disease allied to fire.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup>	屬客	guests, visitors ( <i>lai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>2</sup>	屬國	dependent states or countries.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	屬馬的	I belong to the horse. See Note 81.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup>	屬不著你	it is none of your business.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	屬甚麼的	what do you belong to? Note 81.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>3</sup>	屬誰管	under whose jurisdiction? [(age).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'a</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup>	屬他大	he is the biggest (or eldest).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'o</i> <sup>1</sup>	屬托	commit to one's charge ( <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'o</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wo</i> <sup>3</sup>	屬我	it belongs to me ( <i>wo</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup>	屬陰	a hidden disease ( <i>ping</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	屬員	subordinate officers. [208.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1246c	鼠 鼠	rats, mice, squirrels ( <i>lao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> ). Rad.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	鼠疫	bubonic plague ( <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ping</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'u</i> <sup>1</sup>	鼠窟	a rat-hole ( <i>k'u</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup>	鼠輩	a pilferer, a petty thief ( <i>p'a</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup>	鼠皮	squirrel skins ( <i>hui</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'uan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>1</sup>	鼠竄而去	skulked off, like mice.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	鼠肚鷄腸	fig. paltry, narrow ( <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wei</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup>	鼠眼	a furtive stealthy look ( <i>t'ou</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1242b	艸 菽	general term for pulse. [rh <sup>2</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ]
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>su</i> <sup>2</sup>	菽粟	pulse and grain.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1246b	艸 薯	a sort of yam ( <i>hung</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup>	薯芋	same.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 1246b	黍	millet ( <i>chi</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ). Rad. 202.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>2</sup>	黍稷	millet.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>3</sup>	黍角	name of a three-cornered pudding.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mi</i> <sup>3</sup>	黍米	millet ( <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ku</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 1244c	虫 蜀	ancient name of Ssü-ch'üan.
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'uei</i> <sup>2</sup>	蜀葵	hollyhock ( <i>shu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chieh</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup>	蜀黍	sorghum, kaoliang.
<b>SHU</b> <sup>4</sup> 1249b	木 樹	a tree, to erect, to plant ( <i>tsai</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> , [mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>4</sup>	樹杈	the fork of a tree ( <i>k'a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>wang</i> <sup>4</sup>	樹長的旺	the tree has grown luxuriantly ( <i>mao</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	樹膠	gum or resin from trees. [shêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup>	樹脂	same.
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup>	樹汁	the sap of a tree.
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup>	樹枝	the branch of a tree ( <i>k'an</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	樹椿	a stump, or tun <sup>1</sup> (below). [yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>shu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	樹行子	a row of trees, orchard ( <i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>

shu <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	樹心兒	pith.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	樹藝	forestry N.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -k'a <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	樹嘎巴	fork of a tree.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>2</sup>	樹幹	trunk of tree.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>1</sup>	樹老焦梢	when a tree is old, the branch to plant; to set upright. [withers.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	樹立	the root of a tree.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup> -l'rh <sup>2</sup>	樹根兒	the rime on trees.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>2</sup>	樹掛	a forest (hua <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	樹林子	trees generally.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	樹木	tree-worship.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup>	樹木崇拜	groves and trees.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>	樹木林廊	very luxuriant woods.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup>	樹木茂盛	the root of a tree (or 根).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	樹本	the bark of a tree (pa <sup>2</sup> p'i <sup>2</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	樹皮	topmost twigs.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>1</sup>	樹梢	the trunk of a tree.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	樹身	tall trees invite the wind.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	樹大招風	fig. a big tree is of course straight.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	樹大自直	moss.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	樹苔	the bough of a tree.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	樹挺	a stump, a block of wood.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -tun <sup>1</sup>	樹不	leaves of a tree, foliage. [êrh <sup>2</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	樹葉	the shade of a tree (yin <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup>	
shu <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	樹陰	upright, to establish; a eunuch.	
shu <sup>4</sup> 1248c	豆 { 豎 1001a777c	same.	
shu <sup>4</sup>		豎	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	豎杈杈的	studded with branches, rugged.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	豎旗杆	to set up a flag-pole (kua <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	豎起	to put up, to erect (as a pole, etc.).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>	豎直	perpendicular, upright.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	豎柱	an upright pillar (ming <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>	豎儒	a mean worthless scholar (fu <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	豎立	to erect (chan <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	豎碑	to erect a tablet (li <sup>4</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	豎的	upright, perpendicular (hêng <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).	
shu <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	豎子	a stupid boy; a catamite.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	豎眼	to stare in anger or contempt.	
shu <sup>4</sup> 1248b	广 庶 1000c778b	a multitude; nearly.	
shu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		庶吉士	a graduate of the Han-lin. O.
shu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>		庶幾	nearly, about (chi <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>		庶出	children by concubines (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
shu <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	庶乎	almost (chi <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> , ch'a <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).	

shu <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		庶人
shu <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>		庶民
shu <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>		庶子
shu <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup>		庶務員
shu <sup>4</sup> -1247a	支	數 <sup>1000a777b</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>4</sup>		數唱
shu <sup>3</sup> -ch'í <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		數幾何
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		數錢
shu <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>		數九
shu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		數珠
shu <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		數好了
shu <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>		數學
shu <sup>3</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> hei <sup>1</sup>		數黃道黑
shu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>		數一數
shu <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		數日未見
shu <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup>		數個數兒
shu <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>		數過
shu <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>		數目
shu <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		數年以來
shu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		數簿
shu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>		數不可逃
shu <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		數不過來
shu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>		數十個
shu <sup>3</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>		數錯了
shu <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>		數次
shu <sup>4</sup> -1240c	木	束 <sup>995b779b</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		束禾
shu <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>		束脩
shu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		束儀
shu <sup>4</sup> -k'un <sup>3</sup>		束紉
shu <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>		束手無策
shu <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>		束帶
shu <sup>4</sup> -1244b	走	述 <sup>997c779a</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		述陳
shu <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		述而不作
shu <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>		述古詞
shu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		述明
shu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>		述命
shu <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		述說
shu <sup>4</sup> -1248a	心	恕 <sup>1000c778a</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>		恕容
shu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>		恕過

the common people (po<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>, same. [li<sup>2</sup> min<sup>2</sup>].

the sons of concubine, a bastard.

business manager N.

number. See so<sup>2</sup> (shu<sup>3</sup> = to count).

to chant, recitative (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).

how many do you count?

to count cash (suan<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).

winter. M. 556 (tung<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).

beads used by priests (su<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).

all counted.

mathematics (suan<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).

to go over and over with various count them. [tions.

did not see for some days.

count the number (shu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).

to lecture, to berate (chieh<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>3</sup>).

numbers, an account.

a few years since.

an account-book (chang<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).

calamity cannot be escaped (chieh<sup>2</sup>

cannot be counted. [shu<sup>4</sup>].

several tens of.

counted wrongly.

several times.

[See su<sup>2</sup> S.

to tie up; to restrain; a bundle.

a sheaf of corn (mai<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>1</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).

the stipend of a teacher (hsin<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>,

presents to teachers, [hsiu<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>].

to tie up (pang<sup>3</sup>).

without resource (wu<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>). [tzū<sup>3</sup>].

to tie on a girdle (hsi<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>

to narrate; to publish. See su<sup>4</sup>.

same.

a transmitter not a maker (Conf.).

to tell old legends (ku<sup>3</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>2</sup>).

a narrate, to make clear (shuo<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).

to explain a decree; to publish an

to proclaim, to publish. [order].

to show mercy, to forgive (jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>,

to forgive, to excuse. [shê<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>].

forgive my fault! (jao<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>3</sup> wo<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>4</sup>).

shu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		恕道
shu <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		恕罪
shu <sup>4</sup> 1211a	行	術 <sup>997c778a</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>		術學
shu <sup>4</sup> 1219a	戈	戍 <sup>1001b777c</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>		戍邊
shu <sup>4</sup> 1211a	嗽	關 <sup>995c779b</sup>
shu <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		嗽口
shu <sup>4</sup> 1249a	人	倏
shu <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>		倏忽

the doctrine of reciprocity (pi<sup>3</sup>tz'ũ<sup>3</sup>).  
to forgive sin (mien<sup>3</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
path, method, device, plan.  
tricks, schemes (chi<sup>4</sup> mou<sup>3</sup>).  
sent to the frontiers, banishment.  
same (chun<sup>1</sup>tsui<sup>4</sup>). [(ch'ung<sup>1</sup>chün<sup>1</sup>).  
to rinse the mouth; loquacity (or  
same (sou<sup>4</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>). [shuo<sup>4</sup> or 漱 shu<sup>4</sup>).  
hastily.  
same.

<b>SHUA<sup>1</sup> 1250b</b>	刀	刷 <sup>1002b785a</sup>
shua <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>		刷恥
shua <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>		刷帚
shua <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>		刷洗
shua <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>		刷鞋
shua <sup>1</sup> -hsüeh <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		刷靴子
shua <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup>		刷灰
shua <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		刷衣裳
shua <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup>		刷乾淨了
shua <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>1</sup>		刷鍋
shua <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		刷馬
shua <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>		刷白
shua <sup>1</sup> -p'ao <sup>2</sup>		刷刨
shua <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		刷顏色
shua <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>		刷印
shua <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>		刷印所

a brush; to brush, to scrub, cleanse.  
to put away disgrace (hsiu<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
a scrubbing brush (sao<sup>4</sup> chou<sup>3</sup>).  
to brush and wash, to scrub.  
to brush shoes (ts'a<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
to brush boots. [fang<sup>2</sup>).  
to whitewash (fên<sup>3</sup> shua<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>  
to brush clothes (kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
brushed clean.  
to wash the kettle (hu<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
to groom a horse (i<sup>1</sup> p'ai<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
to whitewash.  
a curry comb.  
to paint (hua<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
to print.  
printing establishment.

<b>SHUA<sup>2</sup> 1250c</b>	耍	耍 <sup>1002c731b</sup>
shua <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		耍起刀來
shua <sup>2</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>		耍鎗
shua <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		耍錢
shua <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>		耍錢鬼
shua <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>3</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		耍匪類
shua <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		耍猴子
shua <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		耍戲
shua <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		耍笑
shua <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		耍虛子
shua <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>		耍鬼
shua <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>		耍懶
shua <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> [chien <sup>4</sup>		耍傀儡子
shua <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -		耍馬前箭

to play, to amuse; to gamble.  
to begin playing with a sword.  
to practise with a gun.  
to gamble for money (tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>).  
a confirmed gambler.  
to sow one's wild oats (lang<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
to exhibit a monkey (or fig.).  
to play, to pass the time idly, etc.  
to joke, banter (hsiao<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
to sow one's wild oats (fang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>).  
a gambler (mo<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>, tou<sup>4</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
to indulge indolent habits (lan<sup>2</sup>  
to work puppets (k'uei<sup>3</sup> lei<sup>3</sup>). [to<sup>4</sup>).  
to do eye-service (yu<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>.

shua <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>4</sup>	耍鬧
shua <sup>2</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	耍弄人
shua <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	耍盤子
shua <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>4</sup>	耍棒
shua <sup>2</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	耍脾氣
shua <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	耍勢力
shua <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	耍手藝
shua <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>	耍刀
shua <sup>2</sup> -tsa <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	耍襍玩藝
shua <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	耍嘴
shua <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	耍碗的

<b>SHUA<sup>4</sup> 1252b</b> 水	瀾 <sup>1004a786c</sup>
shua <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	瀾洗
shua <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	瀾了一聲
shua <sup>4</sup> -shua <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	瀾瀾大雨

<b>SHUAI<sup>1</sup> 1250c</b> 衣	衰 <sup>1002c785c</sup>
shuai <sup>1</sup> -hsiu <sup>3</sup>	衰朽
shuai <sup>1</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	衰弱
shuai <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup>	衰老
shuai <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	衰力
shuai <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup>	衰落
shuai <sup>1</sup> -lüan <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -	衰亂之世
shuai <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup> [shih <sup>4</sup>	衰邁
shuai <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	衰暮
shuai <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	衰敗
shuai <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	衰世
shuai <sup>1</sup> -ts'an <sup>2</sup>	衰殘
shuai <sup>1</sup> -t'ui <sup>2</sup>	衰頹
shuai <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	衰微

<b>SHUAI<sup>3</sup> 1251a</b> 手	摔 <sup>1003b785b</sup>
shuai <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	摔雞蛋
shuai <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	摔跤
shuai <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	摔下人來
shuai <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	摔下來了
shuai <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	摔下馬來
shuai <sup>3</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	摔根頭
shuai <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	摔了傢伙
shuai <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	摔了一他
shuai <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	摔破

to create a disturbance.  
to make sport of and deceive (ch'í<sup>1</sup> a juggler with plates. [p'ien<sup>4</sup>].  
to fence; surly, cantankerous. [tzū<sup>3</sup>].  
to create a disturbance (nao<sup>4</sup> lüan<sup>4</sup> to make a display of influence.  
to practise a craft (shêng<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
to fence, sword play (chien<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
a general juggler (wan<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
to chaff (shua<sup>2</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>, hsi<sup>4</sup> hung<sup>4</sup>).  
a juggler with bowls.

sound of falling rain; to rinse. See to rinse. [shuan<sup>1</sup>.  
the sound of falling rain (hsia<sup>4</sup> sound of heavy rain. [yü<sup>3</sup>]-  
[clothes].

decayed (read ts'ui<sup>1</sup>=mourning rotten, decayed (sun<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>).  
weak, feeble, debilitated (no<sup>4</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>).  
old, worn out, decayed (nien<sup>2</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
worn out strength (li<sup>4</sup> shuai<sup>1</sup>).  
debilitated.

an age of decay and disorder.

decay, decayed (pai<sup>4</sup>, hsiu<sup>3</sup>).

same.

same.

a decayed age or world (shih<sup>4</sup> debilitated. [chieh<sup>4</sup>].

decayed (fu<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>4</sup>).

dwindled away, decayed.

to throw or dash down (p'ou<sup>1</sup>, jêng<sup>1</sup>, to break eggs. [p'ieh<sup>1</sup>] (and 1 Gi.).  
to wrestle (chiao<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
(horse) threw him off. [ching<sup>1</sup>].  
thrown, e. g., from a horse (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> thrown from a horse (ma<sup>3</sup> ts'uan<sup>4</sup>).  
to fall head over heels (tsai<sup>1</sup>kên<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>.  
threw down the dishes and broke flung to earth. [them].  
to dash down and break (tich<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>3</sup>).

shuai<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup> 摔不倒我  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 摔手就走  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-shuai<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 摔摔打打  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 摔死了  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 摔碎  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-shuai<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 摔打摔打  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup> 摔倒  
 shuai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 摔子  
 shuai<sup>3</sup> 用 用 ○785c

**SHUAI<sup>1</sup> 1251a** 亥 率<sup>1003a786a</sup>  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 率常  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 率真  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 率爾  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 率先  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 率性  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 率然  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup> 率領  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 率兵  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 率師  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 率由舊章  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-1251c 巾 帥<sup>1003c786c</sup>  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 帥旗  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 帥府  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup> 帥令  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 帥字旗  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-1265a 虫 蟀<sup>1013b774c</sup>  
 shuai<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 蟀蟋

**SHUAN<sup>1</sup> 1252b** 手 拴<sup>1003c786a</sup>  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-ch'êl<sup>1</sup> 拴車  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 拴繫  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 拴住  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>3</sup> 拴捆  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 拴了套兒  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 拴馬椿  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 拴不住心  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 拴上  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 拴牲口  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 拴繩子  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>2</sup> 拴娃娃  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-1252b 水 涮<sup>1004a786c</sup>

cannot throw me down. [angry.  
 flung up his hand and went off—  
 to throw things about in a temper.  
 dashed to death (t'ieh<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to throw down and break in pieces.  
 to throw down, to fling the arms.  
 to dash down.  
 to lay eggs (insects); to spawn.  
 to fling, discard, toss.

lead, follow; generally.  
 in general, generally (ta<sup>4</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to speak the truth (shuo<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>2</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 sudden, hasty.  
 to go on before (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to follow one's own disposition.  
 suddenly, hastily (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to lead on.  
 to lead troops (yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lead on an army (chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 to do according to precedent. [O.  
 commander-in-chief (yüan<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>)  
 flag of a commander-in-chief O.  
 a general's quarters (chiang<sup>1</sup> chün<sup>4</sup>.  
 orders of a commander-in-chief O.  
 flag of a commander-in-chief O.  
 the fighting cricket (tou<sup>4</sup>an<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 same (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>.ch'ü<sup>1</sup>).

to tie up (k'un<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to keep a cart or a carriage (fei<sup>2</sup>  
 to fasten. [ma<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 tie up (so<sup>3</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to tie, to bind (tightly) (pang<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>2</sup>.  
 to tie a loop. [shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 a post for fastening horses to.  
 his mind is not fixed (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 to tie up. [pu<sup>4</sup> ting<sup>4</sup>).  
 to tie up animals (wei<sup>4</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 string for tying up.  
 to tie a clay-baby in temple, in hope  
 to rinse. See shua<sup>4</sup> (Go<sup>4</sup>). [of child.



shuan<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 涮乾淨  
 shuan<sup>1</sup> 1252c 門欄  
 shuan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 門門

[佳双]

**SHUANG<sup>1</sup>** 1252c 雙 1004b787b

shuang<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> [sung<sup>4</sup>] 雙親

shuang<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>3</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup> 雙娶雙送

shuang<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 雙全

shuang<sup>1</sup> ch'ui<sup>1</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup> 雙吹雙打

shuang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> [ta<sup>3</sup>] 雙方

shuang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 雙方合意

shuang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 雙扶沿兒

shuang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 雙喜

shuang<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>lin<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>2</sup> 雙喜臨門

shuang<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 雙姓

shuang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>3</sup> 雙翼飛艇

shuang<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup>- 雙蓋貢燭

shuang<sup>1</sup>-kuai<sup>3</sup> [chu<sup>2</sup>] 雙拐

shuang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 雙關

shuang<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 雙陸

shuang<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 雙名

shuang<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 雙棒子

shuang<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 雙胞

shuang<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 雙抱

shuang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> [tzü<sup>3</sup>] 雙生

shuang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>kuei<sup>4</sup> 雙生貴子

shuang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 雙失明

shuang<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 雙手

shuang<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 雙數

shuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 雙胎

shuang<sup>1</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup> t'i<sup>1</sup> 雙胎生的

shuang<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 雙刀

shuang<sup>1</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup> 雙層

shuang<sup>1</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>3</sup> 雙層飛艇

shuang<sup>1</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 雙層花

shuang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [ling<sup>3</sup>] 雙子

shuang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>- 雙眼花翎

shuang<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 雙眼鏡

shuang<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup> 雙月單月

shuang<sup>1</sup> 1253b 雨霜 1005a787a

shuang<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 霜降

shuang<sup>1</sup>-â<sup>h</sup> 霜兒

to rinse clean.

the beam used to bar doors (mên<sup>2</sup>).

to bar the door.

a pair, a brace; to double S.

parents (ch'in<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>). [fu<sup>4</sup>].

escort of two at weddings (ch'ü<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>

in possession of everything desired.

a pair of musicians needed. [able,

both sides (liang<sup>3</sup> fang<sup>1</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).

mutually satisfactory. [cart,

runners on either side of shafts of

two auspicious events (of any sort).

may double joys descend upon you.

double surname (fu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).

taube N.

extra fine candles.

a crutch on both sides (kuai<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).

a double meaning.

double sixes; dice (chih<sup>4</sup> shai<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

double name.

twins (below).

twins (shêng<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).

same.

same.

two twins destined to high office.

blind of both eyes (tan<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup> hsia<sup>2</sup>).

both hands (i<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).

an even number (tan<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).

twins (huai<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).

same.

a pair of swords (used by one person).

double (tan<sup>1</sup>).

biplane N.

a double-blossomed flower.

twins. [ch'iao<sup>3</sup>].

double-eyed peacock feather (k'ung<sup>3</sup>

opera or field glasses (Binocle).

even and odd months.

frost, cold, grave; crystallized.

"frost's descent," a term. See Note

bloom (as on fruit) (kuo<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>). [21.]

shuang<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup> 霜雪  
 shuang<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 霜露  
 shuang<sup>1</sup> 1253c 女 孀<sup>1005a787b</sup>  
 shuang<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 孀居  
 shuang<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 孀婦  
 shuang<sup>1</sup> 1253c 石 礮<sup>1005a787a</sup>

[又]

**SHUANG<sup>3</sup> 1249a**  
 skuang<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 爽直  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>- 爽着點兒  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> [rh<sup>3</sup>] 爽心  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 爽信  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 爽快  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 爽利  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 爽神  
 skuang<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> [jan<sup>2</sup>] 爽失  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> 爽爽然然  
 skuang<sup>3</sup>-shuang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 爽爽的  
 shuang<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 爽當

frost and snow (pao<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [liang<sup>2</sup>].  
 frost and snow, hoar frost (ping<sup>1</sup>  
 a widow, widowed (kua<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to live alone (as a widow).  
 a widow (kuan<sup>1</sup> kua<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).  
 arsenic (hsin<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>, p'i<sup>1</sup>).

lively, cheerful, to please (ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 frank. [k'uai<sup>4</sup>].  
 quick! be quick! look sharp!  
 grateful to the heart (ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fail in one's promise (shih<sup>1</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
 brisk, frank, hearty, comfortable.  
 same (k'uai<sup>4</sup> lo<sup>4</sup>, huo<sup>2</sup> p'o<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>1</sup>).  
 in good health, hearty (ching<sup>1</sup>  
 to lose, to miss. [shên<sup>2</sup>].  
 with ease, promptly.  
 brisk, lively (min<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 prompt, quick.

**SHUI<sup>2</sup> 1225c** 言 誰<sup>1006b781a</sup>  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 誰家  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 誰敲門  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 誰知  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 誰人  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup> 誰跟着你  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup> 誰肯  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 誰來了  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup> 誰料  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 誰們  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup> 誰能般  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>4</sup> 誰能沒過  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>- 誰能用誰  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>[shui<sup>2</sup>] 誰不知  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 誰不會做  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 誰不願意  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 誰是誰非  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 誰的  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 誰的不是  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 誰在外頭  
 shui<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup> 誰也不行

who? whose? what? M. 80 shu<sup>2</sup>.  
 of what family? whose?  
 who knocks at the door? (p'ai<sup>1</sup>mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to my surprise. M. 484.  
 what person? who? (shên<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>2</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 who is with you?  
 they are all unwilling (yüan<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 who has come?  
 to my surprise. M. 484 (pu<sup>4</sup>liao<sup>4</sup>).  
 who? plural.  
 who is able to? who can?  
 who can be faultless?  
 any one may use any one else. [tê<sup>2</sup>].  
 who doesn't know that...? (hsiao<sup>2</sup>  
 who cannot do it? any one can  
 they all are unwilling. [do it].  
 who is right and who is wrong?  
 whose? with negative—no one's.  
 whose fault is it? (kuo<sup>4</sup> ts'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 who is outside?  
 no one would do.

<b>SHUI<sup>3</sup> 1254b</b>	水 水 <sup>1005b781c</sup>	water (tan <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> , hsien <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	水戰	a sea fight (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ). [Rad. 85.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>3</sup>	[kao <sup>1</sup> 水淺	the water is shallow.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -	水長船高	the boat rises with the water (fig.).
shui <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	水長河發	flooding of rivers.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	水漲	to flow in; flood tide (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	水車	a water-wheel (for irrigation).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	水鷄	teal.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	水膠	glue (cr. shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> =sleep).
shui <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	水脚	fare by water.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	水脚役	trackers, towers (of boats) (la <sup>1</sup>
shui <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	水卮	a water siphon. [ch'ien <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	水蛭	leech.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	水池	a pond, a tank.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	水盡鷄飛	(fig.) bankrupt (kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ng <sup>2</sup>	水盡山窮	(fig.) utter extremity.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	水盡魚飛	(fig.) supplies failing, he runs away.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	水晶	crystal.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	水晶石	same.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup>	水晶石嘴	valuable crystal mouth-piece (pipe).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup>	水晶頂戴	a crystal button O.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>4</sup>	水晶眼鏡	crystal spectacles.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>2</sup>	水清無魚	fig. cannot conceal a thing.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	水軍官	a naval officer.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	水中月	the moon (reflected) in the water.
shui <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	水腫	the dropsy (chung <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	水虫	water insect.
shui <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	水夫	a water-carrier (t'iao <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>	水涸	dried up (of rivers, etc.).
shui <sup>3</sup> -hên <sup>2</sup>	水痕	ripples (po <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>4</sup> ). [chi <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>	水瀉	diarrhoea, looseness (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> , li <sup>4</sup>
shui <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	水仙花	"water fairy flower," the narcissus.
shui <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	水心亭	a kiosque in the middle of the
shui <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	水星	the planet Mercury. [water.
shui <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	水性	unstable, capricious disposition.
shui <sup>3</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup>	水壺	a kettle (shao <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	水紅	light red (fên <sup>3</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	水火	water and fire.
shui <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	水火無情	fire and water don't agree.
shui <sup>3</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup>	水缸	a water vat (yao <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>	[t'ing <sup>2</sup> 水坑	a water-hole, a pond.
shui <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	水閣涼亭	cool pavilions, etc.

shui³-kou¹	水溝	a canal, a gutter.
shui³-ku³	水鼓	dropsy in abdomen (tu⁴ tzū³).
shui³-kuai⁴	水怪	a water-sprite (kuei³).
shui³-kuan⁴	水罐	water-pitcher.
shui³-kun³	水滾	bubbling or boiling of water (k'ai¹).
shui³-kuo³	水菓	fresh fruits (hsien¹ kuo³).
shui³-la¹-la¹-ti¹	水拉拉的	sopping wet (shih¹ la¹ la¹).
shui³-lao⁴-ch'u¹-shuh²	水落出石	the water falls and reveals the submarine mine N. [stones (fig.)-minelayer N.]
shui³-lei²	水雷	
shui³-lei²-t'ing³	水雷艇	presents of food, as opposed to water-power N. [money (kan¹ li³)-to ebb or flow out.]
shui³-li³	水禮	
shui³-li¹	水力	
shui³-liu²-ch'u¹	水流出	I wish you a pleasant journey (i¹ hydroplane N. [lu⁴ p. a.]-canals and rivers; road by water.
shui³-lu⁴-p'ing²-an¹	水陸平安	a pump, a fire-engine. [overflows.
shui³-lu⁴-fei¹-t'ing³	水路飛艇	when the water is full, then it a corpse floating on the water (shih¹ divers (cha¹ mêng³ tzū³). [shou³)-
shui³-lu⁴	水路	a water mill.
shui³-lung²	水龍	froth, foam.
shui³-man⁴-tsei²-i⁴	水滿則溢	blubberfish, sea-blubber.
shui³-mien⁴ fou³ shih¹	水面浮屍	both plasterer and carpenter (mu⁴ a water buffalo; snails. [chiang⁴)-
shui³-mo¹-tzū³	水摸子	(fig.) mutual help (hsiang¹ pang¹)-
shui³-mo⁴	水磨	a bubble; a sponge; the chicken-
shui³-mo⁴-tzū³	水沫子	a water vessel. [pox blister-
shui³-mu³	水母	pen which needs water (han⁴ pi³).
shui³-mu⁴-liang³-tso¹	水木兩作	a calabash for ladling water (yao³.
shui³-niu²	水牛	a water bottle. [shui³)-
shui³-pang¹-yü²	水挪魚	a water-level (mu⁴ chiang⁴).
shui³-p'ao⁴	水泡	the ripple or waves on water.
shui³-p'ên²	水盆	waves (po¹ lang⁴).
shui³-pi³	水筆	the water is spilled (kuang¹ tang⁴).
shui³-p'iao²	水瓢	a good complexion (hsiang⁴ mao⁴).
shui³-p'ing²	水瓶	a bucket (mu⁴ t'ung³).
shui³-p'ing²-ch'ih³	水平尺	[shui³)-
shui³-po¹	水波	a water-level (mu⁴ chiang⁴).
shui³-po¹-lang⁴	水波浪	the ripple or waves on water.
shui³-sa³-liao³	水灑了	waves (po¹ lang⁴).
shui³-sê⁴-hao³	水色好	the water is spilled (kuang¹ tang⁴).
shui³-shao¹	水管	a good complexion (hsiang⁴ mao⁴).
shui³-shên¹	水深	a bucket (mu⁴ t'ung³).
shui³-shih¹	水師	[shui³)-
shui³-shih¹-kuan¹	水師官	the water is deep (ch'ih¹ to¹ shao³.
shui³-shih¹	水濕	men-of-war's men, squadron (ping¹.
shui³-shou³	水手	a naval officer. [ch'uan²)-
		damp, wet, moist (shih¹ la¹ la¹ ti¹)-
		sailors, seamen (ch'uan² chia¹).

shui <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>3</sup>	水獺	the otter (hai <sup>3</sup> t'a <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	水苔	green lichen on water.
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	永潭	a cataract on water (pao <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	水塘	a pond; a tank (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	水道	a way by water (shui <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	水底撈月	a vain attempt (fig.).
shui <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	水靛	liquid indigo (tien <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup>	水災	water calamities (such as floods,
shui <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	水彩畫	water-colour drawing N. [etc.]-
shui <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	水菜	water plants (edible).
shui <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	水草	water plants.
shui <sup>3</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>	水賊	pirates (ch'iang <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	水土	"water and earth," climate.
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	水土不服	climate don't agree with.
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'ui <sup>4</sup>	水退	low water (lao <sup>4</sup> ch'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	水桶	a water cask; buckets.
shui <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup>	水灣	a bay.
shui <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	水汪汪的	very bright.
shui <sup>3</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	水紋	water marks in crystal.
shui <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	水淹	a flood (lao <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	水烟	the tobacco smoked in water pipes.
shui <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	水烟袋	the water pipe. [p'i <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ].
shui <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	水銀	quicksilver (hung <sup>3</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	水油	i.e. incompatibles (above).
shui <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	水玉	crystal (shui <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
shui <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	水源	a spring, a fountain (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).

SHUI <sup>4</sup> 1256b	禾 稅	1006c782c	revenue, taxes, duties (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
shui <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	稅契		to have a deed registered.
shui <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	稅錢		revenue, duties (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
shui <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	稅局子		a revenue office (chin <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> , ch'u <sup>1</sup>
shui <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	稅餉		duties, revenue. [k'ou <sup>3</sup> ].
shui <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	稅關		Custom House (hai <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
shui <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	稅館		a Customs' office. [tzü <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ].
shui <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	稅吏		an officer of the Customs (ch'ien <sup>1</sup>
shui <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	稅單		a "duty memo." (mien <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup>
shui <sup>4</sup> -tsê <sup>2</sup>	稅則		the tariff, rate of taxes. [chao <sup>4</sup> ].
shui <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>	稅租		excise duties.
shui <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	稅務		revenue or Customs affairs.
shui <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	稅務處		Revenue Office N.
shui <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	稅務司		a Commissioner of Customs (tsung <sup>3</sup>
shui <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	稅銀		revenue, duties. [s. w. s.].

shui<sup>4</sup> 1256c 目 睡<sup>1007a782b</sup>  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 睡着了  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 睡覺  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>3</sup> 睡覺太死  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 睡香甜  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 睡醒  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 睡一睡  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 睡晌覺  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 睡獅  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>4</sup> 睡炕  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 睡了  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup> 睡夢  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 睡夢中  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 睡不着  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 睡不着覺  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 睡不合眼  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup> 睡不寧  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 睡熟了  
 shui<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>mêng<sup>4</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup> 睡思夢想  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 睡早覺  
 shui<sup>4</sup> 717c 玉 瑞<sup>589b782b</sup>  
 shui<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 瑞典國

SHUN<sup>2</sup> 1258b 糸 純<sup>1008b783b</sup>  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 純質  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 純厚  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 純孝  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 純一  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-érh<sup>4</sup> 純一不二  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup> 純一不雜  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 純麗  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 純白  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 純素  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 純大  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup> 純粹  
 shun<sup>2</sup> 1257b 酉 醜 醇<sup>1007b783b</sup>  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 醇謹  
 shun<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 醇酒

SHUN<sup>4</sup> 1257b 頁 順<sup>1007c784a</sup>  
 shun<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup>] 順姦  
 shun<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>2</sup>- 順治皇上

to sleep (k'un<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>, mien<sup>2</sup>).  
 asleep (t'ang<sup>3</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>ch'uang<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sleep (cr. shui<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>=gluc).  
 sleeps too heavily (wo<sup>4</sup> t'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 sweet sleep (hai<sup>2</sup> érh<sup>2</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 asleep or awake; to wake up (chiao<sup>4</sup>  
 to have a sleep (ta<sup>3</sup> tun<sup>3</sup>). [hsing<sup>3</sup>].  
 to take a noon siesta (ta<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).  
 the sleeping lion. i.e. China N.  
 to sleep on a k'ang.  
 slept (wo<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to dream; a dream (yüan<sup>2</sup> mêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 in one's dreams.  
 unable to sleep (ch'uang<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 cannot rest at ease. [shui<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>].  
 slept soundly (ch'ên<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>, hu<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>  
 thinking of it awake and asleep.  
 to go to bed early, to sleep late (Gi).  
 a jade tablet (also ju<sup>2</sup>). [tsao<sup>3</sup>ch'i<sup>3</sup>].  
 Sweden.

pure; ripe. See ch'un<sup>2</sup>.  
 unadulterated substance N.  
 liberal, generous.  
 truly filial (hsiao<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 pure; sincere.  
 unmixed, unadulterated.  
 all of one color, uniform.  
 beautiful (mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 pure and white (chiao<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
 pure and white.  
 great.  
 pure, beautiful; unmixed.  
 rich, thick, liberal. See ch'un<sup>2</sup>.  
 careful, attentive (chin<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>4</sup>).  
 cordials, good wine.

[to suit].

obedient; accompanying; to obey;  
 criminal connection with consent.  
 first Emperor of Tach'ing dynasty.  
 (1644-1662).

shun <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	順情	to harmonize with one's feelings.
shun <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> shun <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup>	順情順理	proper, reasonable (ho <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	順風	a fair wind (ting <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	順風旗	a flag for fair wind.
shun <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	順風耳	fond of listening to tittle-tattle.
shun <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> sung <sup>4</sup>	順風相送	may you have f. breezes. Note 82.
shun <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	順風打旗	trim your sails acc. to breeze (fig.).
shun <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	順服	submissive (pin <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	順心	to agree with one's wishes (ju <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	順口說	to speak glibly (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	順利	prosperous (hsing <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	順流	to flow with the tide; with the
shun <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	順路	to follow a road. [nap (furs).
shun <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup> -liü <sup>2</sup>	順毛驢	(fig.) nice if you suit him.
shun <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>	順民	loyal people.
shun <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	順筆寫	to write off-hand.
shun <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	順便	convenient, opportune.
shun <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	順適	right, proper, as rule requires.
shun <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	順水	with the stream (ni <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	順水流	to go with the stream. [chung <sup>4</sup> ].
shun <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> t'ui <sup>1</sup> chou <sup>1</sup>	順水推舟	to go with the crowd (fig.) (ta <sup>4</sup>
shun <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -shun <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>	順絲順絡	(fig.) very suitable (hsiang <sup>1</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	順當	right, proper, smoothly going.
shun <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup> [ch'ang <sup>1</sup>	順刀	a two-edged sword (pao <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	順天者昌	those who follow heaven prosper.
shun <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	順天府	Prefecture in which Peking is.
shun <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	順嘴子	agreeing with everything said.
shun <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	順從	to agree, to comply, to obey.
shun <sup>4</sup> 1259a	目 瞬 1009a784c	to wink, glance (i <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>	瞬息之間	in the twinkling of an eye. [2205B.C.]
shun <sup>4</sup> 1259a	舜 舜 1008c784b	name of an Emperor. R. 183 (2255-
shun <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup>	舜目重瞳	Shun had double pupils (yao <sup>2</sup> shun <sup>4</sup> ).
shun <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup>	舜爲至孝	Shun was the acme of filial piety.
		[chiang <sup>3</sup> ].
SHUO <sup>1</sup> 1259b	言 說 1008a788a	to speak, to scold, theory (yen <sup>3</sup> ,
shuo <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	說長道短	to criticize failings, gossip. [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
shuo <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> [tuan <sup>3</sup>	說起來	to speak of, to mention (t'i <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>
shuo <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	說知	to inform, to acquaint one (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
shuo <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	說情	to solicit kindness (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
shuo <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup>	說着玩	joking (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
shuo <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	說出來	to describe (shu <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
shuo <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	說法	way of speaking, mood (gram.).

shuo<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說瘋話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 說漢書  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 說好  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 說合  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 說媳婦  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說瞎話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 說相聲  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 說笑  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說笑話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說話  
 shua<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>2</sup> 說話之間  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 說話掉底  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說謊話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup> 說一不二  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 說開  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 說來說去  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 說媒  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說夢話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 說明  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 說明白  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 說白了  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 說破  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 說破了嘴  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 說不盡  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 說不清  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 說不出  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 說不好  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 說不過他  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 說不過去  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 說不來  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 說不了  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>lai<sup>2</sup> 說不上來  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 說不得  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 說甚麼  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 說是非  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 說實話  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 說事人  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 說書的  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 說書的嘴  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup> 說誰呢  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 說說笑笑  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> [hsiao<sup>4</sup> 說他

to talk like a lunatic (tien<sup>1</sup>k'uang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to be a professional story-teller (shuo<sup>1</sup>  
 to come to an agreement. [shu<sup>1</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to arrange, to mediate (ho<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to negotiate for a wife (mei<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 to tell lies (ch'ê<sup>3</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 wits, mimics (ch'iao<sup>4</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to talk and laugh.  
 joking.  
 to speak (chiang<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 while talking.  
 inconsistency (pei<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to tell lies (hsia<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>, ch'ê<sup>3</sup>huang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to stick to what we say. [tion.  
 to enlarge on, to settle by exhorta-  
 circumlocution (jao<sup>4</sup> wan<sup>1</sup> 'rh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to act as gobetween for marriage.  
 to talk in one's sleep (tso<sup>4</sup> mêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 explanation.  
 spoken clearly, e. g., a bargain.  
 to mispronounce (chiao<sup>4</sup> chuan<sup>4</sup> la<sup>1</sup>).  
 to speak out. [sang<sup>3</sup>).  
 talked till he cracked his lips.  
 can't exhaust by speaking.  
 unable to explain clearly.  
 can't say out (pan<sup>4</sup> han<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup> t'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 cannot succeed in making bargain.  
 can't get the better of in talk (tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 can't be said (in argument) (pien<sup>4</sup>  
 unable to explain or speak out. [po<sup>2</sup>).  
 not finished speaking; unable to  
 can't say. [explain.  
 not to be mentioned—as improper  
 what do you say? [(shih<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>1</sup>).  
 scandal-monger.  
 to speak the truth.  
 middleman (chung<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>, mei<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 reciters of tales, etc. (ku<sup>3</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup>tz'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 in a story teller lips count.  
 whom are you speaking of?  
 chatting and laughing.  
 speak to him, scold him (ma<sup>4</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup>).



shuo<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup> 說他一頓  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 說道  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 說到  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 說到底  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 說得  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 說得好  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 說得有理  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 說帖兒  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 說透了  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup> 說錯了  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup> 說走就走  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 說嘴  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 說嘴打嘴  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup> 說完  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 說文  
 shuo<sup>1</sup> 1261c 月 朔 1011a773b  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 朔日  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 朔望  
 shuo<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 朔月

give him a scolding (tsê<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 he said; to say; it is said.  
 to speak of (ti<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 told to the end or bottom (hsiang<sup>2</sup>  
 said; to say. [hsi<sup>4</sup>].  
 you say well; it is rightly said.  
 there is reason in what you say.  
 an unsealed memo.  
 thoroughly explained (t'ou<sup>4</sup> ch'ê<sup>4</sup>).  
 I spoke in a mistake (yen<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>  
 can go at once (ma<sup>3</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>). [hsin<sup>4</sup>].  
 to boast, eloquent (k'ou<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 to go back on one's words (chiéh<sup>2</sup>  
 to finish speaking. [pu<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 a famous Dictionary of antiquity.  
 1st day of each moon; to begin. See  
 the 1st day of the new moon. [so<sup>4</sup>.  
 1st and 15th of each moon.  
 the 10th month.

SO<sup>1</sup> 1263c 口 唆 1012b815a  
 so<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>3</sup> 唆哄  
 so<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 唆事  
 so<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 唆訟  
 so<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>1</sup> 唆挑  
 so<sup>1</sup>-tsüng<sup>4</sup> 唆聳  
 so<sup>1</sup> 1263a 糸 縮 1011c780b  
 so<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 縮減  
 so<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 縮小  
 so<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 縮脖子  
 so<sup>1</sup>-pô<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 縮脖子  
 so<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 縮頭縮腦  
 so<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup> 縮短  
 so<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1264a 木 梭 1012c814c  
 so<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 梭布  
 so<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup> 梭魚  
 so<sup>1</sup> 1264a 艸 蓑 1012c814a  
 so<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 蓑衣  
 so<sup>1</sup> 1263a 手 捺 1011c774a  
 so<sup>1</sup> 1263b 手 掌 1012a814a  
 so<sup>1</sup> Go<sup>4</sup> 抄

to make mischief (t'iao<sup>1</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).  
 to seduce by false representations.  
 to incite a quarrel (chêng<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to cause to accuse (k'ung<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make mischief (li<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to instigate to by false representa-  
 to collapse, to contract. [tions.  
 to shorten (of things).  
 to contract.  
 the collarbone (p'i<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 a contracted neck, short-necked.  
 a contracted neck; unwilling to do.  
 contracted, abbreviated.  
 a weaver's shuttle (jih<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>2</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).  
 narrow cotton fabric, nankeen.  
 shuttle-fish.  
 rain-coat (li<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 grass rain-clothes. [(mo<sup>1</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).  
 to feel with the hand; to infer  
 to pat, to stroke, to rub.  
 same.

- SO<sup>2</sup> 1247a 支數<sup>1000a777a</sup> troublesome. See *shu*<sup>4</sup> (fan<sup>2</sup> so<sup>2</sup>).
- SO<sup>3</sup> 1263a 糸 索<sup>1011b815a</sup> 索 to extort S. Also *su*<sup>4</sup>.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 索結 connected.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 索性 might as well, ordinary nature.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 索連 connected.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>3</sup> 索討 to demand, to extort (t'ao<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>)-  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 索子 string (shêng<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 索要賬目 to demand payment of accounts.  
SO<sup>3</sup> 1264b 玉 瑣<sup>1012c815b</sup> 瑣 small trifles, broken stones.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 瑣事 minute, petty.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 瑣瑣 broken up into small particles, low.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 瑣碎 importunate, troublesome.  
SO<sup>3</sup> 1264b 金 鎖<sup>1013a815c</sup> 鎖 a lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 鎖起來 to lock (mên<sup>2</sup> shuan<sup>1</sup>). [chain-  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 鎖港 blockade N.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 鎖住 locked.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 鎖鬚 bolt of door.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 鎖簧 wards of a lock (or 髮).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup> 鎖一把 one lock.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 鎖殼 body of lock.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 鎖鍊 fetters, chains (chiao<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup>), [chan<sup>3</sup>].  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 鎖眉頭 to knit the brows (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 鎖門 to lock a door (pi<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> 鎖拿 to capture and fetter (note order).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup> 鎖綁 to bind and fetter (note order).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup> 鎖傍 lowest on list at exams. O.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 鎖閉 to fasten.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 鎖上 to lock (p'a<sup>4</sup>, chü<sup>4</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 鎖上了 locked.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 鎖上門 lock the door; to lock a door.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-shuan<sup>2</sup> 鎖門 the bolt of a lock.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 鎖頭 a lock.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup> 鎖子甲 chain armour (k'ai<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 鎖押 to fetter and imprison. [M. 109.  
SO<sup>3</sup> 1265a 所<sup>1013c817b</sup> 所 a place; a means; rel. pronoun.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 所見所聞 what is seen and heard. [(ku<sup>4</sup> tz'ü<sup>3</sup>)-  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup> 所以 therefore, on that account. M. 201.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 所以然 the cause by which (yüan<sup>2</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 所以然處 the causes.  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup> 所入 that which comes in (chin<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
*so*<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 所念過的 what was read.

so<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 所說的話  
 so<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 所司何事  
 so<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 所思想  
 so<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 所得稅  
 so<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> 所在  
 so<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 所作所爲  
 so<sup>3</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup> 所從  
 so<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 所往何處  
 so<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 所往何方  
 so<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 所爲  
 so<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 所言所行  
 so<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 所有  
 so<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 所有權

SO<sup>4</sup> 1261c 月 朔 1011a773b  
 so<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 朔方  
 so<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 朔風  
 so<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup> 朔風凜凜  
 so<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 朔日  
 so<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 朔旦  
 so<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 朔望  
 so<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 朔月  
 so<sup>4</sup> 1283b 水 溯 溯 1027b817b  
 so<sup>4</sup> 1262b 糸 素

SOU<sup>1</sup> 1266c 手 搜 搜 1014c755a  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup> 搜查  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 搜檢  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 搜檢大臣  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 搜求  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 搜出  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 搜出來  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-hsiün<sup>2</sup> 搜尋  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 搜獲  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-sou<sup>1</sup> 搜一搜  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 搜根兒  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup> 搜羅  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>2</sup> 搜拏  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 搜徧了  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 搜捕  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 搜身

what was said.  
 what do you manage?  
 all his thoughts (nien<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 income tax N. [so<sup>3</sup>].  
 a cause; a place; wherever (ch'u<sup>4</sup>  
 all his acts and conduct.  
 derivation, source (lai<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>).  
 where are you going?  
 same. [etc. (yin<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>2</sup>).  
 on account of this, because of that,  
 words and deeds.  
 wherever there is, are, etc. [See shuo<sup>4</sup>  
 ownership, property, copyright N.

to begin; first day of the moon.  
 the northern region.  
 the north wind (pei<sup>3</sup>, fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 intensely cold (lêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 the first day of the moon (ch'u<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 early on the first day of the moon.  
 the 1st and 15th of the Chinese  
 the 10th month. [month.  
 to trace back to source.  
 search into (ssü<sup>1</sup> so<sup>4</sup>). See su<sup>4</sup>.

to search, as the person, etc.  
 to search (as the person, etc.).  
 same (k'ao<sup>3</sup>, yen<sup>2</sup>). [Peking O.  
 the searchers of candidate in  
 to investigate thoroughly (hsün<sup>4</sup>  
 to search out, to discover. [fang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to have discovered (t'iao<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to search, to seek (hsün<sup>2</sup> chao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to arrest and search (tsei<sup>2</sup>. [ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to search—as police do (ching<sup>1</sup>  
 to investigate the root. [meals.  
 to make researches, to forage for  
 to search for and seize (as robbers,  
 searched everywhere. [etc.).  
 to search and arrest (ya<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to search a person.

sou<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup> 搜索 to search.  
 sou<sup>1</sup> 1267b 食 餽<sup>1015b755b</sup> spoiled, tainted (as provisions).  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>1</sup>nan<sup>2</sup>wên<sup>2</sup> 餽臭難聞 bad smell of tainted food.  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup> 餽飯 spoiled rice (through being kept  
 sou<sup>1</sup> 1267b 風 颯 颯<sup>1015a755b</sup> sound of the wind. [too long, etc.).  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 颯乾了 the cold wind has dried up the  
 sou<sup>1</sup>-sou<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 颯颯的風 sound of the wind (kua<sup>1</sup>). [water.

**SOU<sup>2</sup> 1266c** 又 傻 笨 叟<sup>1014c729a</sup> an old person; term of respect; sir.  
 sou<sup>2</sup> 1267c 手 撒<sup>1015b729b</sup> to shake, to agitate in order to  
 throw off (tou<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>2</sup>).

**SOU<sup>4</sup> 1267c** 口 嗽 嗽<sup>1015c729c</sup> to cough, to cleanse the mouth (k'ou<sup>2</sup>.  
 sou<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 嗽口 to gargle, to rinse the mouth (shu<sup>4</sup>  
 [k'ou<sup>3</sup>).

**SSŪ<sup>1</sup> 1286a** 禾 私<sup>1022a835</sup> private, selfish, illicit.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>2</sup> 私宅 a private residence of an official.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 私債 private debts (ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup> 私產 private property N.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 私己的心 a selfish heart.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 私加刑 lynch-law N.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 私錢 illicit cash.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 私情 private feelings; illicit love.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 私酒 smuggled wine.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 私權 private rights N.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 私防 illicit savings; private.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup> 私訪 to privately enquire, to go incognito.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 私孩子 a bastard (k'a<sup>1</sup> tsä<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [done.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 私合 illicit intercourse, to privately con-  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 私合人命 to hush up a murder (hsiung<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 私和官事 to hush up an official matter.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 私下 privately (or 私下裏) (pei<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 私心 selfish, a selfish mind (ch'ing<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 私刑 lynch-law N.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 私話 secret talk (shuo<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 私貨 smuggled goods (kuo<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 私意 clandestine views.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup> 私剋兵餉 to "squeeze" soldiers' pay.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 私立 privately established e. g., schools.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 私立學校 private school (kung<sup>1</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup> 私爐 a private mint (coiners) (kuan<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 私買官物 secret purchase of official property.  
 ssü<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 私賣 secret sale (kou<sup>3</sup> ch'ich<sup>3</sup>).

ssü <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>1</sup>	私奔	illicit intrigues (kou <sup>1</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	私弊	bribery, corruption, etc. (hui <sup>4</sup> t'o <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	私事	private affairs.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>2</sup>	私塾	a private school N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	私逃	to elope, to abscond (t'ao <sup>2</sup> t'o <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	私德	private virtue (i <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ) N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	私地	underhand, clandestinely (an <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	私造假印	illicit making of false seal.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	私作	do secretly.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	私通	illicit intercourse (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	私子	a bastard (tsa <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>	私自	privately.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	私鹽	smuggled salt (hsiao <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	私慾	selfish desires (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1270c	心 思 <sup>1018a834a</sup>	to think, to consider; to wish
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup>	思愛	to regard tenderly (ai <sup>4</sup> ). [(hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	思潮	popular opinion, flood of ideas N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	思家	to think of one's home, etc.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	思家的病	home sickness, nostalgia (hsiang <sup>3</sup>
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> -	思前想後	ruminating. [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> [hou <sup>4</sup>	思想	to think, theory (chê <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	思想自由	freedom of thought N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	思義	to consider whether one ought or not?
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	思來想去	turning it over in the mind.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	思理學	logic (ün <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ) N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	思量	thought, deliberation (p'an <sup>4</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lü <sup>4</sup>	思慮	same (ts'un <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> , nien <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	思慕	to long for (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>	思念	thoughts; to think, to consider.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>4</sup>	思索	to think out (ch'uai <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> , chui <sup>1</sup>
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	思道	meditation. [hsiang <sup>3</sup> ].
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1268a	口 司 <sup>1016a835a</sup>	to manage, to direct, an officer S.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	司法界	judicial world N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	司法制度	legal system N.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	司法會	legal association N. [162 O.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	司寇	president Board of Punishment. G.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup>	司庫	treasurer N. [great department.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	司官	officers managing sections of any
ssü <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	司理	to rule, to manage, to superintend.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	司令	officer in command (kuan <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	司馬	president Board of War. G. 162 O.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	司碼	government standard weights.

ssü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	司事	to manage any affair, a manager.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	司書生	clerk, copyist N. [nasty.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	司徒	Minister of Instruction, Chow dy-
ssü <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	司務	a teacher, a master-workman.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	司業	Tutor in the Imperial Academy O.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	司獄官	governor of a jail (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1269b	糸 絲	raw silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ). Rad. 120.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	絲縵	silken reins (chiang <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	絲經	thrown silk.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup>	絲毫	the least, the slightest (fên <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	絲毫不錯	exactly right (chêng <sup>4</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	絲線	silk thread, sewing silk.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -tsa <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	絲線雜貨	silk and cotton mixtures.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>	絲瓜	the snake gourd (hu <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	絲來毫去	a very little, the least bit.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>3</sup>	絲柳	the weeping willow (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	絲羅	crape, gauze, silk; matrimony.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	絲綸	"sorted silk," the ideas arranged.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	絲帶	silk ribbons, braid.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	絲縵子	silk edging or fringe.
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1270a	斤 斯	this; that; these; forthwith.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	斯須	instantly, at once, etc. (hsü <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	斯人	this person.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	斯時	at this time (tz'ü <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	斯斯文文	very polished gentleman.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	斯文(人)	a student, polished (chun <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1270b	厂 厮 厮	厮 1017c834c
ssü <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	厮役	foragers; a servant; uproar.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	厮認	servants, menials (to officials).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	厮殺	to recognize (jên <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	厮徒	to fight and kill in battle (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1270b	手 撕	menials, servants (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	撕下來	to tear, to split, to rouse.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	撕開	to tear down e.g. chih <sup>3</sup> , paper.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>4</sup>	撕爛	to tear apart (p'o <sup>4</sup> , liè <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup>	撕破	to tear up, to spoil by tearing.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -p'o <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	撕破臉	same (chua <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>	撕斯拉拉	scratch skin off the face.
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup>	撕打	gripping, as colic (tu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup> -ou <sup>1</sup>	撕打鬥毆	to fight, to struggle (ta <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1269c	鳥 鷺	fiercely fighting (hsiung <sup>1</sup> hêng <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>1</sup> 1212a	虫 蝻	pehlican used for fishing (lu <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
		a cockle, a whilk; a screw. See shih <sup>1</sup> .

SSŪ <sup>3</sup> 1272a	夕 死 <sup>1019a836a</sup>	to die. M. 555; (wáng <sup>2</sup> , ch'ü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	死戰	to fight to the death (ta <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	死記兒	a retentive memory (chi <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> -	死中求活	to beg for one's life (t'ou <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> [huo <sup>2</sup>	死重	dead weight N.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	死而復生	dead but returned to life (fu <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	死而何懼	why fear death? (p'á <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>3</sup>	死而無悔	to die without regret (ao <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	死而無怨	to die without hate (hên <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	死法子	a fixed plan (i <sup>3</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	死後	after death (pai <sup>3</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	死心塌地	to give up all thought of.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	死心眼兒	intensely stupid (ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	死刑	capital punishment N.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup>	死灰	dead ashes. [determined to.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup>	死活	dead or alive; will he live or not?
ssü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	死人	a dead person, the dead (shih <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	死日	the day of one's death (lin <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	死裡逃生	a narrow escape from death (chi <sup>3</sup>
ssü <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	死了	dead. [hu <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	死白的	a livid complexion; to insist.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup>	死皮賴臉	shameless fellow (hou <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> , hsien <sup>3</sup>
ssü <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	死不了	it will not die. [p'i <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup>	死喪	to die; funeral affairs (ch'u <sup>1</sup> pin <sup>4</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	死傷	mortally wounded (shou <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	死生	dead or alive.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>	死生有命	life and death are fated.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	死屍	a corpse (kuan <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	死守	to maintain till death.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -	死守危城	to defend a city to the death.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> [ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	死水	dead or stagnant water; money-
ssü <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	死胎	dead-born. [etc., lying idle.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	死的活的	fixed and movable. [stances.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	死的不明	a death under suspicious circum-
ssü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	死地	execution ground (fa <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	死挺挺的	quite motionless, inflexible.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	死在他手	to meet death at his hands.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	死罪	sentenced to death (chêng <sup>4</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
ssü <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	死亡	dead.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	死樣	death-like, inanimate.
ssü <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	死有餘辜	death leaves some guilt unexpiated.

- SSŪ<sup>4</sup> 1274b 口 四<sup>1020c836b</sup>  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup> 四臣八宰  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 四季  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 四季花  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 四起  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup> 四教  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 四肢  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-t'ü<sup>3</sup> 四肢百體  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 四直  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup> 四至分明  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 四處  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup> 四處風聞  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>1</sup> 四川  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 四方  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 四方方的  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 四海  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup> 四海之內  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 四海兄弟  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 四下  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 四向  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 四開  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 四個  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 四老爺  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 四梁八柱  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 四鄰  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 四路  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 四面  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>fang<sup>1</sup> 四面八方  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 四民  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 四寶  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 四邊  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup> 四平八穩  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 四不像兒  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>4</sup> 四散  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 四聲  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 四生  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 四十  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 四時  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 四書  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 四四  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup> 四大天王  
 ssü<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 四德  
 four, in writing 肆.  
 officers of the court (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 the four seasons (ch'un<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>).  
 flowers of the four seasons.  
 to rise on all sides.  
 the four studies proper to woman  
 the limbs (human). [Note 83.  
 the body and all its parts (shên<sup>1</sup>  
 square; a map. [t'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 the four boundaries clearly defined.  
 all around, everywhere (ko<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 it is rumoured everywhere. [154.  
 the province of Ssü-ch'üan. W. I.  
 square; the four points of the  
 square. [compass; all round.  
 "the four seas," everywhere.  
 within the four seas, i. e., in China.  
 all are brothers. [R. 305.  
 all round; everywhere.  
 four points of compass. [ling<sup>4</sup>).  
 quarter of a dollar, a shilling (hsien<sup>1</sup>  
 four. [ya<sup>2</sup>) O.  
 assistant to Dist. Magistrate (ssü<sup>4</sup>  
 four beams and eight pillars.  
 the neighbors on four sides of you  
 four roads; on all sides. [(lin<sup>2</sup>chü<sup>1</sup>).  
 all round, everywhere.  
 a cube, everywhere.  
 all the people (ta<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 "four precious—" paper, pen, ink  
 four sides, on all sides. [and ink slab.  
 firm, substantial.  
 name of a kind of deer; a worthless  
 dispersed all over. [person.  
 the four tones. R. 308.  
 four modes of birth (t'ai<sup>1</sup> luan<sup>3</sup>  
 forty. [shih<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 the four seasons (chi<sup>4</sup>). [ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 the Four Books. R. 309 (wu<sup>3</sup>  
 four times four. [hist temples.  
 the four Heavenly kings of Budd-  
 the four virtues. Note 83.



ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup>	四體	the four parts of the body.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup>	四通八達	clear perception, in every direction.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup>	四外八向	in every direction.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -wai <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	四外的人	an outsider (p'ang <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). [禮義廉恥.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	四維	the four corners of the earth or
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	四衛	assistant to Dist. Magistrate (pu <sup>3</sup>
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1275c 肆肆	肆肆	four; noisy. [t'ing <sup>1</sup> ) O.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	肆極	the utmost degree (tao <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	肆行無忌	dissolute (fang <sup>4</sup> ssŭ <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	肆伸	to stretch out.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	肆拾	forty.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1274a 人	似	resembling, as if. [ssŭ <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>	似漆如膠	a very close connection (ju <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup>
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup>	似癡非癡	seeming a fool, but not really one.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	似非	it appears wrong (ts'ò <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	似形	resembling in form (fang <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	似乎	as if, like, to seem (hsiang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	似類	resembling (lei <sup>4</sup> ssŭ <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	似不能	as if unable (ju <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	似是	it appears right. [hsin <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	似是而非	specious, fallacious (k'ou <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup>
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	似睡不睡	half-asleep (ta <sup>3</sup> tun <sup>3</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	似的	like, colloquial enclitic. M. 269.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup>	似有若無	as if it were, but it is not.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1269a 口	嗣	to inherit, posterity.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup>	嗣接	to inherit.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	嗣君	the new king.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	嗣後	hereafter.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	嗣續	posterity (miao <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , hou <sup>4</sup> ssŭ <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	嗣子	an adopted son (i <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1275a 寸	寺	a temple, a monastery (miao <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	寺人	eunuchs (yen <sup>1</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	寺官	same (lao <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	寺院	Buddhist monasteries (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1212b 心	恃	to depend on, to trust to.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	恃力	to trust to strength (chang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	恃能	to depend on ability. [friends.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> 1273c 示	祀	to sacrifice to gods or departed
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	祀先人	to sacrifice to the departed.
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	祀先公	to sacrifice to one's ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	祀孔子	to sacrifice to Confucius (chi <sup>4</sup> ).
ssŭ <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	祀上帝	to sacrifice to Heaven (chi <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>1</sup> ).

ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 祀文廟  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1273b 己巳 1020a838c  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 巳時  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 巳月  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1275a 馬駟 1021a836c  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-chui<sup>1</sup> 駟馬難追  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup> 駟不及舌  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1269a 食飼 飼 1016c838b  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup> 飼養  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1273b 人俟 1019c837c  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 俟候  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1274b 女妯 1020c837b  
 ssŭ<sup>4</sup> 1275b 厠

to sacrifice in the Scholars Temple.  
 astronomical and horary character;  
 9 to 11 o'clock A.M. [9 to 11 A.M.  
 the fourth month. See Note 32.  
 team of four horses. [(a word).  
 a team of four horses cannot recall  
 four horses cannot overtake (the  
 to feed (wei<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>). [tongue).  
 same.  
 to await, to expect; until (tz<sup>4</sup>ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (têng<sup>3</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 a brother's wife (chou<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup>, shên<sup>3</sup>,  
 privy, to arrange. [sao<sup>3</sup>).

SU<sup>1</sup> 1278b 坤 蘇 1023b816a  
 su<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup> 蘇州  
 su<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 蘇杭  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 蘇合香  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 蘇合油  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 蘇格蘭  
 su<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 蘇木  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 蘇打  
 su<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 蘇子  
 su<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 蘇葉  
 su<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 蘇油  
 su<sup>1</sup> 1277c 酉 酥 1023a816b  
 su<sup>1</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup> 酥軟  
 su<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 酥饅子  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ts'ui<sup>4</sup> 酥脆  
 su<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 酥油  
 su<sup>1</sup> 1278c 疋 疎 1023c775b  
 su<sup>1</sup> 疎  
 su<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 疎親  
 su<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 疎而不漏  
 su<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 疎懈  
 su<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 疎忽  
 su<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup> 疎懶  
 su<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 疎林  
 su<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup> 疎密  
 su<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 疎遠  
 su<sup>1</sup> 1278a 生 甦 1024a816a  
 su<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 甦醒

plentiful, cheerful; to revive S.  
 Soochow. W. I. 103.  
 Soochow and Hangchow.  
 storax (odoriferous resin).  
 rose maloes, storax.  
 Scotland.  
 Brazil wood; sapan wood.  
 bicarbonate of soda.  
 maloes' seed (medicine (yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 maloes' leaves (medicine).  
 kind of oil made of a small seed.  
 a preparation of butter and flour;  
 apathetic; weary. [no energy.  
 short-cakes (ping<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>). [ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 very crisp, brittle (ts'ui<sup>4</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 butter (huang<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>). [(yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 distant, careless, coarse (also shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 same. [distantly.  
 distant and near; to treat relatives  
 though wide apart, will not leak.  
 idle, careless (lan<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 a glade (sên<sup>1</sup> sên<sup>1</sup>).  
 open and close together.  
 very distant, remote (yao<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
 to revive, to resuscitate.  
 same (fu<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>2</sup>).

- su<sup>1</sup> 1279b 艸 蔬<sup>1024a775o</sup> edible greens (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> su<sup>4</sup>).  
 su<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 蔬飯 coarse food, vegetable food.  
 su<sup>1</sup> 1278a 禾 蘇<sup>1023b816b</sup> to revive (yeh<sup>2</sup> su<sup>1</sup>).
- SU<sup>2</sup> 1277b or hsü 人 俗**<sup>1022c822o</sup> common, vulgar (pei<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>, also<sup>4</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 俗氣 annoyance, commonplace.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 俗家 a common family.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 俗傳 vulgar tradition (i<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 俗話 vulgar dialect or sayings.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 俗人 a common vulgar person (hsia<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 俗陋 vulgar, low; bad customs. [chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 俗論 to talk the common talk.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 俗事 a commonplace affair.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 俗識 common sense (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>) N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup> 俗談 to talk the common talk.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 俗子 a low, common person (pai<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 俗物 a commonplace thing. [yü<sup>3</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 俗語 a common saying, a proverb (yen<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 俗語說的 the common saying is.  
 su<sup>2</sup> 1280b 宿<sup>1025a823c</sup> a star, pass the night. See *hsiu<sup>1</sup>*  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup>p'iao<sup>2</sup>chi<sup>4</sup> 宿娼嫖妓 spending night with prostitutes. [*S.*  
 su<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 宿酒 *seedy* from the effects of drink (tsui<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 宿星 a star, a constellation (hsing<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 宿了一宿 to spend a night (chu<sup>4</sup> hsü<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 宿命論 fatalism N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 宿食 ill from overeating.  
 su<sup>2</sup> 1299c 速<sup>1024b823o</sup> quick, haste (k'uai<sup>4</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 速成 to complete quickly (chi<sup>2</sup> su<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 速成科 short quick course N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 速成班 short quick class N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 速記法 shorthand N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 速記人 stenographer N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 速記錄 shorthand report N.  
 su<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 速速 quick, quickly (huang<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup>).
- SU<sup>4</sup> 1281c 糸 素**<sup>1026a816b</sup> plain, simple (also *so<sup>4</sup>*).  
 su<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 素常 habitually, usually (p'ing<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 素珠 beads used by priests, etc., a rosary  
 su<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 素粧 dressed without paint. [(shu<sup>4</sup>chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 su<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 素服 white or plain clothes.  
 su<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 素昔 usually, generally (hsün<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 su<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 素行 formerly, former action, conduct.

su <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	素性	natural disposition (p'í <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	素人	a layman.
su <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	素日	commonly, daily (jih <sup>4</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>4</sup>	素冠	white cap of mourning (ting <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>1</sup> ,
su <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	素來	heretofore (hsiang <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [sang <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ].
su <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	素白布	white shirtings.
su <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	素不相識	previously not acquainted (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	素色布	dyed shirtings (yüan <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	素紗	white or plain crape.
su <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	素食主義	vegetarianism.
su <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	素絲	white silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	素淡淡的	chaste and plain (p'u <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>4</sup>	素菜	plain food, vegetable food (ch'ih <sup>1</sup>
su <sup>4</sup> -ts'an <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	素餐尸位	an idler not worth his food. [su <sup>4</sup> ].
su <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	素王	the Throneless King—Confucius.
su <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	素位	to attend to one thing only.
su <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	素位而行	according to the usual plan.
su <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	素無來往	no habitual intercourse (chiao <sup>1</sup>
su <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	素因	predisposition. [t'ung <sup>1</sup> ].
su <sup>4</sup> 1281a	聿	respect, severe.
su <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	肅敬	respect (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	肅靜	stillness, solitude (p'ing <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	肅會	to call a meeting to order N.
su <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	肅然起敬	very quiet, and respectful.
su <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	肅嚴	stern, rigid, severe (chuang <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> 1282c	言懇	to tell, to inform. [accusation.
su <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	訴呈	to defend an accusation; counter
su <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	訴狀	to make an accusation (kao <sup>4</sup>
su <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup> [ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	訴病	to complain of sickness. [chuang <sup>4</sup> ].
su <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -	訴說衷腸	to tell all that is in their heart.
su <sup>4</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	訴訟費	costs of law suit N.
su <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	訴罪	to accuse; to confess a crime.
su <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup>	訴冤	to tell one's grievances (han <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>1</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> 1282c	步	early in the morning (tsao <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
su <sup>4</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	夙仇	an enmity coming from a previous
su <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	夙昔	formerly (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ). [life.
su <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	夙興	to get up early in the morning (tsao <sup>3</sup>
su <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>	夙興夜寐	late to bed and early to rise. [ch'í <sup>2</sup> ].
su <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	夙慧	naturally intelligent. [birth.
su <sup>4</sup> -nieh <sup>4</sup>	夙孽	retribution for evil in a previous
su <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	夙世姻緣	a match ordained in a previous life.
su <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup>	夙早	early in the morning (wu <sup>3</sup> kêng <sup>1</sup> ).

su<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>4</sup> 1283a 土 塙  
 su<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>  
 su<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup>  
 su<sup>4</sup> 1244b 爨 述 997c779a  
 su<sup>4</sup> 1280c 米 粟 1025b823a  
 su<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>  
 su<sup>4</sup> 1240c 木 束 995b779b  
 su<sup>4</sup> (tzu) 1282b 口 膝 1026b817a  
 su<sup>4</sup> 1279c 角 觥 1024b823b

**SUAN<sup>1</sup> 1283c** 酉 酸 1027c833a  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 酸心  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 酸秀才  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 酸人  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup> 酸軟  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 酸咕嚕的  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup> 酸狂  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 酸拉拉的  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>4</sup> 酸辣  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 酸梅  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 酸梅水  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>1</sup> 酸梅湯  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 酸白菜  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup> 酸鼻  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 酸布漬的  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup> 酸三柳  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>4</sup> 酸甜苦辣  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-ts'u<sup>4</sup> 酸醋  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 酸子行  
 suan<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 酸漬漬的

early and late (tsao<sup>3</sup> wan<sup>2</sup>).  
 fearing early and late.  
 to make or mould an image.  
 a clay image (ni<sup>2</sup> su<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>, ou<sup>3</sup>  
 same (mu<sup>4</sup> tiao<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>). [hsiang<sup>4</sup>].  
 to narrate. See *shu*<sup>4</sup>.  
 maize, Indian corn; small sand  
 maize. [(shu<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to tie up; to restrain; a sheaf, a  
 crop of bird. [bundle. See *shu*<sup>4</sup>.  
 to tremble with fear (chan<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).

sour; grieved, acid, disagreeable.  
 grieved, a sour rising from the  
 a penurious graduate. O. [stomach.  
 a misanthrope (hên<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>  
 feeble, debilitated (juan<sup>3</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>). [ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 a grumbler (yüan<sup>4</sup> hên<sup>4</sup>).  
 haughty, supercilious (chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 disagreeably sour (pien<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 sour and acrid or sharp.  
 a sour kind of prune.  
 a drink similar to limejuice made  
 same. [of prunes.  
 sour cabbage.  
 "sour nose," grieved, distressed.  
 quite sour (tzu<sup>4</sup> also read *chi*).  
 sorrel. [troubles of life.  
 sour, sweet, bitter and acrid; the  
 vinegar (ts'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 scholars (ming<sup>2</sup> ju<sup>2</sup>).  
 quite sour (see above).

**SUAN<sup>4</sup> 1284a** 竹 筭 1028a833b  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 算賬  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 算計  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 算計別人  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 算計不到  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 算起來  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 算盡則死  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup> 算法  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 算學

to reckon, to calculate, to number  
 to reckon an account. [(chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 to calculate, to plan (ta<sup>3</sup> suan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to plot against anyone (mou<sup>2</sup> hai<sup>4</sup>).  
 bad financing (p'ei<sup>2</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>).  
 to reckon up, to enumerate. [he'll die.  
 when his years are all reckoned,  
 method of counting, arithmetic.  
 arithmetic (shu<sup>4</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>).

suan<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 算行了  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup> 算可以  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 算卦  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 算卦的  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 算來算去  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 算了(罷)  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 算命  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 算命的  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup> 算盤  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 算盤手  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 算盤子  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 算不了  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 算不上  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 算不得  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>1</sup> 算不對  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup> 算甚麼  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 算手  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 算數  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 算術  
 suan<sup>4</sup> 1285a 蒜<sup>1028e833c</sup>  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 蒜臼子  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ui<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 蒜槌子  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup> 蒜卵  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>2</sup> 蒜苗  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 蒜瓣  
 suan<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 蒜頭

it will do (k'o<sup>3</sup> i<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 to calculate fortunes (chan<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a fortune-teller (suan<sup>3</sup> ming<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to reckon backwards and forwards.  
 that'll do, never mind (la<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to tell fortunes (hsiang<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a fortune-teller (see above).  
 an abacus or reckoning board.  
 a good reckoner (min<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 the counters of the abacus.  
 unable to reckon, of no importance.  
 unable to reckon up.  
 should not be counted in.  
 not to reckon correctly.  
 of what consequence? of no account.  
 an accountant (chang<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to reckon up an account (shu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 arithmetic (above).  
 garlic (ts'ung<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>).  
 a garlic mortar (tao<sup>3</sup> tui<sup>4</sup>).  
 a garlic pounder.  
 garlic (wei<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 shoots of garlic.  
 the quarters of garlic.  
 garlic.

SUI<sup>1</sup> 1286a 佳 雖<sup>1029b826a</sup>  
 sui<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 雖然  
 sui<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> yung<sup>4</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> 雖是用心  
 sui<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup> 雖則  
 sui<sup>1</sup> 1019b 尸 尿<sup>827b832</sup>  
 sui<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 尿胞  
 sui<sup>1</sup> 1286b 糸 綵<sup>1092b826b</sup>

though, even if. M. 254.  
 same (jan<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>). [ch'in<sup>2</sup>].  
 although he was diligent (yin<sup>1</sup>  
 though.  
 urine; to pass urine. See niao<sup>4</sup>.  
 the bladder (hsiao<sup>3</sup> pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 traces of a carriage; tranquil.

SUI<sup>2</sup> 1286c 卓 隨<sup>1030a826c</sup>  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>2</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup> 隨長隨下  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 隨機應變  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 隨卽  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 隨其  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 隨就  
 sui<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup> 隨處而安

to yield; following after. M. 482.  
 rising and falling. [(kên<sup>1</sup>, ts'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 to adapt one's self to circumstances.  
 at once, forthwith (li<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to follow; to allow.  
 forthwith, without delay (li<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to be happy anywhere (ko<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup>).

<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨衆	to do as the rest do ( <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ts'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup>	隨風倒	to follow the crowd, to acquiesce.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨和	pliable, a trimmer ( <i>jou</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shun</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨河船	a tramp boat; figurative of a man.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hou</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨後	forthwith, at once ( <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hou</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨後就到	will follow shortly after.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨心	as you wish or fancy ( <i>ju</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨行	to follow after as a servant ( <i>shih</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨護	to escort ( <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>huan</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨護的	an escort, a body-guard ( <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>piao</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨意的事	something after one's heart. [ <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨意小酌	just a little cup (of wine).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨人意	to follow one's desires ( <i>yüan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kan</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨趕着	at once, forthwith ( <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>head</i> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shuo</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨口說	to speak whatever comes into your
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨來隨花	spend the money as soon as it comes
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨來隨用	use it as it arrives. [ <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>po</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨流逐波	fig. time-server.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup> (or <i>ts'ui</i> )	隨你	as you please ( <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ni</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨你便	as you please, suit your convenience.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fan</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨年吃飯	eat according to the harvest ( <i>shou</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨年穿衣	clothe according to the crops ( <i>nien</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨便	to follow one's convenience.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨身	with me, e.g., on my person.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨時	immediately, at once ( <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨侍	escort, followers ( <i>kên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨勢	according to circumstances ( <i>k'an</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨時隨地	same ( <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'üan</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>k'uan</i> <sup>3</sup>	隨時支款	current account ( <i>huo</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t.</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k.</i> <sup>3</sup> ) N.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	隨手	easily handled, while the hand is in.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'a</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨他去	let him go if he likes ( <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨得隨失	lost as soon as gotten.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨地	anywhere ( <i>pien</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'u</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup>	隨在	according to place you are in.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨從	to accompany, to follow ( <i>fu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ts'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨同	to accompany, to walk with.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>1</sup>	隨遇而安	to be happy whatever may befall.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	隨員	attachés, followers.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> 1287c	遂	to follow, to succeed; next.
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>	遂心	to follow one's own way or con-
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kên</i> <sup>2</sup>	遂跟	to follow ( <i>kên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ts'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>venience</i> ].
<i>sui</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ung</i> <sup>1</sup>	遂從	same.

- sui<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>*  
*sui<sup>2</sup> 1286c* 逢我來  
阜 隋 follow me.  
a dynasty (A.D. 581-618).
- SUI<sup>3</sup> 1287c** 骨 髓1030b827a  
*sui<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>* 髓海 marrow (ku<sup>3</sup> sui<sup>3</sup>).  
the brain (nao<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
[Jupiter (nien<sup>2</sup>).  
the year; the harvest; the planet  
the acts of the year.  
degree granted on account of age.  
yearly expenditure. [la<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
the end of the year (nien<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>,  
a prosperous year (for harvest, etc.).  
the planet Jupiter (mu<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>).  
a bad year (for harvest, etc.).  
yearly income.  
triennial test exam. for B.A.'s. (hsiu<sup>4</sup>  
age of an animal. [ts'ai<sup>2</sup>). O.  
a grade of the B.A.'s. G. 471. O.  
times and seasons.  
beginning of the year (chêng<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
the years of a person's age.  
may you enjoy peace every year.  
new year's eve (kuo<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>).  
length of time (jih<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
fragments. [sui<sup>4</sup>).  
small miscellaneous goods (ling<sup>2</sup>  
broken into small pieces (fên<sup>3</sup>sui<sup>4</sup>).  
a chatterbox (la<sup>3</sup> la<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
broken bits of silver.  
unmixed, pure, complete. Also  
whole, entire. [ts'ui<sup>4</sup>.  
caraway; coriander (yüan<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>).  
ears, spike, head.  
tassels, fringes.  
evil influences (of spirits) (sung<sup>4</sup>  
underground passage. [sui<sup>4</sup>).  
countermine, trenches N.  
comet. Also hui<sup>4</sup>.
- SUI<sup>4</sup>1285b** 止歲 歲1028c827b  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 歲成  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 歲進士  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 毀終  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 歲出  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 歲豐  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup>* 歲星  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>* 歲凶  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>* 歲入  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>* 歲考  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>* 歲口  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup>* 歲貢  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 歲時  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 歲首  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 歲數兒  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>* 歲歲平安  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>* 歲晚  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 歲月  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1289a* 石 碎1031c827c  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 碎貨  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>* 碎破  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 碎嘴子  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>* 碎銀  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1289a* 米 粹1031c828a  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>* 粹全  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1286c* 艸 姿1029c826a  
*sui<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1289b* 禾 穗1032a827c  
*sui<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1289c* 禾 穗1032a827b  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1289c* 示 祟1032a828c  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1288c* 阜 隧  
*sui<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 隧  
*sui<sup>4</sup> 1165b* 彗
- SUN<sup>1</sup>(tzü) 1290a** 子 孫1032b829a  
*sun<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 孫猴兒  
*sun<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 孫女 a grandchild S. [(西遊記).  
leading character of Hsi-yu-chi  
a granddaughter (nü<sup>3</sup> sun<sup>1</sup>).



- sun<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>* 孫大聖  
*sun<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>* 孫悟空  
 the leading character of the Hsi-same (the monkey). [yu-chi. [huai<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>].  
**SUN<sup>3</sup> 1291a** 手 損 1033b829b  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-ch'w<sup>4</sup>* 損處  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup>* 損害  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>* 損耗  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>* 損壞  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>* 損益  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>* 損人利己  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>* 損人名譽  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>* 損傷  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup>* 損壽  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>* 損陰  
*sun<sup>3</sup> 1290c* 竹 { 筍 1033a813b  
*sun<sup>3</sup>* 筍  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 筍尖  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>* 筍片  
*sun<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>* 筍芽  
*sun<sup>3</sup> 1291b* 木 準 樅 1033c829c  
**SUNG<sup>1</sup> 1292a** 木 松 1034a830a  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>* 松雞  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>* 松竹梅  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>ts'un<sup>2</sup>* 松菊猶存  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>* 松香  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 松花  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup>* 松花瑪瑙  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 松木  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>* 松柏  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>* 松鼠  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 松樹  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 松子  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup>* 松鴉鳥  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>* 松油  
*sung<sup>1</sup> 1292c* 鬆 鬆 1034b830b  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>* 鬆緊  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup>* 鬆緩  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 鬆開  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>* 鬆口  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 鬆了肋兒  
*sung<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 鬆辮子  
 the fir or pine (sha<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>) S.  
 partridge (sha<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 evergreens (fig.). [last (chü<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 the pine and the aster appear to  
 resin (huang<sup>2</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).  
 pine tree flowers.  
 cornelian with pine flower marks.  
 pine, fir.  
 the fir and cypress.  
 the squirrel.  
 the fir-tree.  
 fir cones or seeds.  
 a kind of jay; a mina.  
 pine tree oil.  
 loose, lax, dishevelled.  
 loose and tight (pang<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to slacken, to loosen.  
 same (shêng<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to yield assent (ying<sup>1</sup> yun<sup>3</sup>).  
 relaxed his efforts (lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>).  
 a loosely plaited quene (p'ei<sup>1</sup> san<sup>4</sup>).

- sung<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 鬆手  
 sung<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 鬆點  
 sung<sup>1</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup> 鬆綁
- to let go (sa<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 loose it a little, a little slacker.  
 to release, to let go.
- SUNG<sup>3</sup> 1293a** 立 竦<sup>1034c831b</sup>  
 sung<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 竦然  
 sung<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 竦體  
 sung<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 竦動
- to shudder, fear.  
 horror, dread (chan<sup>4</sup> tou<sup>3</sup> tou<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 the flesh creeping on one's bones.  
 to be agitated, horrified (hsia<sup>4</sup>p'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to incite, egg on (t'iao<sup>3</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).
- SUNG<sup>3</sup> 1293b** 耳 聳<sup>1035a832a</sup>  
 sung<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>pei<sup>4</sup> 聳肩縮背  
 sung<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 聳動
- high shoulders and narrow back  
 to trouble, stir up. [(p'i<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>).  
 a mountain in Honan.
- SUNG<sup>3</sup> 1293a** 山 嵩
- [accompany.  
 to send; to carry to; to present; to  
 free treatment (of disease).
- SUNG<sup>4</sup> 1293c** 送<sup>1035b832a</sup>  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 送診  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 送給我的  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>2</sup> 送嫁  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 送知會的  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 送親  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 送情  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 送柩  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 送終  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 送飯  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> 送佛歸殿  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup> 送學  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 送信  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 送信簿  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup> 送行  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>3</sup> 送花圈  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 送還  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 送回  
 sung<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>2</sup>niang<sup>2</sup>chia<sup>1</sup> 送回娘家  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 送乾禮  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 送客  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 送官  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> \* 送鬼的  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 送來的  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 送老衣  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 送禮  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>chien<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup> 送禮餞行  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 送了
- present to me (tsêng<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a present on marriage of a daughter.  
 a messenger, a courier (ch'ai<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 a bride's family accompanying her  
 to escort on the way. [to her wedding.  
 to escort coffin to burial place.  
 to gather round a death-bed.  
 to send food (k'uei<sup>4</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 escort Buddha back to his temple.  
 to send to school (shang<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>2</sup>).  
 to carry news or letters.  
 a chit-book N.  
 a farewell visit (tzü<sup>2</sup> pieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 to send wreaths at funerals N.  
 to send back (chi'en<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 send back (ta<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>1</sup>).  
 escorted back to mother's house.  
 to give a money present.  
 to accompany a guest at leaving.  
 to send to the authorities.  
 exorcists, conjurers (see below).  
 sent hither.  
 shroud for burial (shou<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 to make presents.  
 to give parting present (hsien<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 presented; sent; accompanied.

\* Note 79.

- sung<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup> 送盤川  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup> 送別  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-pin<sup>4</sup> 送殯  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> [niang<sup>2</sup> 送喪  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>- 送生娘娘  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 送水禮  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 送祟的  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 送死  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-mou<sup>3</sup>ch'u<sup>4</sup> 送到某處  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 送東西  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>2</sup>-sa<sup>1</sup> 送子菩薩  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-wäng<sup>3</sup>ying<sup>2</sup>lai<sup>2</sup> 送往迎來  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 送忤逆子  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 送迎  
 sung<sup>4</sup> 1292c 言 誦<sup>1034c832b</sup>  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 誦習  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 誦論  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 誦詩  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 誦詩讀書  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 誦說  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 誦讀  
 sung<sup>4</sup> 1291a 言 訟<sup>1033c832c</sup>  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup> 訟告  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup> 訟棍  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 訟師  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 訟事  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 訟辭  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 訟獄  
 sung<sup>4</sup> 1292a 頁 頌<sup>1034a832c</sup>  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup> 頌稱  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 頌榮  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 頌美  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tsan<sup>4</sup> 頌讚  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> [ming<sup>2</sup> 頌詞  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>- 頌揚美名  
 sung<sup>4</sup> 1293b 宋<sup>1035a831c</sup>  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 宋朝  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 宋學  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 宋儒  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup> 宋字  
 sung<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 宋玉  
 to present with travelling expenses.  
 to accompany a little way and take  
 to attend a funeral (fu<sup>4</sup>sang<sup>1</sup>). [leave.  
 same (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>).  
 the goddess who bestows children.  
 presents other than money (kan<sup>1</sup>li<sup>3</sup>).  
 conjurers, exorcists. See Note 79  
 to attend a funeral. [(kan<sup>3</sup> kuei<sup>3</sup>).  
 to send to a certain place. [presents.  
 to give or send articles, e. g., as  
 the goddess who sends offspring.  
 speed the parting, welcome coming.  
 to send an unfilial son to the yamên.  
 to take leave and to welcome (huan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to recite, to chant; to discourse.  
 to learn by heart (pei<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to discourse (yen<sup>3</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to recite poetry (hsüan<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to read odes, etc. (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 to relate (shu<sup>4</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 to recite, to read aloud.  
 litigation (shê<sup>4</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>). [chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to accuse before a magistrate (su<sup>4</sup>  
 a petifogger (chuang<sup>4</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 a lawyer (lü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>).  
 litigation. [chuang<sup>4</sup>).  
 an indictment, an accusation (kao<sup>4</sup>  
 litigations, civil and criminal actions.  
 to praise, to extol (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (pao<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>, ch'êng<sup>1</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 the doxology N.  
 to praise (tsan<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>3</sup>).  
 same (tsan<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 complimentary speech N.  
 to extol.  
 S. [1280) S.  
 the Sung dynasty (A.D.960—A.D.  
 the learning of the Sung dynasty.  
 scholars of the Sung dynasty.  
 the style of type in ordinary books.  
 the Chinese Adonis. Note 78.

TA <sup>1</sup> 1297c	竹	答 <sup>1038c841a</sup>	to reply, to echo.
ta <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		答覆	a reply.
ta <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		答話	an answer; to parley.
ta <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		答禮	return presents or compliments.
ta <sup>1</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>		答拜	to return a visit (hui <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>		答報	to recompense (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		答不上	cannot give an answer to.
ta <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>		答訛	to mislead, to deceive.
ta <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		答書	a written reply (hui <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		答道	to reply, to answer (tui <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		答對不上	cannot make answer. [N.
ta <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>		答詞	response e.g. to congrat. address.
ta <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup>		答應	to reply, to assent (hui <sup>3</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> 1298b	手	搭 <sup>1039a841b</sup>	to add to; to raise; to build; to
ta <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>		搭界	to join boundaries. [lean upon.
ta <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		搭脚手	scaffolding.
ta <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>		搭橋	to build a bridge (hsiu <sup>1</sup> ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>		搭救	to help, save (ch'êng <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		搭住	to take up a temporary lodging.
ta <sup>1</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		搭船	to hire a vessel (several persons).
ta <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		搭夥計	to become partners (ho <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>		搭夥吃飯	to eat together (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ts'uan <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		搭客	passengers.
ta <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>		搭拉尾巴	a tail hanging down (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> , tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		搭幫坐車	to travel in company by cart.
ta <sup>1</sup> -p'ei <sup>4</sup>		搭配	to copulate (as animals).
ta <sup>1</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>		搭棚	to build a matshed.
ta <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		搭上	to add to (chia <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		搭手	to assist (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		搭搭脚	to rest your legs (lo <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup>		搭在繩上	to attach to a rope.
ta <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>		搭探匠	scaffold-builders.
ta <sup>1</sup> 1296c	耳	耷 <sup>1037c841c</sup>	pendent, to hang down; large ears.
ta <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup>		耷拉	same (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -la <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		耷拉着	hanging down, pendent.
ta <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1298c	衣	褡 <sup>1039b841b</sup>	a bag, wallet or purse (pu <sup>4</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		褡褳布	drilling (cloth).
ta <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>		褡包	a sash, a girdle (tai <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>1</sup> 1297c	糸	縫	a knot (ta <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> ).
TA <sup>2</sup> 1297a	辵	達 <sup>1038a840b</sup>	to know; to inform (hsiao <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		達知	to notify, to give information.

<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-ché<sup>2</sup></i>	達者	an intelligent person (t'ung <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	達爾文	Darwin N.
<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	達信	to send letter or message.
<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>	達賴喇嘛	Dalai Llama.
<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	達子	Tartars, Mongolians.
<i>ta<sup>2</sup> 1298c</i>	疔	a sore, a scab (ko <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>2</sup> 1299a</i>	女	name.
<i>ta<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	姐	concubine of Chow Wang (tyrant).
<i>TA<sup>3</sup> 1299b</i>	手	to strike, to fight; doing. M. 353.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup></i>	打	to whisper.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	打嗒嗒	to cut firewood (p'ai <sup>1</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	打柴	to tremble (tou <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	打戰	same.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>	打戰戰	a challenge to fight (chan <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>	打戰表	to clap the hands (p'ai <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	打掌	to fight (chêng <sup>1</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	打仗	to thresh corn (nien <sup>3</sup> ). [bling, etc.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	打場	to clear a space for exercise, tum-
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	打場子	to wrangle (k'ou <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> , ch'ao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	打吵	to make up a bundle.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	打成一包	to injure a cause or plan.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup></i>	打擊	to quarrel.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	打架	to fight (tou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>3</sup></i>	打架鬪	to fight with blows. [(huan <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	打架鬪	won't sell if we beat down the price.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	打價不賣	to make paste (nien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	打鏡子	to agree with, to put in a word to
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-</i>	打腔	to fire guns or cannon. [help.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	打鎗	certain religious rites.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	打醮	to trouble (sao <sup>1</sup> jao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	打攪	to tie a knot (ko <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>1</sup> ). [or foot (t'i <sup>4</sup> c.).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打結子	to play at shuttlecock with hand
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	打鑿兒	to take snack at noon on journey.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打尖	to kneel on one knee (a soldier's sa-
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	打千兒	to stumble (ta <sup>3</sup> lich <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>1</sup> ). [lute.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> or kêng</i>	打前失	to act as watchman.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	打更	a watchman. [ch'iu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	打更的	to swing (as; children) (ch'ien <sup>1</sup>
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	打鞦韆	to play ball, ten-pins, billiards, etc.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>3</sup></i>	打球	with a sun-shade up. [p. 310).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	打着傘	to make a gift to get return (Giles
	打抽豐	

<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup></i>	打抽搭	to sob (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	打趣	to tickle with jokes (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	打拳	to box (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	打羣架	a free fight, many participants.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	打鐘	to strike a bell. [seed <sup>1</sup> .
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	打種	to copulate (as animals); to sow
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup></i>	打耳喳	to whisper. (ta <sup>3</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> ch'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	打耳瓜子	to box on the ear.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	打耳肥子	a box on the ear.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	打而又打	struck again and again.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>	打發	to send (ch'ien <sup>3</sup> p'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	打發他走	to send him away. [ch'üan <sup>3</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	打哈息	to gape, to yawn, to gasp (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>1</sup></i>	打碓	to beat the ground firm with a
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hê<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	打黑眼泡	to solve a difficulty. [pounder.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup></i>	打呵欠	to yawn.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup></i>	打禾棒	flail (p'ai <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	打鄉談	to converse in the local dialect.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	打卸八塊	slow process of death. [kai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	打開的	a beggar; to beg (t'ao <sup>3</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> , ch'i <sup>3</sup>
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	打心裏	of set purpose, sincerely.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	打興頭	to spoil the fun (pai <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>	打呼	to snort, to snore (pi <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup></i>	打呼嚕	to snore (han <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup></i>	打花花哨	to get off your jokes (ironical).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	打滑結	to tie a loose knot.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup></i>	打壞	to break (p'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup></i>	打黃昏	to go in the dusk.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	打火	to strike a light.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	打伙食	to mess together (t'ung <sup>2</sup> ts'uan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup></i>	打一陳	to fight a battle.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	打一拳	to give a blow with the fist.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	打一下	to give a blow (ta <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	打一躬	to bow, to salute (tso <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup></i>	打一頓	to give him a beating (o <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	打人	to beat people (ou <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	打開	to open (p'i <sup>1</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	打槓子	attack with clubs.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	打高興	to spoil the fun (pai <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	打跟頭	to tumble (chin <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	打坑	to dig a grave (fên <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup></i>	打疙瘩	to tie a knot (ta <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打個沉兒	stop a bit!
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	打個失怔	startled (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> , hsia <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup>
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	打個謎兒	to ask a riddle. [t'iao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup></i>	打個蹬	to wait a bit, to make halt.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打個賭兒	to bet (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打個盹兒	to nap, to doze (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	打鼓	to beat a drum (lei <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> , ch'iao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	打卦	to divine, to draw lots (chan <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	打官司	to go to law, (k'ung <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	打官司的	an accuser (yüan <sup>2</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> , chieh <sup>2</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打滾兒	to roll on the ground (as animals).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup></i>	打棍	to cudgel (military punishment).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	打工	to set to work.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	打公罵婆	utterly unfilial towards parents-in-
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	打拉	dollar (sound) N. [law.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>	打爛	to break to pieces.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup></i>	打雷	to thunder (shan <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	打冷顫	to shake with the cold.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	打冷驚	all at once, suddenly (or 戰 <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup></i>	打量	to measure; to estimate, to consider.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	打量打量	same (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> , chên <sup>1</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	打了不罰	beating exempts from fine.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>	打趔趄	to stumble (pan <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	打獵	to go hunting (ta <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>	打罵	blows and abuse (ma <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>4</sup></i>	打麥棒	a flail. [cock (kung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	打鳴	to announce the morning, as the
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	打磨	to grind; to repair a grindstone.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	打那裏來	whence did you come? (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup></i>	打鬧	to create a disturbance, to fight.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup> or ai<sup>4</sup></i>	打呃	to hiccup, to belch. [etc. (or 式).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	打把勢	feats of strength or arms; to box,
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	打敗	to defeat (ta <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	打敗仗	to be defeated in battle.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	打牌	to play cards (mo <sup>3</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	打板子	to beat with the bamboo (fa <sup>2</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	打扮	to dress or ornament one's person
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	打扮打扮	same. [(chuang <sup>1</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	打盤坐	to sit cross-legged in meditation.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	打包	to bud (fa <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	打飽呃	to hiccup (o <sup>4</sup> ). [yüan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	打抱不平	to vindicate the oppressed (shên <sup>1</sup>

ta <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	打辮子	to plait the pigtail (pien <sup>4</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -p'ou <sup>4</sup>	打破	to tear, to break.
ta <sup>3</sup> -p'ou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	打破頭楔	to drive in a wedge (metaphorical).
ta <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	打不起	unable to strike or rouse, etc.
ta <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	打不起來	same. [pu <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ].
ta <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	打不過他	cannot thrash him in a fight (tou <sup>4</sup>
ta <sup>3</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	打掃	to brush, to sweep (sao <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	打掃打掃	same.
ta <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	打扇	to fan (another).
ta <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	打牲的	sportsmen (lieh <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	打勝仗	to conquer in battle. [See Note 67.
ta <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>	打手摹	to sign by the impress of the thumb
ta <sup>3</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	打手勢	to talk with the fingers, gestures.
ta <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	打舒身	to stretch (as when yawning) (ha <sup>1</sup>
ta <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	打輸	to lose a battle. [hsi <sup>2</sup> ].
ta <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	打水	to draw water from a well, etc.
ta <sup>3</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	打算	to suppose, to guess.
ta <sup>3</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	打算盤	to reckon on the abacus (ho <sup>2</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	打碎	break to bits.
ta <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	打死	to kill by a blow.
ta <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	打死他	to kill him (sha <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	打他一頓	give him a beating.
ta <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	打彈子	billiards.
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'an <sup>4</sup>	打探	to enquire, to ascertain, to explore.
ta <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	打倒	to knock down.
ta <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	打燈謎兒	to guess lantern riddles.
ta <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	打堤	to build a dyke (ho <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	打踢絆	to stumble (shih <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> , pan <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	打嚏噴	to sneeze.
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>4</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	打爹罵娘	the unfilial son ill-treats his parents
ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	打典	to bribe (hui <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ). [t'ieh <sup>1</sup> niang <sup>2</sup> ].
ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	打點	to look after, to arrange (an <sup>1</sup> p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	打點行李	to get the baggage ready.
ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	打點打點	same.
ta <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	打電報	to send a telegram.
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	打鐵的	a blacksmith (t'ieh <sup>3</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>3</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	打定主意	to make up one's mind. [ta <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ].
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	打聽	to enquire; to listen (wên <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>1</sup>
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	打聽打聽	to enquire; to listen. [p'ou <sup>1</sup> ].
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>3</sup>	打挺	stretch in anger, e. g., a child (sa <sup>1</sup>
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	打頭兒	a head, an overseer, etc. (chang <sup>2</sup>
ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chên <sup>4</sup>	打頭陣	vanguard (hsien <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'ih <sup>3</sup> ].



<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	打雜兒的	a coolie (hsiao <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> , t'iao <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	打草驚蛇	to frighten out of cover (fig.).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>	打草稿	to make a rough draft.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	打嘴	to slap the mouth.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	打嘴把	same.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	打賭	to bet (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> ). [quence (chê <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	打斷	to break asunder or off; no conse-
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tun<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	打盹兒	to nod, to doze (shui <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	打動	to excite, to move (sung <sup>3</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	打字機器	typewriter (machine).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	打字者	typist.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	打圍	to hunt or shoot game (ta <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	打問訊	salutation of priest.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	打藥	a purgative (hsieh <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	打野食	to pick up a living disreputably.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	打印	to stamp (yin <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> , ch'oi <sup>1</sup>
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	打油	to buy oil (mei <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup></i>	打遊匪	a villainous tramp (liu <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	打魚	to catch fish (with a net) (wang <sup>3</sup> lo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup></i>	打魚鈎	a fish hook.
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	打魚的	a fisherman (tiao <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> , lao <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>3</sup> 1304a</i>	才 撻	a whip, to beat. Also t'a <sup>4</sup> .
<i>ta<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	撻沙魚	the sole (pi <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>TA<sup>4</sup> 1294a</b>	<b>大</b>	great; to enlarge. R. 37. See tai <sup>4</sup> .
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-a<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	大阿哥	eldest son of Emperor or prince.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'e<sup>1</sup></i>	大鞍兒車	official cart (hou <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ch'e <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	大差	annual execution at Peking.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	大丈夫	a great or good man (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	大塲	exam. for 2nd and 3rd degrees O.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	大潮	spring tide.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup></i>	大車	a large cart, a wagon (ch'é <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	大臣	a minister of state (tsai <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	大乘教	Mahayana (Buddhist sect).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	大起膽來	to brace up courage (fang <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	大氣	genteel, aristocratic. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	大器	a person of great ability (hsiao <sup>3</sup>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	大器晚成	great utensils are late in completion
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	大家	a great or wealthy family. [(fig.).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	大家夥兒	all, every one of them.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	大家玩兒	general romping or playing.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>	大將軍	a commander-in-chief O.

<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	大江	a great river, the Yang-tzū (ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	大教	religion of the majority of Chinese.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	大叫喊	to shout, to bellow (han <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup></i>	大巧若拙	great cleverness seems folly.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup></i>	大智若愚	great wisdom seems folly (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i> [chien <sup>4</sup>	大姐	the eldest sister (chieh <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> , mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>	大建小建	month with 30 and 29 days (盡
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	大前天	three days ago. [properly).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	大襟	the overlap of a coat; a bib.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup></i>	大秦	name for China.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>kuai<sup>4</sup></i>	大驚小怪	i. e., a nervous person (tan <sup>3</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	大青	smalts, gambier, a mineral green.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	大清	name of the last dynasty.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	大清朝	the Manchu dynasty (1584—1912).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	大清國	China, under the Manchu dynasty.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	大清律例	the law of China (name of the
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	大舅子	a wife's elder brother. [book).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	大主筆	editor-in-chief. [N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	大局	public affairs, main aspect of affairs
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	大處	that which is great or important.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	大衆	all, the whole crowd (chung <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>kung<sup>1</sup>lun<sup>4</sup></i>	大衆公論	public opinion (yü <sup>2</sup> lun <sup>4</sup> ) N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	大恩	great bounty or favor (hung <sup>2</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	大兒子	the eldest son (chang <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	大發財	to get very wealthy (fu <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	大發發的	quite large, extra large. [ly.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>	大凡	every, the whole taken individual-
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	大方	genteel, generous (k'uan <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	大放悲聲	a loud cry of sorrow. [ta <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup></i>	大放無拘	recklessly (mao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	大糞	human ordure (shih <sup>3</sup> ). [fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	大風	a great wind, a typhoon (k'uang <sup>2</sup>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	大風水	a good position (geomantic).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	大風子	lucraban seed (Siam, for medicine).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	大佛寺	Temple of Buddha (miao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	大腹皮	betel-nut husk (pin <sup>1</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	大副	chief mate (hüo <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	大父母	heaven and earth; the emperor.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>3</sup></i>	大寒	"great cold," one of the terms. See
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	大旱	a great drought. [Note 21.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	大和	Japanese national energy N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	大西洋	the Atlantic Ocean (t'ai <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ).

ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -	大相逕庭	far apart.	[University N.
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	[t'ing <sup>2</sup> 大學	first of the "Four Books," the	postgraduate course N.
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	大學院	Fellow of University N.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup> -	大學院生	the size of.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	[shêng <sup>1</sup> 大小	a big joke (ha <sup>1</sup> ha <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> hsiao <sup>4</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	大笑話	large text; a senior clerk. [hsien <sup>2</sup> ].	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup>	大寫	a man of great virtue (shêng <sup>4</sup>	to manifest wonderful power.
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	大賢	"the great limit," death.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>2</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup>	大顯奇能	His departed Majesty or (Death).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	大限	Secretary of the Grand Council. O.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	大行皇帝	a great fall of snow; great snow,	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	大學士	a rich family. [a term. See Note 21.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hsüeh <sup>3</sup>	大雪	to boast (k'ua <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>2</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	大戶	rhubarb (read tai).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	大話	the imperial almanack (hsien <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	大黃	His majesty the Emperor.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	大皇曆	same.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	大皇上	synod (tu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ) (Presbyterian).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	大皇帝	the nasturtium.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	大會	crimson (chu <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	大紅巧	a chief mate of ship.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	大紅色	a great calamity has come on me	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	大伙長	chief idea; confident. [tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ].	
ta <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	大禍臨身	the general idea (tsung <sup>3</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	大意	a great man; your excellency O.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	大意思	pork (chu <sup>1</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	大人	as large as the fist. [line. M. 260.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>	大肉	generally, probably, chiefly; an out-	
ta <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	大如拳	wide open (ch'ang <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>	大概	elder brother (ko <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>	大開	Taku, the port of Tientsin (t'ien <sup>1</sup>	
ta <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	大哥	eldest daughter. [ching <sup>1</sup> ].	
ta <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup>	大沽	a long coat (ma <sup>3</sup> kua <sup>4</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	大姑娘	the general outline.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	大褂	high rank officials (kuan <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	大關節目	a great girl (one fit for marriage).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	大官員	"great respect," to evacuate. [stant.	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	大閨女	master-workman, as opposed to assi-	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	大恭	just and equal (kung <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	大工	the whole (tsung <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>4</sup> ).	
ta <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	大公無私		
ta <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>4</sup>	大共		

<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	大老爺	your honour (to <i>hsien</i> magistrate) O.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	大理院	Supreme Court N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	大禮服	full dress suit N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	大禮帽	top or high hat N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	大諒	most likely, probably ( <i>liang<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	大略	generally, general outline.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	大略相近	generally speaking; nearly the same.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>	大料	same.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	大蓮布	American drill (cloth).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	大陸	Europe.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	大陸報	"China Press," Shanghai.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	大鹿	the red deer ( <i>lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-h'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	大路口	the middle of the road ( <i>tang<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	大律師	lawyer, barrister N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup></i>	大媽	an aunt, father's elder brother's wife
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>	大麻	hemp. [ <i>(pai<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>1</sup>)</i> ].
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	大麻仁	hempseed.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>	大罵	violent reviling ( <i>o<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	大買賣	a great business or trade ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	大麥	barley ( <i>hsiao<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>seniors.</i>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	大帽壓頭	to severely repress, e.g., juniors by
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	大門	the great gate, the front door.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	大門戶	a great or wealthy family.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	大米	rice ( <i>hsiao<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>shêng<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	大名	a great name or reputation ( <i>ming<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	大模大樣	ostentatiously ( <i>ang<sup>2</sup> ang<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	大拇指頭	the thumb. [ <i>hsiang<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	大拇腳指	the great toe.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup></i>	大難	a great calamity ( <i>tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>	大呢	broadcloth ( <i>k'a<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	大坭國	Denmark (or 丹國). [ <i>wife.</i>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup></i>	大娘	an aunt, father's elder brother's
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	大妞兒	a great girl.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup></i>	大擺	to swagger ( <i>yao<sup>2</sup> yao<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	大伯子	a husband's elder brother.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	大牌	a grand chop or clearance.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	大班	supercargo; head constable, manager.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	大半	the greater part. M. 260.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	大榔戲	noisy style of music ( <i>yo<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	大包攬	to contract for doing anything.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	大砲	cannon, artillery.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	大盆	to be brought to bed ( <i>lin<sup>2</sup> p'ên<sup>2</sup></i> ).

ta <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	大筆	good writing or composition.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup>	大比之年	year of Peking examinations O.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	大便	to evacuate (ch'u <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	大便不通	constipation.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>4</sup>	大便便	same. [(yü <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	大兵	"grand army," imperial troops
ta <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	大伯兒	a husband's elder brother, an uncle.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	大不起	cannot exceed in greatness (i <sup>4</sup>
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>	大部分	the greater part (to <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ). [yang <sup>4</sup> ].
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -	大不相同	not at all alike.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> [t'ung <sup>2</sup>	大不過	cannot be greater than.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	大不了	it cannot be big.
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	大不大	is it large or not?
ta <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	大不同	very unlike (pu <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -sao <sup>3</sup>	大嫂	the elder brother's wife (shên <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	大衫	a long shirt or gown.
ta <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>4</sup>	大厦	a big portico (lang <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	大赦	a general pardon granted by the
ta <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	大審院	Supreme Court N. [Emperor.
ta <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	大生意	a great business.
ta <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> -	大聲叫喊	to shout, to bellow (kao <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> [han <sup>3</sup>	大師傅	head-cook, a steward (ch'u <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	大使	Ambassador N.
ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	大勢	condition (kuang <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	大事	important affairs (yao <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	大事記	record of great events N.
ta <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>2</sup>	大熟	a good crop (shou <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	大手大脚	extravagant. [21.
ta <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	大暑	"great heat," a term. See Note
ta <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	大水	high water; an inundation. [etc.
ta <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -wü <sup>2</sup>	大司務	a cook; a master of any profession,
ta <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	大大	an aunt, father's elder brother's
ta <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	大大的	very large, greatly. [wife.
ta <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>	大膽	bravery, courage (tan <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	大彈子	a cannon ball (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	大堂	principal hall in a yamên, etc.
ta <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	大道	the highway, the high road.
ta <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	大道生財	the high road to wealth.
ta <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	大道維公	only the great doctrine is just.
ta <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	大德	a man of great virtue (tao <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>3</sup>	大得狠	very large (hên <sup>3</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
ta <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	大典	great favour; great affairs of state.

<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	大廳	a great hall, a guest hall (t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>3</sup></i>	大艇	a cargo boat (po <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	大頭菜	salted turnips (hsien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	大才	an able person. [talent.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>hsiao<sup>3</sup>yung<sup>4</sup></i>	大材小用	waste or misuse of materials or
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>	大棗	a kind of date or plum.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	大草	licorice root; running hand.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	大粗麥	a coarse kind of barley.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	大醉而歸	to get dead drunk and go home
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	大宗兒	the larger proportion. [(ho <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	大資本家	millionaires N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	大總統	the President of China. N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup></i>	大腿	thigh (ku <sup>3</sup> , k'ua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	大同	harmony of sentiment.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	大同主義	policy of unity and harmony N.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	大同小異	only slightly different. [Yin.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	大慈大悲	of great compassion, e.g., Kuan
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	大彎花	the convolvulus (wu <sup>3</sup> chao <sup>3</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	大秧歌	songs sung by men on stilts (kao <sup>1</sup>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	大樣樣的	very large, ample. [ch'iao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup></i>	大搖大擺	a great swagger. [brother.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup></i>	大爺	a paternal uncle, a father's elder
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	大烟	opium (ying <sup>1</sup> su <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> , ya <sup>4</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup></i>	大烟鎗	pipe used in smoking opium.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	大烟鬼	an opium sot.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	大烟癮	the craving for opium (kuo <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup></i>	大言不慙	though he speaks big, he will not
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>	大鴈	the wild goose (o <sup>2</sup> ). [come short.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	大英國	England. [hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup></i>	大約	most probably, nearly, about (liang <sup>4</sup>
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	大約模	to estimate, to calculate (ta <sup>3</sup> suan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	大有年	a prosperous harvest (shou <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	大有益處	is very advantageous.
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	大雨	a heavy rain (p'ei <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	大雨時行	the 6th month (liu <sup>4</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	大閱	grand inspection of troops. [ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ta<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>1</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	大勇若怯	great bravery is like timidity (tan <sup>3</sup>
<b>T'A<sup>1</sup> 1302b</b>	人他	he, him, it, her, that. Also t'o.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	他方	another quarter.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>	他和我	he and I (lien <sup>3</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> wo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	他鄉	another region (i <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	他人	another man (read <i>t'o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	他日	another day (read <i>t'o<sup>1</sup></i> ) ( <i>kai<sup>3</sup> jil<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>	他跟我	he and I.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	他國	other kingdoms.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup></i>	他倆	they two.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	他兩個	same.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup></i>	他們	they, them.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	他們的	theirs.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	他那個人	that person ( <i>ni<sup>3</sup> ché<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	他說	he says.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	他的	he, hers, its ( <i>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	他動	reaction, outside influence N.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	他自己	he himself.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup> 1303a</i>	土塌	to sink down, ruin ( <i>t'an<sup>1</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	塌梁(樑)	the main beam has fallen (fig.).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	塌了秧喇	the paddy has been flattened down.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup></i>	塌了窖	the cellar has fallen in ( <i>ti<sup>2</sup>yin<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ia<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	塌天大禍	a calamity as great as if the heavens
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup> 1303b</i>	禿邊	negligent. [fell.
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>2</sup></i>	邊邊	careless and slovenly ( <i>sa<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup></i>	邊邊着鞋	shoes down at heel. [hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup> 1303b</i>	水濕	to moisten (濕濕濕 the soaked through).
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	濕透	soaked through, e. g., sweat ( <i>ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>t'a<sup>1</sup> 1301b</i>	足踏	to tread heavily. [han <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>T'A<sup>3</sup> 1304a</b>	犬獺	the otter ( <i>hai<sup>3</sup> t'a<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	獺肝	otter's liver (a medicine).
<i>t'a<sup>3</sup> 1304c</i>	土塔	a pagoda, a spire ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> tso<sup>4</sup> t'a<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<b>T'A<sup>4</sup> 1031b</b>	手榻	to take a rubbing, to scrawl.
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup> 1303a</i>	木榻	a couch, a bed ( <i>ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1304a</i>	手撻	to strike, to beat, to chastise.
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup> 8302a</i>	足踏	to trample on. [spring.
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	踏青兒	(fig.) to worship at the tombs in
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup> hsün<sup>2</sup>mei<sup>2</sup></i>	踏雪尋梅	to go out in the snow to look for plums.
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup> 1304b</i>	水澆	to moisten, soak into. [(Gi p. 1302).
<i>t'a<sup>4</sup> 1304b</i>	足蹠	to slip when walking ( <i>tsao<sup>1</sup> t'a<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<b>TAI<sup>1</sup> 1305a</b>	木	silly, idiotic, foolish. (Also <i>nich<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>1</sup></i>	犬	
<i>tai<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	獸子	

TAI <sup>3</sup> 1304a	步 歹 <sup>1044b844a</sup>	bad, vicious (o <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). Rad. 78.
tai <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	歹人	a bad man (hao <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
TAI <sup>4</sup> 1305a	人 代 <sup>1044c844a</sup>	a generation, an age; for, instead of.
tai <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	代價	compensation.
tai <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	代脚	to give one a lift (on the road, etc.).
tai <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	代求	to intercede for, to beg for.
tai <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	代權	delegated authority (wei <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	代議制	parliamentary repres. system N.
tai <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>	代任	to act as substitute (official) (shu <sup>3</sup>
tai <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	代館	to teach in place of (t'i <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
tai <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	代勞	to do for one (hsiao <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	代理會長	Acting President N.
tai <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	代理事的	an agent (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -tsa <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	代買雜貨	to buy sundries for another.
tai <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	代名詞	synonyms.
tai <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	代辦	a deputy; to depute.
tai <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	代筆	a writer for others.
tai <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	代表	representative N.
tai <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	代手	to lend a hand (pang <sup>1</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	代書的	sort of attorney (lü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	代數	algebra (hsing <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	代當	to do in place of (t'i <sup>4</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	代替差使	acting as locum tenens (official).
tai <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	代墊	to pay for another person (chih <sup>1</sup>
tai <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	代作	to act or do for another. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ].
tai <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	代詞	synonyms.
tai <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	代爲	instead of, in behalf of.
tai <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>4</sup>	代印	to act for another official.
TAI <sup>4</sup> 1306b	巾 帶 <sup>1045b846b</sup>	a girdle; ribbon, to lead; to carry.
tai <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	帶去	to carry off.
tai <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	帶信	to carry a letter (shao <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	帶回來	to bring back (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -i'iao <sup>2</sup>	帶一條	a bandage.
tai <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	帶個好去	convey my respects to (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> an <sup>1</sup>
tai <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	帶個好兒	same. [wên <sup>4</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ].
tai <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	帶個人	to take a man with you.
tai <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	帶口病	bad peculiarity of speech.
tai <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	帶來	to bring (na <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	帶累	to encumber, to impede (tsu <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>3</sup> ).
tai <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>	帶領	to direct, to take under one's charge.
tai <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	帶領引見	to be led into the presence of the Emp.



<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	帶兵的	a troop leader.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	帶不了來	could not bring.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	帶傷	to be wounded ( <i>shou<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	帶書	to carry a letter.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	帶水人	a pilot ( <i>ling<sup>3</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	帶道兒	to guide ( <i>yin<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	帶道的	a guide ( <i>ling<sup>3</sup> lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	帶掉	to neutralize, to vitiate.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	帶點東西	take some (food) with you.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	帶作不作	to dilly-dally ( <i>ch'ih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	帶隊的	a leader of troops.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	帶子	a ribbon, a sash, a girdle.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup> 1308c</i>	待 <sup>彳</sup> 1047a845a	to wait, to behave to. M. 133.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	待承	to treat well ( <i>hou<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	待好	to behave well to ( <i>man<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	待候親友	to entertain friends and guests
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	待厚	to treat generously. [( <i>ch'ing<sup>3</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	待一會兒	wait a little ( <i>têng<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup></i>	待人親熱	to treat a person cordially.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	待客	to wait on guests ( <i>ying<sup>2</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup></i> ,
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	待兩天	wait a couple of days. [ <i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> hou<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	待不住	can not remain here.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	待不好	to behave badly to.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	待時	wait for the time; don't hurry
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	待頭	time for staying. [( <i>têng<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> têng<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	待要	will (futurity) ( <i>chiang<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup> 1308a</i>	怠 <sup>心</sup> 1046c845c	slow, lazy, supercilious.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>3</sup></i>	怠緩	sluggish and lazy ( <i>hsieh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-man<sup>4</sup></i>	怠慢	to neglect; disrespectful ( <i>lêng<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>4</sup></i>	怠惰	indolent, lazy ( <i>lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>k'o<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup></i>	怠玩	same. [ <i>tai<sup>4</sup></i> ] S.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup> 1308b</i>	戴 <sup>戈</sup> 1046c844b	to wear on the head; to bear ( <i>ch'uan<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	戴鏡子	to wear spectacles ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup></i>	戴愁帽兒	to be sorrowful ( <i>fig.</i> ).
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	戴花兒	to wear flowers.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	戴翎子	to wear a feather ( <i>hua<sup>1</sup> ling<sup>2</sup></i> ) O.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	戴帽子	to wear a hat or cap.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	戴轡頭	to put a bridle on a horse, &c.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	戴首飾	to wear head ornaments.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	戴頂兒	to wear the button of rank O.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	戴眼鏡	to wear glasses.
<i>tai<sup>4</sup> 1294a</i>	大 <sup>大</sup> 1036a839b	large, great. See <i>ta<sup>4</sup></i> .

*tai<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>* 大黃  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup>* 大夫  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>* 大王  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1307c* 歹 殆<sup>1046b846a</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>* 殆盡  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup>* 殆死不活  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1307a* 疔 瘡<sup>1046a846c</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 瘡病  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1306a* 衣 袋<sup>1045a845b</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1306a* 貝 貸<sup>1045a845c</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* 貸借  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>.k'u<sup>4</sup>* 貸出文庫  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1305c* 山 岱  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>* 岱宗  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1307a* 隶  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1306a* 玉 玳<sup>1045a845a</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>* 玳瑁  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1306a* 黑 黛<sup>1045b845c</sup>  
*tai<sup>4</sup> 1307b* 走 迨 逮

**T·AI<sup>1</sup> 1311b** 肉 胎<sup>1049a847a</sup>  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup>-* 胎前產後  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* [hou<sup>4</sup> 胎形  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>* 胎衣  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>* 胎來洪  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 胎裏帶的  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>hua<sup>4</sup>* 胎卵濕化  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>* 胎胞  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 胎生  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 胎動  
*t'ai<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>* 胎孕

**T·AI<sup>2</sup> 1311c** 艸 苔<sup>1040b848a</sup>  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>* 苔類  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup> 1310b* 手 { 抬  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>* 擡<sup>1048b848a</sup>  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 擡起來  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 擡價  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>* 擡鎗  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 擡轎  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>* 擡着罷  
*t'ai<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>* 擡舉

rhubarb.  
 a great officer, a doctor. [Chinese.  
 a freebooter; snake worshipped by  
 to begin; to approach; nearly,  
 nearly exhausted. [dangerous.  
 half dead and alive (pan<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>  
 leucorrhœa (pai<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>). [huo<sup>2</sup>]-  
 same.  
 a bag, a purse.  
 to borrow; to lend; to confer, to  
 to lend (chieh<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>). [forgive-  
 loaning library (hsün<sup>2</sup> hui<sup>4</sup> w. k.)  
 T'ai<sup>4</sup> Shan<sup>1</sup>, Shantung. [N-  
 same.  
 reach to. Rad. 171.  
 tortoise-shell (kuei<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 umber, black, to paint the eye-  
 until, reach to, or ti<sup>4</sup>. [brows-

the womb; foetus. [birth.  
 during pregnancy and after child  
 the figure of the embryo in the  
 the after-birth. [womb.  
 born in affluence.  
 congenital, e. g., deformity.  
 the four kinds of birth.  
 the womb.  
 born from the womb. [womb.  
 the movement of a child in the  
 conception, pregnancy (shên<sup>1</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>,  
 yün<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 moss, lichens.  
 the class of mosses and lichens.  
 to carry on the shoulders, to lift.  
 same (k'ang<sup>2</sup>, pei<sup>4</sup>, chü<sup>3</sup>, yün<sup>4</sup>).  
 carry, to lift up (chia<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to raise the price (ang<sup>2</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 large two-man gun, gingal.  
 to carry a sedan (chiao<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 let us carry it!  
 to exalt, to praise (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>).

t'ai²-hui²-ch'ü¹	擡回去	carry it back (tai¹ hui² lai²).
t'ai²-kang¹	擡扛 or 橫	to carry on a pole. [the gods.
t'ai²-ko²	擡閣	spectacular procession in honor of
t'ai²-kuei⁴-shou³	擡貴手	to beg forgiveness (ch'iu² jao²).
t'ai²-pang³	擡榜	to publish the examination lists O.
t'ai²-pu¹-ch'ü³-lai²	擡不起來	unable to raise.
t'ai²-pu¹-ch'ü¹-ch'ü¹	擡不出去	cannot carry out. [pu¹ tung¹).
t'ai²-pu¹-tung⁴	擡不動	can't carry because too heavy (pan¹
t'ai²-shou³-tung⁴-	擡手動脚	hands and feet in action.
t'ai²-t'ou² [chia³	擡頭	to raise the head. [placard.
t'ai²-t'ou²-chien⁴-hsi³	擡頭見喜	New Year's congratulations on
t'ai²-t'ou²-tzū¹	擡頭字	capital letter. G. 121—128. Note
t'ai² 1310c	口 台 <sup>1048c847a</sup>	eminent; a title, Sir. [83.
t'ai²-chao¹	台照	for your Honor's inspection.
t'ai²-chi²	台吉	Daiji—lowest order of Mongolian
t'ai²-ch'ü³	台啟	for your information. [nobility.
t'ai²-chia⁴	台駕	you, Sir (ko² hsia⁴).
t'ai²-chien¹	台階	steps to high building, ascent.
t'ai²-ch'ien²	台前	before the bench (judge).
t'ai²-fu³	台甫	your honored name, Sir (pich² hao⁴).
t'ai²-hsia⁴	台下	honored Sir.
t'ai²-mien⁴	台面	the face of anything; in public.
t'ai² (tzū) 1310a	至 臺 <sup>1048b848b</sup>	exalted decree, your orders.
t'ai²-wan¹-tao³	臺灣島	a terrace, a stage, a gallery (hsi¹
t'ai² 1310c	木 檯	Formosa. [t'ai²).
t'ai²-pu¹	檯布	table, theatre, stage.
t'ai² 1312a	邑 郃	cloth.
		feudal state S. [59.
T'AI¹ 1309a	大 太 <sup>1047b848c</sup>	large, great; excessive; much. M.
t'ai¹-ai³	太矮	too low (ti³). [Extreme.
t'ai¹-chi²	太極	eternal; the first principle, the Great
t'ai¹-ch'ü²-t'u²	太極圖	plan of the Great Extreme; heaven
t'ai¹-chien⁴	太監	a eunuch (yen¹ ko¹). [and earth.
t'ai¹-ch'ü¹	太初	the first beginning (of the world)
t'ai¹-fu¹-jên²	太夫人	mother of an official. [k'ai¹ p'ü¹).
t'ai¹-fu⁴	太傅	a royal preceptor. G. 138 O.
t'ai¹-hao⁴-fei²	太耗費	too extravagant (ch'ih³shé¹). [hou⁴.
t'ai¹-hou⁴	太后	the Emperor's mother (huang² tai¹
t'ai¹-hsi²	太息	very ancient; in remote antiquity.
t'ai¹-hsia⁴-pu¹-ch'ü¹	太下去	too hard to be overlooked.
t'ai¹-hsü¹	太虛	the great void, space.

t'ai <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	太糊塗	too stupid (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	太醫院	Imperial School of Medicine (i <sup>1</sup>
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	太高	too high (ting <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ). [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	太古	very ancient.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>	太空	Great Void, heaven (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	太過	excessive, over, great fault.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	太過分	too excessive.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	太過逾	same.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	太牢	ox, so called at sacrifices (niü <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	太老爺	the father of official, etc.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -lêng <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	太冷太熱	too cold, too hot.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hai <sup>4</sup>	太利害	very severe (yen <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	太保	a guardian; a royal preceptor. G.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	太平	peaceful, tranquil. [139.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	太平車	a four-wheeled farmer's cart.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	太平洋	the Pacific ocean (ta <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	太平藥	a mild medicine (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>	太不小心	very careless (mao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	太山椅子	high-backed arm-chair.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	太上	the Emperor's father; the Supreme.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>3</sup> chün <sup>1</sup>	太上老君	the founder of the Taoist sect (tao <sup>4</sup>
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	太少	too few (pu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> ). [chia <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	太甚	excessive, too greatly.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>	太省儉	too economical (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	太師	a royal preceptor (t'ai <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	太師椅	high-backed arm-chair.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	太史	the president of historiographers.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	太史第	a Han-lin O.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	太是容易	it is very easy or too easy.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	太歲	a great year; a year god. M. 608.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	太大	too large. [wife.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	太太	an old lady, a lady, a mandarin's
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	太多	too much, too many.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>	太祖	oldest ancestor of a clan (tsü <sup>1</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup>	太宗	founder of T'ang dynasty. [G. 10.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	太子	the heir apparent; sons of the Emp.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	太子少保	Junior guardian of the heir apparent.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	太陽	the sun; the temples. [G. 142.
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	太陽年	solar year (yang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	太爺	your worship (lao <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	太陰	the moon (yüch <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).

t'ai <sup>4</sup> 1312b	水	泰	1949c848b
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>		泰西國	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>		泰山	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>		泰東	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		泰晤士	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>		泰運	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> 1312c	心	態	1050a849b
t'ai <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>		態度	
t'ai <sup>4</sup> 1309c	水	汰	1048a848c

TAN <sup>1</sup> 1313a	口 单	單	1050b848c
tan <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>1</sup>		單張	
tan <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>		單簡	
tan <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>		單檯	
tan <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>2</sup>		單純	
tan <sup>1</sup> -ch'un <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>		單純分子	
tan <sup>1</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>		單寒	
tan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		單衣	
tan <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		單衣裳	
tan <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		單人獨馬	
tan <sup>1</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> shuang <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>		單日雙日	
tan <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		單軌鐵路	
tan <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		單門獨戶	
tan <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>2</sup>		單薄	
tan <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		單本位制	
tan <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		單片兒	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>		單衫	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		單扇門	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup>		單贖下他	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		單數	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		單首	
tan <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>		單雙	
tan <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>		單思病	
tan <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		單單	
tan <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		單單兒的	
tan <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		單套車	
tan <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>		單帖	
tan <sup>1</sup> -ts'eng <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>2</sup>		單層飛機	
tan <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>		單獨	
tan <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>		單子	
tan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>		單爲	
tan <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>		單尾	

great, large, excessive; liberal.  
 Western or European nations.  
 a celebrated hill in Shantung.  
 Japan, the Far East N.  
 London "Times" N.  
 a good destiny or time (yün<sup>4</sup>ch'í<sup>4</sup>).  
 behaviour, gait, an idea.  
 attitude of mind, policy, appearance.  
 to rinse; excessive (t'ao<sup>2</sup> t'ai<sup>4</sup>).

[117 (tu<sup>3</sup>).

one, single, odd, only; a bill. M.  
 a tract or sheet (ch'üan<sup>4</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>wên<sup>2</sup>).  
 simple, homogeneous N.  
 a single table (i<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same N.  
 a unit, an integer.  
 thin and cold; poor and distressed.  
 clothes without lining (chia<sup>1</sup>, mien<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 a solitary horseman; alone (ch'í<sup>1</sup>  
 the odd and even days. [liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 monorail N.  
 the only family of the name in the  
 thin, poor, weak (shou<sup>4</sup>). [place.  
 monometalism N.  
 a tract or sheet of paper. [shan<sup>1</sup>).  
 a single garment, a shirt (han<sup>4</sup>  
 a single-leaved door.  
 he alone was left.  
 an odd number, singular number  
 the head of a bill. [(shuang<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 single and double; odd and even.  
 love-sickness (hsiang<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 one; only, merely.  
 same. [t'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>).  
 cart drawn by one animal (êrh<sup>4</sup>  
 a bill, a note (ch'ien<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 monoplane N.  
 alone, single.  
 a bill, a note.  
 specially, simply.  
 the end of a bill.

<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	單位	a unit N.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>3</sup>hsia<sup>2</sup></i> [ <i>yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	單眼睛	one-eyed ( <i>shuang<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>1</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	單月雙月	the odd and even moons.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup> 1316b</i>	手擔 <sup>1052c850c</sup>	to bear on pole, a load (4th tone).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	擔杖	a pole for carrying ( <i>pien<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>3</sup></i>	擔承	to undertake an affair.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-ch'î<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	擔起來喇	to be responsible for ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	擔驚	to be frightened ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>4</sup>pa<sup>4</sup></i>	擔驚受怕	same ( <i>t'î<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>tion</i> ].
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>1</sup>ming<sup>2</sup></i>	擔着罪名	you also are involved in the accusa-
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	擔負	to bear; burdens ( <i>fu<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	擔負責任	to bear the responsibility.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup></i>	擔荷	responsibility. [( <i>wei<sup>2</sup> hsien<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	擔險	to undertake a dangerous affair
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	擔心事	responsible affair.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	擔任	responsibility, to bear responsibility.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-î<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	擔任義務	to do one's duty N. [ <i>chêng<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	擔保	to be security for any one ( <i>pao<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	擔不動	too heavy to carry with poles.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	擔事	to bear responsibility ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	擔水	to carry water with pole and pails.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	擔待	to bear, to put up with ( <i>jên<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	擔代	to take on oneself to.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	擔擔子	to carry a load ( <i>t'iao<sup>1</sup> tan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	擔當	to endure, to bear.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	擔當不住	unable to endure ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	擔當得住	able to endure. [ <i>chu<sup>4</sup></i> ].
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>3</sup></i>	擔得起	can sustain or bear up.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'î<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	擔得起來	same.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup></i>	擔憂	to bear sorrow ( <i>yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup> 1315b</i>	丹 <sup>1052a849a</sup>	red, carnation; pills; a red stone.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	丹朱	pure red ( <i>hung<sup>2</sup>, ch'ih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	丹硃	same.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	丹心	a sincere heart ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup></i>	丹紅	red ( <i>hung<sup>2</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> tiu<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	丹桂	cinnamon ( <i>jon<sup>4</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	丹國	Denmark.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	丹砂	cinnabar, vermilion ( <i>chu<sup>1</sup> sha<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	丹田	pubic region.
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup></i>	丹丸	boluses, pills ( <i>yao<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup> 1315b</i>	身耽 耽 <sup>1052a849b</sup>	to loiter, delay ( <i>tou<sup>4</sup> liu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tan<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup></i>	耽煩憂	anxious, worried ( <i>ku<sup>4</sup> lü<sup>4</sup></i> ).

<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	耽擱	to loiter, to delay (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>	耽樂	excessive delight (in a bad sense).
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	耽待	to look over (pao <sup>1</sup> han <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	耽悞	to neglect.
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	耽誤不了	I will not neglect it (lai <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	耽延	to delay (yen <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> 1315a	耳耽	pendant ears; excessive indulgence.
<i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup> 1316a	耳耽	Lao Tan = Lao tzu (Taoist).

<b>TAN</b> <sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1317a	手	胆 <sup>1054b851a</sup>	the gall; courage, bravery.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup>		膽 <sup>1053b851a</sup>	same.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		膽戰	afraid. [ching <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -		膽戰心驚	extremely nervous (chan <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'í <sup>1</sup>	[ching <sup>1</sup>	膽氣	bravery, courage (yung <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ieh <sup>4</sup>		膽怯	afraid, fearful (hai <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>		膽青	bile, gall. [ch'í <sup>3</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		膽兒	the gall; courage, bravery (ta <sup>3</sup>
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>		膽寒	frightened (hsia <sup>4</sup> p'o <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>		膽小	cowardly (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>		膽虛	afraid, frightened (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>		膽敢	intrepid (kan <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>1</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup>		膽落	the courage to fail (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>		膽量	bravery, courage (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>		膽裂	afraid, frightened.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>		膽胞	the gall bladder.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		膽大	bold, daring, brave (mêng <sup>3</sup> yung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup>		膽大心小	bold yet careful.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>3</sup>		膽勇	courage, bravery.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> 1318a	手	担 <sup>1054b851a</sup>	to strike or brush aside. Same as
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		担塵	to brush away dust. [擔.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>		担一担	to dust, to give a thing a dusting.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		担子	a feather brush or duster.
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> 1321a	手	揮 <sup>1056b857c</sup>	to dust, a duster (also t'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup>		揮去塵土	to brush off the dust (hui <sup>1</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>TAN</b> <sup>4</sup> 1319a	水	淡 <sup>1054c853b</sup>	fresh, weak, thin, insipid; pale.
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>		淡潔	clear, clean, distinct.
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>		淡青	plain blue (hsien <sup>3</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yên <sup>4</sup>		淡而不厭	insipid, but not rejecting it.
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		淡而無味	insipid (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>		淡紅	plain red (e. g., official button) O.
<i>tan</i> <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>		淡容	pale, insipid, no colour in the face..

<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup></i>		淡薄	poor, thin, indifferent, tasteless.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		淡色的	lightly coloured.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		淡水	fresh water (t'ien <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		淡淡如水	tasteless as water.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup></i>		淡淡薄薄	poor, thin, tasteless, indifferent.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>		淡菜	dried mussels. [117, 257.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1317c</i>	人	但	only; but, as soon as (chih <sup>3</sup> ). M.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		但只	only; not only, but (tan <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup></i>		但凡	whenever; whoever; whatever.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		但然	but, but it is (ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		但不知	but I do not know. [cannot—, etc.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		但不可	but it will not to do—, buy you
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>		但不過	only, merely, not more than—, etc.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		但是	but, but it is (jan <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		但書	exception, proviso. N.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		但要如此	but it must be so (pi <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		但有一件	but it must be borne in mind.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>		但願如此	would that it may be so.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1318c</i>	言誕	誕	boast, great, a birthday; to lie; wide.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		誕辰	a birthday (shêng <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> , shêng <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		誕日	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'ung <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-k'uo<sup>4</sup></i>		誕闊	to extend, to make wide (k'uo <sup>1</sup>
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		誕時	the natal hour (shêng <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>		誕大	to enlarge, to make much of. [k'ou <sup>1</sup>
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>		誕妄	to boast extravagantly, to lie (k'ua <sup>1</sup>
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		誕育	to nourish, to bring up.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1319b</i>	虫 蛋	蛋	eggs of any kind (chi <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> , chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup>
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		蛋青	the white of an egg (chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>		蛋黃	the yolk of an egg.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		蛋壳兒	the shell of an egg.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>3</sup></i>		蛋卵	eggs.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		蛋白質	albumenoids, protoplasm N. [year.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1317b</i>	日	旦	morning; clear, first day of the
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>		旦夕	morning and evening (tsao <sup>3</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		旦暮	same (chao <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1316c</i>	水	澹	still, tranquil; appearance of water
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>		澹容	a placid countenance. [=淡.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		澹水	still water. [shih <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1222b</i>	石	石	a picul of 100 catties (also read
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup></i>		石斗升合	grain measures (liang <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1314b</i>	心	憚	dread, shirk.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup> 1318b</i>	疔	疔	jaundice (huang <sup>2</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).



<i>tan<sup>4</sup></i> 1319b	鹵	鹹 <sup>1055a853c</sup>	without salt, insipid (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup></i> 1314a	弓	彈	a crossbow, shot, shell. See t'an <sup>2</sup> .
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		彈子	shot, bullets (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup></i>		彈丸	same.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		彈丸之地	a small bit of land.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		彈子房	billiard room N.
<i>tan<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>		彈藥	ammunition (chün <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>T'AN<sup>1</sup></b> 1322a	貝	貪 <sup>1057b853a</sup>	to covet, to desire (t'u <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> , ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>		貪愛	to be fond of, to desire. [wang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup></i>		貪吃	gluttonous (hao <sup>4</sup> ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		貪酒	addicted to wine (tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>		貪求	to covet.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>chüeh<sup>2</sup>mou<sup>4</sup>wei<sup>4</sup></i>		貪爵慕位	coveting rank and office.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>		貪想	to long for, covetous.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>		貪羨	same.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		貪心	same.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup>ch'ên<sup>3</sup></i>		貪紅塵	addicted to worldly pleasures.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		貪官污吏	covetous officials and underlings.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>4</sup></i>		貪功失計	coveting glory but lost his chance.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>		貪婪	covetous, avaricious, greedy.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>		貪樂	to covet pleasure.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		貪利	avaricious (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>		貪吝	same.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-lüan<sup>4</sup></i>		貪戀	same.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		貪名	ambitious of fame (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>		貪墨	"to covet ink," corruption and
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>4</sup></i>		貪慕	to covet. [bribery.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>		貪女色	lustful.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>		貪便宜	to covet an advantage (hao <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>		貪色	lustful, lascivious (chiu <sup>3</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>3</sup></i>		貪生怕死	clinging to life. [ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup></i>		貪食好酒	a glutton and wine-bibber (shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>		貪睡	too fond of sleep. (k'ou <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>		貪叨	addicted to.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		貪得的	covetous.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i>		貪得無厭	insatiable covetousness.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		貪頭	the object of desire.
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		貪財	to covet riches (ai <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>hai<sup>4</sup>ming<sup>4</sup></i>		貪財害命	preferring money to life (yao <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup></i>		貪臟	grasping, covetous (official).
<i>t'an<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>		貪臟賣法	corrupt and avaricious official.

t'an<sup>1</sup>tsang<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>4</sup> 貪贖受賄  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> 貪圖  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 貪圖不足  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>4</sup> 貪玩  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 貪望  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 貪污  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup> 貪淫  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 貪欲  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 貪慾  
 t'an<sup>1</sup> 1322c 手 攤 1058a854a  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 攤繳  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 攤錢  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 攤分子  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 攤開  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 攤派  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup> 攤賠  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>2</sup> 攤還  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 攤子  
 t'an<sup>1</sup> 1323a 疒 攤 1058b854a  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 攤瘋  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup> 攤疾  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 攤了  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 攤病  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 攤子  
 t'an<sup>1</sup> 1323b 土 坍 1058b853c  
 t'an<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 坍場  
 t'an<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1323a 灘 1058b854a  
 [水 潭  
 T'AN<sup>2</sup> 1314a 弓 彈 1051a852b  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 彈指  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> 彈琴  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 彈劾  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 彈絃子  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 彈灰  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 彈花  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 彈弓  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 彈墨線  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 彈琵琶  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 彈瑟  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup> 彈壓  
 t'an<sup>2</sup> 1319c 疒 痰 1055c855b  
 t'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 痰氣

a corrupt official who takes bribes to covet.  
 covetous and dissatisfied.  
 fond of play (wan<sup>2</sup> shua<sup>3</sup>).  
 to desire, to covet.  
 grasping, covetous.  
 lustful (see above sê<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to desire what is unlawful.  
 lustful (hao<sup>4</sup> sê<sup>4</sup>). [stall.  
 to contribute to; to spread out; a to pay by instalments. [ratio.  
 to subscribe money according to a to contribute, to subscribe, to divide to unfold, to open. [up as money.  
 to apportion loss to each. [a loss.  
 to subscribe in order to make up to pay by instalments.  
 a stall (for fruit, etc.). [muscles.  
 paralysis, palsy, contraction of same (fêng<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>1</sup>, pan<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> same. [sui<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 same.  
 a paralytic person.  
 broken, ruined, broken down(huai<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 rapids, a sand bank (sha<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>1</sup>).  
 to thrum, snap, mark. Also tan<sup>4</sup>.  
 to snap or crack the fingers.  
 to play on the dulcimer(fêng<sup>1</sup>ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
 to impeach N.  
 to play on the lute or fiddle.  
 dust (hui<sup>1</sup> ch'en<sup>2</sup>).  
 to bow cotton (mien<sup>2</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>).  
 to draw a bow; a bullet-bow.  
 to strike a line with a string.  
 to play on the guitar.  
 lute. [mich<sup>4</sup>).  
 to keep down, to suppress (pu<sup>3</sup> mucus, phlegm.(t'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 asthma (ch'i<sup>4</sup> ch'uan<sup>3</sup>).

t'an²-ch'uan³		痰喘	an asthmatic affection (hu¹ hsi¹).
t'an²-ho²		痰盒	a spittoon (t'u⁴ mo⁴ ho²).
t'an²-hsien²		痰涎	phlegm.
t'an²-mi²hsin¹ch'iao⁴		痰迷心竅	half-crazy (pan⁴ tiao⁴ tzü³).
t'an²-sang⁴-êrh²		痰噪兒	a hoarse croupy throat.
t'an²-sou⁴		痰嗽	to cough up phlegm (k'o² sou⁴).
t'an²-yung³		痰壅	the death rattle.
t'an² 1320a	言	談 1055c855b	to chat, to gossip S.
t'an²-chiang³		談講	same.
t'an²-hsiao⁴		談笑	to chat and laugh. [converse.
t'an²-hsin¹		談心	to give vent to one's feeling, to
t'an²-hua⁴-hui⁴		談話會	conversazione, social gathering N.
t'an²hua⁴ying³p'ien⁴		談話影片	kinetophone N.
t'an²-lun⁴		談論	to converse, to chat. [N.
t'an²-p'an⁴		談判	unorganized conference, discussion
t'an²-t'an²		談談	converse, chat (la¹ kua⁴).
t'an²-t'ien¹-lun⁴-ti⁴		談天論地	to talk on all kinds of subjects:
t'an² 1324a	木	檀 1059a854c	sandalwood (ch'ên² hsiang¹).
t'an²-hsiang¹		檀香	incense made of sandalwood.
t'an²-hsiang¹-ch'i⁴		檀香器	sandalwood ware.
t'an²-hsiang¹-mu⁴		檀香木	sandalwood.
t'an²-hsiang¹-shan¹		檀香山	Sandwich Islands.
t'an²-mu⁴		檀木	sandalwood.
t'an²-pan³		檀板	a kind of castanets.
t'an² 1323c	土 坛	壇 1059a854b	an altar; an arena (chi⁴ ssü⁴).
t'an²-ch'ang²		壇場	an altar; a place for altars.
t'an²-shê⁴		壇社	altars (chi⁴ t'an²).
t'an².1321a	水	潭 1056c855a	name of a river; deep; great.
t'an²-fu³		潭府	your house (fu³ shang⁴).
t'an²-shui³	[潭 壩	潭水	deep water. [tzü³).
t'an² (tzü) 1321b	缶	罈 1056c855c	a wine bottle or jar (chin³ t'an²
t'an² 1314c	手	揮 1051b852b	to tap, to dust; to thrum. See
t'an² 1314c	言	譚	to boast S. [tan³.
<b>T'AN³ 1323b</b>	土	坦 1058c856b	a level plain; even; wide; compos-
t'an³-fu²		坦腹	big-bellied; your son-in-law. [ed.
t'an³-hsü⁴		坦婿	your son-in-law (nü³ hsü⁴).
t'an³-jan²		坦然	composed, comfortable (shu¹ t'an³).
t'an³-jan²-wu²-chü⁴		坦然無懼	without slightest fear (p'a⁴).
t'an³-p'ing²		袒平	level, smooth (p'ing² t'an³).
t'an³ 1323c	衣 襖	袒 1058c856b	to embrace, to enfold, a fold.
t'an³-fu¹		袒服	to partially take off a garment.

t'an<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 袒護  
 t'an<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup> 袒免  
 t'an<sup>3</sup> 1323b 心 志 1058c856b  
 t'an<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup>-t'ê-t'ê<sup>4</sup> 恣恣恣恣  
 t'an<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1319c 毛 毳 1055b856a

**T'AN<sup>4</sup> 1321c** 手 探 1057a853b  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>- 探見電燈  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> [têng<sup>1</sup> 探知  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 探親  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup> 探着身子  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 探悉敵情  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 探先  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup> 探險  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 探險家  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 探信  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 探花  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup> 探窺  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 探路  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 探馬  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>- 探囊取物  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> [wu<sup>4</sup> 探病  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>chi<sup>4</sup> 探喪弔祭  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 探試  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 探水  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 探探口氣  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 探頭縮腦  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 探聽  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>t'an<sup>4</sup>t'ing<sup>1</sup> 探聽探聽  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 探子  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 探伺  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 探望  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 探聞  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 探問  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 探養媳婦  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 探友  
 t'an<sup>4</sup> 1322b 欠 嘆 { 歎 1058a857b  
 t'an<sup>4</sup> 嘆  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 嘆息  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 嘆惜  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 嘆羨  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 嘆一口氣

to protect, to assist (pao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to make bare, to disclose.  
 afraid, inconstant. [tan<sup>3</sup>]-  
 tremour; palpitation (t'i<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>4</sup>  
 a rug, a carpet (ti<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup>).

to examine, to pry; to try (also 1).  
 electric torch N.  
 to ascertain (fang<sup>3</sup> wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to visit one's parents or relations.  
 body stretched forward.  
 to reconnoitre N.  
 early, in anticipation of.  
 to take risks, adventurous.  
 explorers N.  
 to enquire for news (hsiao<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 third highest of literati. G. 467 O.  
 to peep, to spy, to pry (k'uei<sup>2</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to explore the road e. g., to see if  
 a scout (tso<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>). [passable.  
 very easy (fig.) (jung<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to enquire after a sick person's  
 funeral proprieties. [health.  
 to try, to essay (shih<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to try the depth of water.  
 to 'sound,' to find out the feelings.  
 to listen stealthily (t'ou<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 to spy, enquire about; to listen.  
 same (ta<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>). [chien<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 a spy, a scout, a ramrod (tso<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>,  
 to enquire into; to listen stealthily.  
 to enquire, to ascertain (wên<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup>  
 to find out by enquiry. [wên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to enquire (ta<sup>3</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>). [yang<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 girl brought up for wife for son (t'un<sup>2</sup>  
 to visit a friend (p'êng<sup>2</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 to sigh, a long breath.  
 same (ai<sup>1</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup>, pei<sup>1</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 to sigh, to regret (k'uei<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 to utter aspirations of praise; to  
 to heave a sigh (wu<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>). [admire.

t'an<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 嘆了一聲  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup> 嘆美  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 嘆不上來  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 嘆辭  
 t'an<sup>4</sup> 1319b 火 炭<sup>1055b857a</sup>  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup> 炭渣  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 炭氣  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 炭質  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 炭精燈  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 炭敬  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 炭灰  
 t'an<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 炭火

heaved a sigh.  
 admire, applaud; admiration (tsan<sup>4</sup>  
 unable to get one's breath. [mei<sup>3</sup>].  
 an interjection.  
 charcoal, coals (mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 cinders.  
 carbonic gas N.  
 carbon N.  
 arc light N.  
 a present (sung<sup>4</sup>, li<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 charcoal or wood-coal ashes.  
 a charcoal fire (shêng<sup>1</sup> hu<sup>3</sup>).

**TANG<sup>1</sup> 1324c** 田 當<sup>1059c857a</sup>  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 當差  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 當差使  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 當場  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 當朝一品  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 當真  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 當成  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 當家  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 當家的  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 當間兒  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup> 當今  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>- 當今皇上  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 當緊  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 當初  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup> 當局者  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup> 當局者迷  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 當中  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 當衆  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 當兒  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup> 當下  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> 當先  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 當現  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 當選人  
 tang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup> 當一當  
 tang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 當衣裳  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 當意  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 當然  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 當然之理  
 tang<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 當日

to suit; ought; to pawn (4th). M.240.  
 to be employed officially (tso<sup>4</sup>kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (chu<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>2</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 openly, publicly (kung<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 minister of the highest rank. [393.  
 it is really a fact? it is a fact. M.  
 to treat; to represent, to make.  
 to control, to be "boss."  
 a husband; an overseer, a bailiff.  
 in the middle (chung<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>2</sup>).  
 now, the present time (hsien<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
 the present Emperor (huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>) O.  
 important (yao<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 original; at first.  
 participant.  
 those in the affair may be at sea.  
 in the middle (chung<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>1</sup>).  
 before all.  
 point of time; opening, gap.  
 now, immediately (ju<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>1</sup>).  
 in the front; formerly.  
 now; the proper time.  
 a candidate for election N.  
 to pledge, to pawn.  
 to pawn clothes (shu<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>).  
 pleased with, acceptable (ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 should, ought.  
 moral truth (li<sup>3</sup> so<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to-day; on that day (chin<sup>1</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	當官
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	當歸
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	當面
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	當面回覆
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-t'uo<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	當面託付
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>	當年
<i>tang<sup>4</sup>-p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	當票
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	當兵
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	當兵的
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	當不起
<i>tang<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	當舖
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>mo<sup>1</sup>ch'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	當甚麼差
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	當時
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>hao<sup>3</sup></i>	當時很好
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	當時禍福
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	當十錢
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	當始
<i>tang<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	當當
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	當堂
<i>tang<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup> or p'u<sup>4</sup></i>	當店
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	當天
<i>tang<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	當頭
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	當槽兒的
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	當做
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	當陽
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>	當有作無
<i>tang<sup>1</sup> 1327b</i>	金 鐺 <sup>1061c858b</sup>
<i>tang<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	鐺 鐺
<i>tang<sup>1</sup> 1327b</i>	車 轆 <sup>1061b858b</sup>
<i>tang<sup>1</sup> 1327a</i>	玉 璫 <sup>1061b858a</sup>
<i>tang<sup>1</sup> 1327a</i>	衣 襠 <sup>1061b858a</sup>

<b>TANG<sup>3</sup> 1326c</b>	手 攔	{ 擋 <sup>1061a858c</sup>
<i>tang<sup>3</sup> 1326c</i>		{ 攔
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	攔駕	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	攔着亮	
<i>tang<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>	攔着道兒	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	攔住	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	攔人	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	攔拌	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	攔不住	
<i>tang<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	攔嚴了	

before the official (at law).  
celery; *Apium Graveolens*.  
face to face, openly.  
to answer by personal presence.  
to personally entrust to.  
in former years; that year.  
a duplicate, a pawnbroker's ticket.  
to become a soldier (*ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>*).  
a soldier, soldiers (*chün<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>*).  
unequal to the responsibility.  
a pawn-shop (*chih<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>, ya<sup>1</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>*).  
what office do you hold? (*tsê<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>*).  
at that or this time.  
very good at that time. [*fu<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>*].  
present weal or woe (*huo<sup>4</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>*,  
large Peking cash = 10 smaller cash.  
at the beginning.  
to pawn, to pledge.  
in open court (*kuo<sup>4</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>*).  
a pawn-shop (*chih<sup>2</sup>, ya<sup>1</sup>*).  
this day, to day (*chin<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>*).  
an article for pawning. [etc.  
a wine-shop or eating-house waiter,  
to represent, to stand for.  
sun in mid-heaven; in the sun.  
to ignore.  
lock, pedler's gong.  
sound of a drum or gong.  
pegs in axle of cart, cart-tail (*hou<sup>4</sup>*  
pendant jewels. [*tang<sup>1</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>*].  
crutch of trousers (*k'u<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>*).

to oppose, to impede.  
same (*lan<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>*).  
to profess not to wish to receive a  
to stand in the light. [visitor.  
stopping the road (*lan<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>*).  
to stop, to obstruct.  
to stop a person.  
an obstacle.  
cannot stop.  
strictly stopped.

<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1327c	黑	黨	1061c858b	a gang or band; associates.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup>		黨爭		'party strife. N.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		黨見		'party idea N.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		黨中		in the gang, among the band, etc.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		黨人		a cabal, a clique (fên <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup>
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup>		黨網		platform of party N. [tang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>		黨派		parties N.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>		黨員		member of party N.
<i>tang</i> <sup>3</sup> 1324c		黨		S.
<b>TANG</b> <sup>4</sup> 1328b	艸	蕩	1062b859a	vast, dissolute.
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>		蕩費		squander.
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -		蕩了家產		squandered his patrimony (ch'ing <sup>1</sup>
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> [ch'an <sup>3</sup>		蕩水		'running water. [chia <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		蕩子		a profligate (lang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> 1327a	木	樑	1061b859a	a frame; cross-beams (i <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tang</i> <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		樑房		Registry department of a Board.
<b>T'ANG</b> <sup>1</sup> 1329a	水	湯	1063a860a	broth, soup, gravy, sauce, hot
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		湯匙		a soup ladle. [water S.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>		湯泉		hot springs (wên <sup>1</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		湯肉		boiled meat, soup meat.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>		湯餅		dumplings (flat).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>		湯團		dumplings (round).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		湯藥		broth and medicines, medicines in
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> 1331b	虫	螳	1064c861c	praying mantis. [draught.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>2</sup>		螳螂		same.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> 1328c	走	趟	1062c860b	to wade.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		趟水		to wade through water (ch'a <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> 1331b	金	鏜		noise of drums.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>		鏜的響		loud drumming.
<b>T'ANG</b> <sup>2</sup> 1330a	土	堂	1063c860b	a hall, a temple, a mansion, a session.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		堂前		front of a hall, parents (fu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		堂中		in the hall.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		堂兄弟		cousins generally (piao <sup>3</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		堂會		a church session (Presbyterian) N.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		堂客		female guests (nü <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ). [court.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		堂口		ability to state or plead a case in
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> su <sup>4</sup>		堂規嚴肅		the rules of the house very strict.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>		堂官		chief of one of the six Boards. O.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		堂名		family-hall name.
<i>t'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>		堂票		warrant (hsin <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).

t'ang <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		堂上	in the hall, in court.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>		堂堂	good looking, handsome (ssü <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>3</sup> -		堂堂男子	a respectable gentlemanly person.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	[tzü <sup>1</sup>	堂子	a brothel; a bath; a waiter.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -mêi <sup>4</sup>		堂姊妹	female first cousins on father's
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>		堂屋	a house generally. [side.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		堂諭	a minute or order of court.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1331c	口	唐 <sup>1065c861a</sup>	to boast; name of a dynasty S.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ao <sup>2</sup>		唐朝	the T'ang dynasty A.D. 618-907.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		唐人	a Chinese (han <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>		唐塞	to make excuses; to slur over (t'ui <sup>+</sup>
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>		唐山	China (chung <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>2</sup> ). [wei <sup>4</sup> ]-
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		唐詩	the Odes of T'ang (A.D. 618-907)-
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -tsung <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		唐總單	a Chinese "cargo certificate."
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>1</sup>		唐突	rash, sudden (mao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ). [extend.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1332a	手 糖	糖 <sup>1065b861b</sup>	to ward off a blow; to stretch, to
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		糖不過去	unable to parry. [payment, etc.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>		糖塞	to make excuses, to put off, as-
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup>		糖拖	to evade, to impose on by false
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>1</sup>		糖突	sudden, abrupt, hasty. [promises-
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1332b	米 糖	糖 <sup>1065b861c</sup>	sugar, candy (hung <sup>2</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>		糖薑	preserved ginger (in sugar).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>		糖葫蘆	candied fruit threaded on bamboo.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>		糖瓜	sugared melons.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>		糖菓	preserves, preserved fruits (mi <sup>4</sup>
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>		糖包	a bag of sugar. [chien <sup>4</sup> ]-
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup>		糖霜	crystals of sugar.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		糖水 or 漿	treacle (chiang <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1332a	土	塘 <sup>1065b861b</sup>	a pond or pool (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		塘池	same.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>1</sup>		塘蒿	celery (ch'in <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1331b	肉	膛 <sup>1064c861a</sup>	the centre of the breast (hsiung <sup>1</sup>
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		膛兒	the centre, the inside. [t'ang <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>		膛口	the mouth of, the entrance to.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1329c	木	棠 <sup>1063b861a</sup>	name of a kind of pear (sha <sup>1</sup> li <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>		棠梨	same.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> 1332b	火	煻	to warm, to toast.
t'ang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>		煻煨	to warm before the fire.
T'ANG <sup>3</sup> 1329c	身	躺 <sup>1063b862b</sup>	to lie down, to recline (wo <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ang <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		躺着	lying down.
t'ang <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		躺下	to lie down (mien <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).



- t'ang<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 輪箱 a clothes-box (i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>),  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 輪不佳 unable to lie down.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 輪不下 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>tsai<sup>1</sup>ch'uang<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup> 輪在床上 to lie on a bed.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 輪在地下 to lie on the ground (k'un<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup> 輪臥 to lie down and sleep. [line.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup> 1329c 車輪 1063c862c a time, a turn; an axle; a ruled  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>2</sup> 輪軸 an axle (ch'ê<sup>1</sup>). [to practise on.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 輪兒 a line; a track or path for horses  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 輪兒的馬 a horse used to the "track." Note  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 輪子 a line; a track, or path etc. [85.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 輪子馬 a horse used to the "track."  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup> 1329b 人 { 倘 1063b862a if, but if, should, should it be,  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup> 人 { 儻 1065a861c same (shê<sup>4</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>, chia<sup>3</sup> jo<sup>4</sup>). [suppose,  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup> 儻乎 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 儻或 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup> 儻然 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup> 儻若 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 儻如 same.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 儻來之物 coming by accident, e.g., money,  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 儻有別人 if there is another person.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup> 43c 水 淌 35a28b to flow; waves (or ch'ang).  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup> 淌溝 a drain (shui<sup>3</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 淌不掉 (water) can't flow away.  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 淌水 flowing water (liu<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>3</sup> 1332c 巾 幣 1065c862a a treasure. See Nu<sup>3</sup> (k'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 T'ANG<sup>4</sup> 1329b 火 燙 1063a862 to scald; to iron.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 燙茶水 boiling water for tea (kun<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 燙熱了 scalding hot.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>rh<sup>2</sup> 燙了泡兒 scald blisters (liao<sup>3</sup> Chiang<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 燙手 to scald the hand.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup> 燙得慌 scalding hot.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup> 燙斗 a smoothing iron (yün<sup>4</sup> tou<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup> 1328a 皿 盪 1062a859c unsteady, agitated; a bath-tub (also  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup> 盪盤 a bath-tub (hsi<sup>3</sup>tsao<sup>3</sup>). [tang<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 盪子 a tailor's chalk-line.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup> 金 錫 ○862a to smooth.  
 t'ang<sup>4</sup> 1329c 車 輪 to fall, miss; time, turn.  
 TAO<sup>1</sup>(tzü) 1336c 刀 刀 1069a865a [chien<sup>4</sup>). Rad. 18.  
 tao<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup> 刀叉 a knife, a sword (i<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>, pao<sup>3</sup>  
 knives and forks (hsiao<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).

<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	刀輪兒
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>	刀尖
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	刀鋒
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	刀斧手
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	刀護手
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup>	刀刃
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tun</i> <sup>4</sup>	刀口鈍
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'uai</i> <sup>4</sup>	刀快
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pa</i> <sup>1</sup>	刀把
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pei</i> <sup>4</sup>	刀背
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsien</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	刀筆先生
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ping</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup>	刀兵四起
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup>	刀傷
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shao</i> <sup>2</sup>	刀勺
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> 1342c	叨 1073b868a
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	叨愛
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup>	叨教
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ên</i> <sup>1</sup>	叨恩
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jao</i> <sup>3</sup>	叨擾
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuang</i> <sup>1</sup>	叨光
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>4</sup>	叨濫
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>2</sup>	叨蒙
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	叨沐
<i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tao</i> <sup>1</sup>	叨叨

<b>TAO</b> <sup>3</sup> 1337c 手擣	搗 1069c866a
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>	搗翻了
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	搗衣
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>3</sup>	搗鬼
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>4</sup>	搗爛
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pai</i> <sup>2</sup>	搗白
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>4</sup>	搗碎
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tui</i> <sup>4</sup>	搗碓
<i>tao</i> <sup>3</sup> 1338b	人 倒 1070b866b
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>	倒茶
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup>	倒賬
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'é</i> <sup>1</sup>	倒車
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>1</sup>	倒針
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lü</i> <sup>2</sup>	倒騎驢
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	倒氣
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chiao</i> <sup>2</sup>	倒嚼
<i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup>	倒出

a sheath, a scabbard.  
 the point of a knife (*ch'ieh*<sup>1</sup> *ts'ai*<sup>3</sup> [tao<sup>1</sup>]).  
 the point of a sword. [tao<sup>1</sup>].  
 executioners (*kuei*<sup>4</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup> *shou*<sup>3</sup>).  
 a sword-hilt.  
 the edge of a knife or sword (or 口<sup>3</sup>).  
 the edge of the knife is dull.  
 the knife is sharp (or 利 *li*<sup>4</sup>).  
 the handle of a knife or sword.  
 the back of a knife or sword. [ments.  
 pungent writer, framer of indictment-arises on every hand (*fan*<sup>3</sup> *lüan*<sup>4</sup>).  
 a cut or wound (from a knife, etc.).  
 kitchen hardware (*ch'u*<sup>2</sup> *fang*<sup>2</sup>).  
 to talk; to eat; to desire, to covet; desirous. [addicted to.  
 desirous of instruction (polite).  
 to receive bounty. [chia<sup>4</sup>].  
 "thanks" at end of feast (*lao*<sup>2</sup> to solicit one's favour or custom.  
 my covetousness is insatiable.  
 thanks for underserved benefits.  
 same (*mêng*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ing*<sup>1</sup>).  
 loquacious, prosy (*to*<sup>1</sup> *yen*<sup>2</sup>).

to pound in a mortar, to beat to thwart. [(*chiu*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beat clothes when washing them.  
 to soliloquize (*tzü*<sup>4</sup> *yen*<sup>2</sup> *tzü*<sup>4</sup> *yü*<sup>3</sup>).  
 to beat to pieces.  
 to gossip (*shuo*<sup>1</sup> *shih*<sup>4</sup> *fei*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to beat to pieces (*ta*<sup>3</sup> *sui*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to beat (as rice to take off the husk).  
 to fall. 4=pour out, on the contrary.  
 to pour out tea (see *ch'a*<sup>2</sup>). [trary.  
 to restore an overcharge.  
 to back up a cart (*t'ao*<sup>4</sup> *ch'é*<sup>1</sup>).  
 to back-stitch (*chên*<sup>1</sup> *hsien*<sup>4</sup>).  
 to ride a donkey face to tail.  
 to gasp (*ch'ou*<sup>1</sup> *hsi*<sup>2</sup>). Gi<sup>2</sup> (Peking).  
 to chew the cud (as cows).  
 to pour out (*pi*<sup>1</sup> *ch'u*<sup>1</sup> *ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	倒出來	same.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	倒捲	to roll up backwards.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>	倒圈	a cattle epidemic (shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	倒好	still it is good. [cho <sup>2</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	倒反了	on the contrary. M. 312 (fan <sup>3</sup>
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-shüan<sup>2</sup></i>	倒懸	inverted, hung upside down.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	倒換	to exchange (t'iao <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	倒過來	turned over (fan <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	倒了	fell down (lao <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> , tien <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	倒流兒	a siphon (kuo <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	倒眉	to have ill-luck (mei <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	倒斃	fell down and died.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	倒不了	it will not fall.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	倒水	to pour water.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	倒塌	to fall down; thrown (shuai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	倒倒情	to return kindness.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>2</sup>hsien<sup>3</sup>hsien<sup>3</sup></i>	倒倒險	unsteady.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	倒吊	suspend up side down.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	倒店	to vacate an inn for another guest.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup>-ts'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	倒栽葱	upside down (fig.).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>-</i>	倒在床上	to lie down in bed (t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup></i>	倒草	to chew the cud (tao <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	倒座	rooms facing the main buildings.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>4</sup></i>	倒退	to step back, to retire. [hunger, etc.].
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup></i>	倒臥	to lie down; to drop dead (with cold).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	倒也罷了	that will do very well then. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ],
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	倒銀子	to pour silver into moulds (chu <sup>4</sup>
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	倒有	still there is, there is yet.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	倒運	ill-luck; a change of luck (tao <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup> 1337b</i>	手搗	to reel, to wind; to beat, to pound.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	搗線	to reel or wind silk. [(See tao <sup>3</sup> above).]
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	搗把	to buy when cheap in anticipation
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	搗絲	to wind silk. [of a rise.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup> 1340a</i>	示禱	to pray, to entreat (mo <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	禱祝	same (chi <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> , chi <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup></i>	禱告	same (chu <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> , nien <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1337b</i>	山島	an island (hai <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	島	Japan (jih <sup>4</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ). N.
<i>tao<sup>3</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	島民	Japanese (tung <sup>1</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ). N.

**TAO<sup>4</sup> 1332c** 走道 1066a867a  
**tao<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>** 道教

road, way; to speak; reason.  
 the doctrine of Taoism (lao<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).

<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup></i>	道解	to explain (chieh <sup>3</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ). [travel.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	道乏	excuse because of weariness from
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	道行	skill in any art, craft or vice (shou <sup>3</sup>
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup></i>	道喜	to congratulate (ch'ing <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>4</sup> ). [tuan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	道謝	to thank (kan <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-</i>	道學先生	an exemplary gentleman (ssü <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	道學院	a college (theological).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	道心	spiritual nature.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	道義相交	conscientiousness and duty together.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	道人	a Taoist. [temples, priests, etc.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	道官	an official in charge of Taoist
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	道冠古今	(the sage's) doctrine caps all ages.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	道理	right principles, reason, right.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	道路	roads and ways, a way. [sang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	道惱	condolence in case of death (tiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	道袍	a Taoist priest's robe (chia <sup>1</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	道不拾衣	the golden age (fig.).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	道不遠人	the way is not far from any man.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	道時	the seasons (chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	道士	a Taoist priest (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	道士冠	Taoist cap.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>2</sup></i>	道達	to mediate; to inform. [tao <sup>4</sup> ] O.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	道臺	intendant of circuit (shou <sup>3</sup> hsün <sup>2</sup>
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>	道談	to converse, to chat (hsü <sup>4</sup> t.).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup></i>	道道多	well-informed (t'ung <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	道聽	virtue.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	道聽家	moralist N.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	道德經	classic of Tao, ascribed to Lao-tzū.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	道德學	ethics (lun <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ) N.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	道德思想	moral purpose N.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	道德自由	liberty based on morality. N.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	道聽途說	rumours, scandal; it is all over the
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	道途	a road (lu <sup>4</sup> ). [place.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	道尹	prefect, Taotai. N.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup> 1337c</i>	刀到	to arrive; to go or come; to reach to.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	到極處	to the last degree (chieh <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	到處	everywhere (man <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> , pien <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	到過	to have been to a place.
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	到過沒有	have you been there? (ch'ü <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	到了	arrived (lai <sup>2</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	到了兒	at last, after all. M. 364 (chin <sup>1</sup>
<i>tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	到了沒有	is it or he arrived? etc. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].

- tao<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 到末了 at the last.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 到那兒去 where are you going? (wang<sup>3</sup> na<sup>3</sup>,  
 go there! [êrh<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>].  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 到那兒去  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 到不了 unable to arrive.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 到不了底 can't get to the bottom of (chui<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>)  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 到手 to come to hand, to receive. [tao<sup>4</sup>].  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup> 到所以然 uttermost (tao<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 到得了 able to arrive. [ching<sup>4</sup>].  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup> 到底 to the bottom; at last, yet (chiu<sup>1</sup>)  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 到地 down to the ground; to the place.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> 到此 up to this time, to this place, etc.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 到次日 till next day.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 到月頭兒 till the beginning of the month.  
 tao<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1340a 禾 稻 1071b868a rice growing in field, paddy.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup> 稻糠 husks of rice, dust, etc., after thresh-  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup> 稻米 growing rice (ta<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>). [ing rice.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 稻皮子 rice husks.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 稻草 rice straw.  
 tao<sup>4</sup> 1340b 皿 盜 盜 1071c868c to rob, to plunder, to steal.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 盜跖 a famous robber.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup> 盜竊 to steal, to pilfer (t'ou<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 盜取財物 to steal property (pei<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 盜寇 pillagers, thieves, rebels, etc. (t'u<sup>3</sup>)  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 盜賊 a thief, thieves (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>). [fei<sup>3</sup>.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 盜物 to steal things.  
 tao<sup>4</sup> 1336c 寸 導 導 1069a867b to guide, to direct, to induce.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 導線 line of advance, guide N.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 導火線 a fuse N.  
 tao<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 導引 to lead, to guide (yin<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 tao<sup>4</sup> 1340b 卜 悼 悼 afflicted, grieve for (chui<sup>1</sup>tao<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 T'AO<sup>1</sup> 1342a 手 搨 搨 1073a869a pull out, to draw out.  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 搨錢 to hand out money (chih<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 搨井 to clean out a well (wa<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 搨出來 to pull out of.  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>3</sup> 搨耳朵 to pick the ears (wa<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>1</sup> 搨溝 to clean out a drain (shui<sup>3</sup> kou<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 搨水 to bale out water (yáo<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup> 搨腰 hand out money from pocket.  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup> 1342b 水 滔 滔 1073a868a to flow; water gradually rising  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 滔滔不斷 unceasing flow. [liu<sup>2</sup>].  
 t'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'ao<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 滔滔水流 rising and flowing of water.

t'ao <sup>1</sup> t'ao <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	滔滔無窮	unceasing flow.
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	滔天	rising to heaven (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	滔天大禍	an awful calamity (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> , wan <sup>4</sup>
t'ao <sup>1</sup> 1342b	韋鞬	a quiver, a sheath or scabbard. [o <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	韜光	possessing ability but kept to one's
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	韜畧	tactics, stratagems (ping <sup>1</sup> ts'ê <sup>4</sup> ). [self-
t'ao <sup>1</sup> 1343c	糸緜	fringe, edging; a plaited sash.
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	條子	same.
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	條子辮	silk braided in the queue.
t'ao <sup>1</sup> 1344a	饜	gluttonous.
t'ao <sup>1</sup> -tich <sup>3</sup>	饜饜	same.
[(p'ao <sup>3</sup> )-		
<b>T'AO<sup>2</sup> 1341c</b>	毛逃	逃 1072b870b
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	逃監	to run away, to abscond, to escape
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	逃去	to escape from prison (nan <sup>2</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	逃反的	to run away.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	逃犯	fleeing rebels (fan <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	逃學	an escaped prisoner (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> liao <sup>3</sup>	逃學跑了	a truant (hua <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	逃兇	played truant. [shou <sup>3</sup> ]-
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -huang <sup>1</sup>	逃荒	an escaped murderer (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	逃人	to flee on account of famine, etc.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	逃命	fugitives (as from prison or a lost
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>4</sup>	逃難	to fly for one's life. [battle].
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup>	逃匿	an escape from difficulty or distress.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -p'ao <sup>3</sup>	逃跑	to abscond, to run away.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	逃避	to run, to fly (as a prisoner).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	逃兵	to avoid, to shun (to <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	逃不出	deserters (soldiers) (chün <sup>1</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> )-
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup>	逃不脫	cannot escape (p'ao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>4</sup>	逃散	same.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>3</sup>	逃捨	to disperse (as fugitives).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	逃生	to desert.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>3</sup>	逃躲	to fly for one's life.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'o <sup>1</sup>	逃脫	to run away.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	逃走	same.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ts'uan <sup>4</sup>	逃竄	same. [(as fugitives).]
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	逃罪無門	to fly from one place to another
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>	逃遁	no escape from punishment.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	逃亡	to skulk off (ts'uan <sup>4</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> (tzū) 1341a	木桃 1072a870a	fled, run away; to abscond.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	桃核	the peach.
		peach stones (ho <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).

t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	桃花紙	peach-blossom paper.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	桃花粉	peach-blossom cosmetic.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>4</sup>	桃花浪	a profligate (lang <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ). [etc.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	桃花水	water in spring from snow melting,
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	桃花運	peach-blossom destiny. Note 86.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	桃紅	peach red (shui <sup>3</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> , ch'ih <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	桃仁	peach kernels. [mend a person.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	桃李	"peaches and plums," to recom-
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -sai <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup>	桃腮杏眼	peach cheeks and apricot eyes.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	桃園	a peach orchard (kuo <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	桃月	"peach month," the 3rd. month.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> 1343a	木 淘	to wash rice; to scour. [See Note 32.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	淘氣	mischievous; fidgetty (sa <sup>1</sup> p'ó <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	淘井	to clean out a well (t'ao <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	淘淨了	cleaned out (kan <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	淘米	to wash rice (hsi <sup>3</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -	淘沙見金	to scour sand for gold.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	[chin <sup>1</sup> ] 淘神	mischievous (above).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	淘汰	natural selection, or fig. N.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	淘汰說	theory of natural selection N.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>	淘陽溝	to dig an open ditch (yin <sup>1</sup> kou <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> 1343b	阜 陶	a furnace (yao <sup>2</sup> ); earthenware; to
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	陶器	earthenware (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ). [melt S.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	陶朱	name of ancient millionaire.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	陶化	to melt (as metals).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> 1343a	神 萄	the grape (p'u <sup>2</sup> t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>3</sup>	萄酒	wine made of grapes.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	萄乾	raisins, dried grapes.
t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>	萄藤	the grape vine.
<b>T'AO<sup>3</sup> 1344a</b>	言 討	to demand; to direct. [ssü <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -chai <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	討債鬼	a spirit which claims a debt (t'í <sup>4</sup>
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>	討戰	to excite to war; to go to battle.
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	討賬	to collect accounts (ch'í <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	討情	to ask favors (shuo <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	討求	to seek for; to entreat (yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	討飯	to beg.
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	討飯的	beggars (yao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> , ch'í <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -jao <sup>2</sup>	討饒	to partake of a feast (yen <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -jao <sup>3</sup>	討擾	to cause trouble (ta <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup> -huan <sup>1</sup>	討人喜歡	to seek to please people. [tion.
t'ao <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	討人嫌	to cause persons to feel dissatisfac-

t'ao<sup>3</sup>-k'uei<sup>4</sup> 討愧  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup> 討論  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 討論會  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup> 討保  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup> 討賞  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 討打  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-tsei<sup>3</sup> 討賊  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 討要  
 t'ao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup> 討厭

**T'AO<sup>4</sup> 1344b** 大套<sup>1074c871b</sup>

t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 套車  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 套氣  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 套間兒  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 套進去  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 套拳  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 套二套車  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 套房子  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 套話  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 套衣  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 套褲  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 套棺  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 套了去  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 套馬  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 套馬杆  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 套板  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 套包子  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 套背狼  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 套上衣服  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 套索  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 套子  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 套言  
 t'ao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 套言不叙

**TÊ<sup>2</sup> 1345c** 得<sup>1075a872a</sup>

tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> 得其所  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 得筋  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup> 得救  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 得賺  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>3</sup> 得寵  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 得而復失  
 tê<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 得項

to be ashamed (pao<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to correct (as a letter), to debate,  
 Debating Society N. [discuss.  
 to require a guarantee or bail.  
 to ask for a reward or gratuity (chiu<sup>3</sup>  
 itching for a beating. [ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to exterminate thieves (ch'u<sup>2</sup>mieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to demand, to press for (yao<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to cause dislike or disgust (jê<sup>3</sup>hsien<sup>2</sup>  
 [books, etc.).

an envelope, a noose (num. of suits,  
 to harness, to get a cart ready.  
 conventionality (k'o<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 a small study (shu<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 put one inside the other.  
 to box, to practice boxing (ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
 to harness up a 2 mule-cart. [ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 a room opening into another.  
 compliments of the day, etc. (hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 outer clothing, overcoats. [t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 leggings, overalls (ch'a<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 a shell, an outer coffin (kuan<sup>1</sup>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 wormed out, extracted.  
 to lasso a horse.  
 a lasso (ch'üan<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 blocks for printing in two colours ;  
 a horse-collar. [coffin planks.  
 stranglers, garotters (hsiung<sup>1</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to put on one's clothes.  
 a lasso.  
 a noose, snare for catching birds.  
 compliments of the day (hsü<sup>1</sup> t'ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 needn't pass compliments (proceed  
 to business). [tei<sup>3</sup>. M. 133.  
 to get, to have, to succeed, to do. See  
 he has got to his place (Mencius).  
 advantageous application of streng-  
 to be saved (chêng<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>). [th.  
 to earn, to gain. [(ch'ung<sup>3</sup> ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be in favor, to be indulged  
 to get and lose again.  
 advantages, emoluments (fêng<sup>4</sup>lu<sup>4</sup>).



tē²-hsin¹-ying¹-shou³ 得心應手  
 tē²-i¹-wang⁴-érh⁴ 得一望二  
 tē²-i⁴ 得意  
 tē²-i⁴-wang²-yen² 得意忘言  
 tē²-k'ung⁴-érh⁴ 得空兒  
 tē²-kuo¹-ch'ieh³-kuo¹ 得過且過  
 tē²-li⁴ 得利  
 tē²-liao³ 得了  
 tē²-liao³-p'ien²-i² 得了便宜  
 tē²-liao³-to¹-shao³ 得了多少  
 tē²-mêng²-én¹ 得蒙恩  
 tē²-min²-hsin¹ 得民心  
 tē²-ping⁴ 得病  
 tē²-pu⁴-chao² 得不着  
 tē²-pu⁴-chin⁴-pu⁴ 得步進步  
 tē²-shêng⁴ 得勝  
 tē²-shih¹ 得失  
 tē²-shih² 得時  
 tē²-shou³ 得手  
 tē²-shou³-hsi⁴ 得手戲  
 tē²-ti⁴-pu⁴ 得地步  
 tē²-t'ien¹-hsia⁴ 得天下  
 tē²-tao⁴ 得道  
 tē²-ts'ai² 得財  
 tē²-tsuì⁴ 得罪  
 tē²-tsuì⁴-liao³-ni³ 得罪了你  
 tē²-tzū³ 得子  
 tē²-wei⁴ 得位  
 tē²-yü²-wang⁴-ch'üan² 得魚忘筌  
 tē² 1346c 彳 惠 德 1076a871a  
 tē²-chêng⁴-pei¹ 德政碑  
 tē²-hsing⁴ 德行  
 tē²-hua²-liu²-hsing² 德化流行  
 tē²-kuo² 德國  
 tē²-li⁴-fêng¹ 德利風  
 tē²-yü⁴ 德育

T'Ē\* 1348a 牛 特 1077b872a  
 t'ê⁴-chien⁴ 特薦  
 t'ê⁴-ch'ien³ 特遣  
 t'ê⁴-chih³ 特旨  
 t'ê⁴-chih⁴ 特質

the hand responds to the heart.  
 to gain one, and then want two.  
 to get one's wish. [words.  
 when he got his wish he forgot his  
 to have leisure for (hsien² k'ung⁴).  
 to evade, to shirk.  
 to get profit or advantage (huo⁴ li⁴).  
 enough! all right!  
 obtained advantage (i³ ch'ü⁴).  
 how much have you obtained?  
 to receive grace (ên¹ tien³).  
 to be popular.  
 to become sick (huan⁴ ping⁴).  
 unable to obtain or succeed.  
 still forward.  
 to vanquish. [how will it turn out?  
 gain or loss; success or failure;  
 in luck; in favor (yün⁴ ch'ü⁴).  
 to get an opportunity or advantage.  
 great ability (ta⁴ ts'ai²).  
 to have made a fortune (fa¹ ts'ai²).  
 to get the throne (lung² wei⁴).  
 to discover the true doctrine.  
 to make money, to obtain wealth.  
 to offend; to beg pardon (tui⁴ pu⁴  
 I beg your pardon. [ch'ü³).  
 to have a son born to me.  
 to obtain a seat, situation or throne.  
 (fig.) get the fish and forget the  
 virtue, kindness. [creel.  
 laudatory tablet to an official.  
 virtuous conduct (行², sang⁴ tē²).  
 spread of beneficent influence.  
 Prussia (pu⁴ kuo²).  
 telephone (tien⁴ hua⁴) (or lü 律).  
 moral culture N.

[i⁴). M. 472.

special, particular; on purpose (ku⁴  
 to specially recommend (chien⁴  
 specially despatched. [chü³).  
 a special decree (shêng⁴ chih³).  
 idiosyncrasy N.

<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	特求指示	specialy ask for guidance.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>ts'un<sup>2</sup>p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	特出存票	a "special drawback" (Customs).
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	特權	special powers or privileges N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	特夫	my husband (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	特婦	my wife (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	特許	patent, special permit N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	特意	purposely, intentionally (ch'ü <sup>3</sup>
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	特盡作的	done on purpose. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	特任	special appointment by President
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	特來	to come purposely. [N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	特立	to stand alone.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	特賣權	patent rights N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	特派員	specially deputed, e.g. reporter N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	特班	special class or course N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup></i>	特別	special, unique (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> pieh <sup>2</sup> ) N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>4</sup></i>	特別性質	individuality N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>	特色	peculiar, exceptional.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	特示	a special proclamation (kao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	特授	to specially appoint an official.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-t'ê<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	特特的	specially, particularly.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	特點	peculiarities N.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	特此	only concerns this, especially this.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	特爲	specially to, in order particularly.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>	特爲這個	specially applies to this.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	特爲的是	specially, on purpose to.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup> 1347c</i>	心忒 <sup>1077a872c</sup>	to exceed; to change; to doubt.
<i>t'ê<sup>4</sup> 1347c</i>	心忒 <sup>1077a873b</sup>	infirm of purpose, timidity, pal-
		pitation (t'an <sup>3</sup> t'an <sup>3</sup> t'ê <sup>4</sup> t'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>TEI<sup>1</sup> (ti) 1356c</b>	金鑷 <sup>1083c901b</sup>	a point; tweezers (ti <sup>2</sup> Go.).
<b>TEI<sup>3</sup> 1345a</b>	得 <sup>1075a872a</sup>	must, must be, inust have. See
<i>t'ei<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	得有	must be or have. [tê <sup>2</sup> .
<b>T'EI<sup>2</sup> 1509a</b>	頁齧 <sup>1202b925a</sup>	broken down. Also t'ui <sup>2</sup> .
<i>t'ei<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	頹敗	in ruins, broken down (t'an <sup>1</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<b>TÊNG<sup>1</sup> 1348b</b>	登 <sup>1077c862a</sup>	to ascend; to place higher (shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>têng<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	登岸	to ascend a bank; to go on shore.
<i>têng<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	登程	to commence a journey (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>têng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	登基	to ascend a throne (huang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>têng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	登極	same. [(chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>têng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	登記	to record, register, as a company

têng <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>1</sup>	登州	Têng-chow in Shantung.
têng <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	登出	to publish.
têng <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	登席	to open a discussion N. [moon.]
têng <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	登高	to ascend high; festival 9th of 9th
têng <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -t'zū <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>1</sup>	登高自卑	to gradually rise (chien <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>3</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	登告白	to advertise. [中 chū <sup>4</sup> ] O.
têng <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	登科	to gain the M.A. degree (chung <sup>4</sup> )
têng <sup>1</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>	登空	to fly aloft (t'êng <sup>2</sup> k'ung <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -piao <sup>1</sup>	登錄商標	registered trade-mark N.
têng <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	登龍位	to ascend the imperial throne.
têng <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>4</sup>	登門拜謝	I have come to return thanks.
têng <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	登門認錯	to go to and confess fault (p'ei <sup>2</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>3</sup>	登榜	to obtain literary rank (as chü-jên,
têng <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	登報	to put in newspaper. [etc.].
têng <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	登山	to ascend a hill.
têng <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -p'a <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	登山爬嶺	ascending mountains (bad road).
têng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	登時間	in a moment (sha <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	登臺演戲	to mount the stage and rehearse.
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>	登臺演講	to preach, make a speech N.
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	登壇拜將	to mount the altar and worship the
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup> -p'a <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	登梯爬高	to mount the ladder high. [general.]
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	登天	to ascend to heaven (pin <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	登位	to ascend the throne (shêng <sup>1</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> 1349b 火灯	燈 <sup>1078b863a</sup>	a light, a lamp (tien <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	燈罩兒	a lamp shade (la <sup>4</sup> chū <sup>2</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup> [huang <sup>2</sup>	燈節	the feast of lanterns on the 15th
têng <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup>	燈燭輝煌	brilliant lights. [of the first moon.]
têng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	燈吹筒	a blow-pipe (used by silver-smiths,
têng <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	燈心草	the wick of a lamp. [etc.].
têng <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	燈虎	riddle on lanterns (ts'ai <sup>1</sup> mi <sup>2</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	燈花	a lamp wick (ti <sup>1</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	燈火	the light of a lamp.
têng <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	燈掛椅	a high-backed chair (t'ai <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> i <sup>3</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	燈籠	a lantern (kua <sup>4</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	燈籠夫	the official's lantern-bearers.
têng <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	燈籠褲子	pants in tatters (p'o <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	燈謎兒	riddles, puzzles, enigmas.
têng <sup>1</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	燈滅了	the lamp is gone out. [têng <sup>1</sup> o <sup>2</sup> ].
têng <sup>1</sup> -o <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	燈蛾子	the common candle moth (p'u <sup>1</sup> )
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>3</sup>	燈塔	a light-house (chao <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	燈臺	a lamp post or stand.
têng <sup>1</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>	燈題	a riddle, an enigma (mi <sup>2</sup> ).

- têng<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 燈草 lamp-wicks; rushes of which wicks  
 têng<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 燈油 lamp oil. [are made-  
 têng<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 燈語 light-signals on ship-board N.]
- TĒNG<sup>3</sup> 1350c 竹 等** 1079b863b to wait; class, kind. M. 754 (hou<sup>4</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 等級 a rank, a degree (p'in<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> 等着明日 wait till to-morrow.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup> 等煩 tired of waiting.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 等候 to wait for (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 等項 sorts, kinds (chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 等閒 common, ordinary (su<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 等一下 wait a little while.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 等一會兒 wait a little (p'ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 等一等 same.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 等類 and such like (at end of list).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 等不上 cannot wait (lai<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 等不的(得) same (chao<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 等俟 to wait, to stay (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 等待 same.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> rh<sup>2</sup> 等到明兒 wait till to-morrow (ming<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 等等 and such, and such (at end). M.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 等等不一 different sorts. [754.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 等第 in proper succession or order (tz'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 等次日 wait till to-morrow. [hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 等樣 kinds, sorts (chung<sup>3</sup>).  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 等因 and such like causes.  
 têng<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 等語 and such (at end of a quotation).  
 têng<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1351c 戥 戥 1080a863c small steelyard for weighing money  
 (t'ien<sup>1</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 to open the eyes wide, to stare.  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 瞪着眼 staring (chih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 瞪起眼來 to raise the eyes and stare.  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 瞪眼 to stare (chêng<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 têng<sup>4</sup> 88c 水 澄 澄 71c78b clear, limpid; still pure water (also  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup> 澄茄 cubeb. [ch'êng<sup>2</sup> or ch'ên<sup>2</sup> Go).  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 澄清 to cleanse; limpid; clear.  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 澄出去 strained out, clarified.  
 têng<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 澄乾了 cleared out.  
 têng<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1350b 金 鎗 1079a864b stirrup irons (an<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 têng<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1350b 凳 凳 1079a863c a stool, a form, a bench (pan<sup>3</sup>  
 têng<sup>4</sup> 1349a 石 磴 磴 1078a864a stone steps, stairs; lofty. [têng<sup>4</sup>).  
 têng<sup>4</sup> 1350b 邑 鄗 S.

- T-ĒNG<sup>2</sup> 135a** 言 謄<sup>1080c864a</sup> to copy. M. 495.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 謄清的 clearly copied out.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 謄出來 to copy out (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> t'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 謄寫 same (shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>ch'u<sup>1</sup>lai<sup>2</sup> 謄寫出來 same.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 謄寫叛 manifolding process N.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 謄錄 a copyist (hsieh<sup>3</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 謄書 to copy a letter, etc.  
**T-ĒNG<sup>2</sup> 1353a** 疔 疼<sup>1081a865b</sup> pain, sore; kindly feeling (ya<sup>2</sup>  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 疼愛 to love tenderly (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>). [t'êng<sup>2</sup>].  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 疼不疼 is it painful? (huang<sup>3</sup> t'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 疼絲絲的 very painful (t'ung<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup>). [ssü<sup>3</sup>].  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 疼死 to die of grief, pain or love (k'u<sup>3</sup>.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>4</sup> 疼痛 pain, in pain; to love tenderly.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup> (tzu<sup>1</sup>)<sup>1352b</sup> 竹 籐<sup>1080b864a</sup> vines, creepers, cane (Malay rotang).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [藤] 籐器 rattan ware.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-ch'uàng<sup>2</sup> 籐床 a cane-bed.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 籐線 strips of cane.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 籐黃 gamboge.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 籐肉 split rattans.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 籐蘿樹 the wistaria.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 籐牌 a cane shield (tun<sup>4</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 籐牌手 sword and shield soldiers O.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup> 1352c 馬 騰<sup>1080c864c</sup> to ascend; to transfer. M. 495.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 騰房 to remove from a house (notice to  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup> 騰空 to ascend to the sky. [quit] (pan<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-no<sup>2</sup> 騰挪 to transfer (no<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> [t'iao<sup>4</sup>] 騰手 to free for other work (hsien<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup>-t'iao<sup>4</sup>- 騰騰跳跳 jumping up and down.  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>wu<sup>4</sup> 騰雲駕霧 mounted on the clouds (fei<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'êng<sup>2</sup> 1352b 水 滕 ancient state. S.
- T-ĒNG<sup>4</sup> 1350b** 木 櫈<sup>1079a863c</sup> a stool or bench (pan<sup>2</sup> t'êng<sup>4</sup>).  
 Also têng<sup>4</sup>.
- TI<sup>1</sup> 1353b** 入 低<sup>1081b877b</sup> low, droop (ch'ui<sup>2</sup>, ta<sup>1</sup> la<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup> 低昂 low and high (ang<sup>2</sup> kwei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 低價 low in price (chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 低處 a low place, inferiority (hsia<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 低下 low, mean (pei<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 低下的人 a menial, (shih<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>). [mind].  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup> 低回 to bend the head and revolve in the  
 ti<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 低一格寫 write one space lower down.

<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	低拉拉的	overcome with grief (yu <sup>1</sup> chrou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>	低品	a low class (têng <sup>3</sup> ). [huan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	低三下四	at the beck and call of others (shih <sup>3</sup>
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	低邑	depreciation of silver (mao <sup>2</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	低聲	a low tone of voice. [t'un <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	低聲下氣	meek and submissive (jên <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup>
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	低首下心	to be submissive (shun <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	低低說	to speak low, to whisper (below).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	低頭	to bend or hang the head.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	低頭漢	a man who walks with his head
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup></i>	低窪	a low-lying place. [down.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>	低僞	fictitious, not real (hsü <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup>hsia<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	低微下賤	humble, mean.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	低言	to whisper (ch'i <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>1</sup> cha <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup> 1356b</i>	永滴	a drop; to drop, to drip (lin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	滴出	same (lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	滴血法	blood-dropping to test relationship.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	滴瀝	to drop.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	滴溜溜的	round, bulging, glaring.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup></i>	滴溜滴溜	round and round.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	滴溜圓	perfectly round.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	滴漏	to leak or drip out. [ti <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	滴水	the dripping of water (tien <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>3</sup>
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-</i>	滴水成水	very cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> sou <sup>1</sup> sou <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	[ping <sup>1</sup> 滴打	to drop, to drip (or 搭).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	滴滴	same.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	滴滴打打	same.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup> 1355b</i>	阜隄	an embankment (pa <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup></i>	土堤	same (shui <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup></i>	堤埃	same (ho <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	堤岸	bank of a river or canal (ho <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	堤防	barriers, defences (fang <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup></i>	堤牛子	piles of earth on top of dyke.
<i>ti<sup>1</sup> 1362b</i>	白的	sign of possessive. (Also 4= really).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup></i>	的確	true; certain (ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	的信	trustworthy.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	的然	clear, easily perceived (ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	的筆	an autograph (ch'in <sup>1</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>TI<sup>2</sup> 1355c</b>	女嫡	the lawful wife (ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ti<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup></i>	嫡妻	same (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ). [have younger].
<i>ti<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>	嫡兄	elder brothers (when concubines

ti²-mu³		嫡母	a wife (addressed by a concubine's
ti²-shih⁴		嫡室	a lawful wife. [children).
ti²-shu⁴		嫡庶	wife and concubine. [has older).
ti²-ti⁴		嫡弟	younger brothers (when concubine
ti²-tzū³		嫡子	the children of the lawful wife.
ti² 1356a	支	敵 <sup>1083b902a</sup>	to oppose; an enemy; an equal.
ti²-chan⁴		敵戰	to fight in battle (ta³ chang⁴).
ti²-chu⁴		敵住	to oppose, to withstand (ch'ou² ti²).
ti²-chün¹- <sup>1</sup> chan⁴-ti⁴		敵軍戰地	the firing line N.
ti²-kuo²		敵國	a hostile nation, an equal nation.
ti²-lou²		敵樓	a citadel (p'uo⁴ t'ai²).
ti²-p'ei⁴		敵配	an equal, a match, a pair (p'ei⁴).
ti²-ping¹		敵兵	the enemy's troops (ping¹ ting¹).
ti²-pu⁴-kuo⁴-t'a¹		敵不過他	cannot oppose him successfully (tou⁴
ti²-shou³		敵手	an equal, a match for. [pu⁴ kuo⁴).
ti²-tang³		敵擋	to oppose, to withstand (k'ang⁴chü⁴
ti²-t'i³		敵體	equals; husband and wife (fu¹ fu⁴).
ti² 1354b	手	抵 <sup>1082a878a</sup>	to substitute; to oppose; to butt.
ti²-chang³		抵掌	to clap the hands (p'ai¹ chang⁴).
ti²-chang⁴		抵賬	to settle an account, to offset.
ti²-ch'ang²		抵償	to forfeit one's life (ch'ang² ming⁴).
ti²-chên¹		抵針	"oppose needle," a thimble (ting³
ti²-ch'êng²		抵城	arrived at a city (tao⁴). [chên¹).
ti²-chiang³		抵港	to arrive at a port (ma³ t'ou², hai³
ti²-chih⁴		抵至	arrived (lai² tao⁴). [k'ou³).
ti²-chih⁴		抵制	to boycott N.
ti²-chih⁴-wai⁴-huo⁴		抵制外貨	to boycott foreign goods N.
ti²-huan⁴		抵換	to substitute (ting³ t'i⁴).
ti²-h'ang⁴-li⁴		抵抗力	power of resistance N.
ti²-ming⁴		抵命	to forfeit one's life (ch'ang² ming⁴).
ti²-pu⁴-chu⁴		抵不住	unable to bear or sustain (ch'ih¹).
ti²-tang³		抵擋	to oppose, to hinder (lan² tang³).
ti²-tao⁴		抵到	to arrive, arrived.
ti²-tien³		抵典	to mortgage.
ti²-tsui¹		抵罪	to bear the blame (tan¹ shih⁴).
ti²-ya¹		抵押	to mortgage (tang⁴). N.
ti² 1357b	米	糴 <sup>1084a902b</sup>	to buy rice or grain (t'iao⁴).
ti²-liang²		糴糧	to buy grain (ch'ü¹ tiao⁴).
ti²-mi³		糴米	to buy rice (liang² shih²).
ti²-t'iao⁴		糴糶	to buy grain and to sell grain.
ti² 1357a	犬	狄 <sup>1084a901b</sup>	Mongolians; the northern savages
ti²-kuo²		狄國	the northern countries. [(pei³ ti²) S.

- ti<sup>2</sup> 1357b 見 覷 1084b702c to see face to face (chien<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>2</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 覷面再說 speak of it again when we meet.  
 ti<sup>2</sup> 1357c 水 滌 1084c902c to wash, reform (kai<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ti<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>3</sup> 滌去舊染 to wash away the old stain (hsi<sup>3</sup>  
 ti<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1357b 竹 簫 笛 1084b902b a flute (ch'ui<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>2</sup>). [ch'ü<sup>4</sup>].  
 ti<sup>2</sup> 1357c 毛 迪 迪 1084b902b follow another's footsteps.  
 ti<sup>2</sup> 1357a 羽 翟 Tartar pheasant. Also chai<sup>2</sup>.
- TI<sup>3</sup> 1353c** 广 底 1081c878c the bottom; only; low (see ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 底細 in detail (hsiang<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 底下 the bottom, at last, in the future.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 底下的人 servants, menials.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup> 底稿 a rough draft (kao<sup>3</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup> 底根 at the root, originally.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup> 底欸 reserve fund N.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 底歷原情 (理, 裏) primary reason and motive.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 底漏 a leak at bottom.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 底子 a rough draft, a foundation, a sole.  
 ti<sup>3</sup> 1355a 牛 軛 軛 1082b877c to butt, to gore.  
 ti<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 軛觸 same.  
 ti<sup>3</sup> 1355a 木 柅 柅 1082b872b root (kên<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>3</sup>).
- TI<sup>4</sup> 1360a** 土 地 1086b879a the earth, the ground; a place  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chan<sup>1</sup> 地氈 a carpet (ti<sup>4</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup>). [(t'ien<sup>2</sup>)-  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 地基 a foundation (kên<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 地祇 god of the earth (t'u<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 地契 a lease of land (tsu<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 地震 an earthquake (ti<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 地氣 "earth and air," climate (shui<sup>3</sup>t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 地脚堅固 the foundation is very firm (p'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 地界 boundary of a place. [to another-  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 地解 send under guard from one hsien  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 地支 earth's branches. See Note 32 and  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 地質學 geology. [81 (t'ien<sup>1</sup> kan<sup>1</sup>)-  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 地金 rent.  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>- 地淨場光 all the crops off (chuang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> [kuang<sup>1</sup> 地球儀 terrestrial globe.  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 地球 the globe (huan<sup>2</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-érh<sup>2</sup> 地球兒 nine pins N.  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 地主 an owner of land.  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 地處 a place, a situation.  
 ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 地方 a place; territory, country; a space-



<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	地方官	the local officials.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	地方自治	local self-government N.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>	地坊	local constable. ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	地府	the grave, hell, Hades ( <i>yin<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	地蓆	matting ( <i>hsi<sup>2</sup>, ts'ao<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	地下	on the ground.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>	地黃	fox-glove, a febrifuge ( <i>chih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup></i>	地閣	the chin ( <i>hsia<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>hua<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	地骨皮露	a sort of medicine.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup></i>	地瓜	yams, sweet potatoes ( <i>hung<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>2</sup></i>	地雷	mines in military engineering.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	地理	geography, geomancy ( <i>fêng<sup>1</sup>shui<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	地理家	a geographer.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	地理志	a geographical work, atlas.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	地理圖	a geographical map ( <i>pan<sup>3</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	地利	produce, advantages of a situation.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	地靈	the earth is efficacious.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	地爐子	a stove in the ground, hot-air fur-
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>	地龍	the common earth-worm. [ <i>nacc</i> N.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	地面	the place or locality.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	地畝	land ( <i>ch'ing<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	地板	a floor ( <i>p'êng<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	地包	potatoes ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup>yü<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>hsiang<sup>1</sup>yao<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	地保	a kind of constable or headborough
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	地平線	horizon N. ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	地步	footing, place.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	地不愛寶	the earth is not niggardly of her
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup></i>	地鋪	a bed on the floor. [ <i>valuables</i> .
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	地勢	the nature of a country, etc.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	地稅	land-tax.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	地蛋	"ground eggs," potatoes ( <i>shan<sup>1</sup>yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup></i>	地毯	a carpet ( <i>p'i<sup>2</sup> t'an<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup></i>	地壇	the temple or altar of Earth in
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	地道	sub-way. N. [ <i>Peking</i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	地道藥材	sovereign remedies.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	地點	location, objective.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	地丁	land tax.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	地丁花	the violet ( <i>tzü<sup>3</sup> lo<sup>2</sup> lan<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup></i>	地租	ground rent.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup></i>	地圖	a map ( <i>pan<sup>3</sup> t'u<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	地圖一副	one map (or 套).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	地土	earth, territory ( <i>ch'ing<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>3</sup></i> ).

<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>		地動	an earthquake ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>		地位	place, situation.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>		地楊梅	strawberry ( <i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> kuo<sup>3</sup></i> ) N.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		地窖子	a cellar ( <i>chia<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>		地輿	geography ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>		地獄	hell, a prison ( <i>nan<sup>2</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>, chien<sup>1</sup> lao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup> 1359a</i>	弟	弟	a younger brother ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup></i> ). [ <i>tzū<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		弟婦	a younger brother's wife ( <i>shên<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>		弟兄	brothers ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>, hsiung<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-mén<sup>1</sup></i>		弟兄們	same ( <i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>		弟妹	a younger brother's wife.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		弟子	a pupil, a disciple ( <i>t'u<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup> 1359c</i>	竹	第	order, series; but, yet.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>		第一	number one, the first ( <i>shou<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		第一個	the first, above all, foremost.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		第一名	the first, the best, first rate ( <i>t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup></i>		第一品	the first rank, the best sort. [ <i>têng<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>3</sup></i>		第三者	a third party. N.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup> 1361b</i>	遞	遞	to give or hand to; to change.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		遞摺子	to hand a document to the Emperor.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		遞呈	to hand up, e.g., a petition.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		遞籍	to send a person to his native place.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chich<sup>3</sup></i>		遞解	to send, to forward ( <i>sung<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chich<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		遞解回籍	to send criminal back to native place.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup></i>		遞柬	to hand a letter to one ( <i>hsin<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup></i>		遞給	to give or hand to ( <i>chiao<sup>1</sup> kei<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-kei<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>		遞給我	give it to me.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>		遞個眼色	to give a look or hint ( <i>eh'ou<sup>3</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>		遞名	to hand in name. [ <i>i<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>2</sup></i>		遞年	one year following another ( <i>i<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>		遞片子	to send a card. [ <i>t'ien<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup></i>		遞稟帖	to hand in a petition. [ <i>la<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		遞手	to give the hand, to shake hands
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>		遞手本	to hand a document to an official.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		遞代	for, instead of ( <i>t'í<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>4</sup></i>		遞奏	addressing the Emperor in writing.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		遞與	to give or hand to.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup> 1357c</i>	帝	帝	the Emperor, a monarch; the
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		帝基	the empire. [Supreme.
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup></i>		帝君	the Emperor ( <i>huang<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>		帝皇	same ( <i>wan<sup>4</sup> sui<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>ti<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>		帝國	monarchy N.

- t'i<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 帝國主義 imperialism N.  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>* 帝上 the Emperor (chiün<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>2</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>* 帝王 a sovereign prince.  
*t'i<sup>4</sup> 1358c* 未 締 a knot, a close connexion.  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>-chich<sup>1</sup>* 締結 to make a treaty, betrothed N.  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>* 締造 to construct N.  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>* 締約 alliance, treaty N.
- T·I<sup>1</sup> 1363a** 刀 剔<sup>1088c903a</sup> to scrape off; to reject.  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>h</sup><sup>3</sup>* 剔齒 to pick the teeth (tz'ü<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 剔出 to reject (ch'i<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 剔乾淨了 scraped off clean.  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>* 剔骨頭 to pick out the bones from meat.  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 剔篦子 to clean a fine comb (mu<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 剔刀 a butcher's scraping knife.  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>* 剔燈 to raise the wick in the lamp (ch'u<sup>4</sup>  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-kun<sup>4</sup>* 剔燈棍 a wire to pull up the wick. [têng<sup>1</sup>].  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>* 剔牙 to pick the teeth (ya<sup>2</sup> ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1364a* 木 梯<sup>1089b882a</sup> a ladder, steps (hu<sup>4</sup> t'i<sup>1</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>* 梯子檔 rung of a ladder (juan<sup>3</sup> t'i<sup>1</sup>).
- T·I<sup>2</sup> 1365a** 手 提<sup>1090a882c</sup> to pick up, to raise up, to mention.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 提案 to try a case in court (kuo<sup>4</sup>t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup>* 提倡 to advocate a cause, to incite N.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>* 提起 to pick up, to mention. [c. s.].  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>2</sup>* 提起精神 to restore the energies (tou<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>3</sup>  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 提起來 to pick up (chü<sup>3</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>). [c. s.].  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 提氣 to restore one's energy (chên<sup>4</sup>shua<sup>1</sup>  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>* 提交 to submit for discussion. N.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>* 提出者 mover of resolution N.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 提出 proposals, demands N.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup>* 提究 to bring forward for examination.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>* 提法司 Prov. Com. of Justice N. [one.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 提犯 to cause a criminal to appear before  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>* 提學司 Prov. Commissioner of Education  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>* 提携 to lead by the hand, to aid. [N.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>* 提鞋 to pull on shoes (hsüeh<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>* 提心吊胆 timid, frightened (tan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>2</sup>* 提訊 to call a witness. [p'a<sup>4</sup>].  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>3</sup>* 提醒 to put one in mind of.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>* 提壺 to lift a pot.  
*t'i<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>* 提斛打米 (fig.) easy to do (jung<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).

<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	提花布	figured brocades.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	提議	to open a question for discussion N.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	提議人	mover of a motion N.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	提牢吏	superintendent of prison (chien <sup>1</sup>
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup></i>	提溜	to lift, to raise (also <i>ti</i> ). [lao <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	提名道姓	mentioning names, etc.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup></i>	提拔	to prefer, to raise (kao <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	提筆忘字	as soon as I take pen I forget the
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	提兵	to bring up troops. [way of writing it.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>1</sup></i>	提撥	to remind ( <i>t'i<sup>2</sup> hsing<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	提布	brocades.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	提不起來	cannot be lifted up.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>3</sup></i>	提審	to bring up for trial.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	提撕	to point out, to direct.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	提單	Customs delivery order.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	提到	to speak of (chiang <sup>3</sup> , shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	提燈會	torchlight procession. N. [shên <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	提提精神	to animate oneself (tou <sup>3</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup>
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	提調	to point out; to direct troops.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup></i>	提督	provincial commander-in-chief. O.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	提督學院	Literary Chancellor of a Province.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	提問	to bring up and examine. [O.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup> 1366a</i>	頁題	a theme, a subject, to praise.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	題句	motto (piao <sup>3</sup> t'i <sup>2</sup> , ko <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup></i>	題綱	a theme, a subject ( <i>t'i<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	題名	to get a degree (kung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	題目	a theme, a subject, a text, a motto.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	題墓	an epitaph (shih <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ). [tablet.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	題額	to write inscription for a wooden
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup></i>	題壁	to write large letters on a door wall.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	題頭	to prompt a pupil (pei <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup> 1366c</i>	口噤啼	to cry, to weep, to crow.
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>	啼哭	to cry, to lament (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup> (tzü)</i>	足噤啼	a hoof, hoofs ( <i>t'i<sup>4</sup></i> ). [etc., abusive].
<i>t'i<sup>2</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 1367a</i>	啼腿	a leg complete (of mutton, pork,
<b>T'1' 1368a</b>	侷骨體	a body; the human body; real.
<i>t'i<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	體察情形	to thoroughly investigate the cir-
<i>t'i<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	[hsing <sup>2</sup> 體己	one's own savings. [cumstances.
<i>t'i<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	體註	a commentary ( <i>chu<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'i<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	體狀	form.
<i>t'i<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	體息	something of value.

t'i <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	體學	anatomy.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	體刑	corporal punishment N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	體恤	to pity (lien <sup>2</sup> min <sup>3</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	體格	physique (shên <sup>1</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ) N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	體力	bodily strength. [shên <sup>1</sup> ch'u <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ].
t'i <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	體諒	to put yourself in his place (shê <sup>4</sup>
t'i <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	體面	respectable (chü <sup>2</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	體式	a form, a specimen (ko <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -t'i <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	體體面面	very respectable.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>4</sup>	體貼	to sympathise (lien <sup>2</sup> p'in <sup>2</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>4</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	體貼幫助	to readily assist (tsan <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	體裁	physique (p'o <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ) N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	體操	gymnastics N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	體操場	drill ground.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	體操室	gymnasium N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	體操堂	same N.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	體統	pomp, show, dignity (wei <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
t'i <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	體要	the substance.
t'i <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	體有貴賤	men differ in degree (têng <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>3</sup>
t'i <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	體育	physical culture N. [pu <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ].
t'i <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	體育會	an athletic club N.

T'1 <sup>4</sup> 1367b	曰	替 <sup>1092a884c</sup>	to substitute; instead of. M. 62.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>		替換	to substitute, to exchange.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		替換衣服	to exchange clothes (kêng <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
t'i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		替人做事	to do anything for another person.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		替工	to do another's work for him (tai <sup>4</sup>
t'i <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		替身兒	a substitute, [lao <sup>2</sup> ].
t'i <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		替手換脚	to assist (fu <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ). [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		替死還生	to give life for another (ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>		替死鬼	a death-substitute, catspaw.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>		替他說	speak for or to him.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>		替代	for, instead of, in place of.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		替天行道	I am come as Heaven's agent.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		替我作	do it for me (tai <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1363b	足	踢 <sup>1089a903b</sup>	to kick (chiao <sup>3</sup> ). [(p'ai <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> ).
t'i <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		踢盤兒	to play at shuttlecock (with the feet)
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>		踢毬	to play foot-ball, etc. (t'i <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
t'i <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		踢行頭	same.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup>		踢開	to kick open.
t'i <sup>4</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup>		踢弄	to spoil, to squander (shang <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		踢死	to kick to death.

t'i <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>4</sup>		踢踉	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		踢燕	
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1363c	刀 鬚	剃	1089b884c
t'i <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		剃髮修行	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		剃頭	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>		剃頭棚	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>		剃頭扁担	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>		剃頭鋪	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		剃頭刀	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		剃頭的	
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1369b	艸	薙	1093b885a
t'i <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		薙髮	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		薙草	
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1364b	水 灑 涕	涕	1089c884c
t'i <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		涕泣	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup>		涕哭	
t'i <sup>4</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		涕哭漣漣	
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1369a	口 嚏	嚏	1092c880b
t'i <sup>4</sup> -p'ên <sup>1</sup> (fên)		嚏噴	
t'i <sup>4</sup> 1364a	心 悌	悌	1089b879c
t'i <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1369b	尸 屛	屛	1093b884c

**TIAO<sup>1</sup> 1369c** 刀 刁 1093c885c

tiao <sup>1</sup> -cha <sup>4</sup>		刁詐	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>		刁風俗	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		刁婦	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup>		刁猴	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		刁話	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -k'ang <sup>4</sup>		刁抗	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -kun <sup>4</sup>		刁棍	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>4</sup>		刁賴	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -lao <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>		刁老婆	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>		刁蠻	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>		刁惡	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>		刁牌	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -lieh <sup>4</sup>		刁生劣監	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -tsuan <sup>1</sup>	[chien <sup>1</sup> ]	刁鑽	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>		刁頑	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>3</sup>		刁野	
tiao <sup>1</sup> 1371a	隹	雕	1095a885b
tiao <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>		雕匠	
tiao <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		雕像	

to squander, e. g., property (hao<sup>4</sup> to play shuttlecock. [kan<sup>1</sup>]-to shave.

i.e. to be ordained Budd. priest. to shave the head (chien<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>)- a barber's shop (hsiu<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>). a barber's pole.

same (kua<sup>1</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>, li<sup>3</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).

a razor.

a barber; one with a shaved head. to clear ground by burning off the to shave the head. [grass, etc.

to clear ground of grass, etc.

tears; to shed tears (liu<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).

to weep silently (yen<sup>3</sup>).

to weep, to cry.

weeping most bitterly (hao<sup>3</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>2</sup> to sneeze (pi<sup>2</sup> t'i<sup>4</sup>). [k'u<sup>1</sup>]-

same (ta<sup>3</sup> t'i<sup>4</sup> p'ên<sup>1</sup>).

duty of younger to elder brothers.

a drawer; a tray; the pad of a saddle (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> t'i<sup>4</sup>).

dangerous, violent, depraved, artful. perverse and crafty (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).

depraved customs (o<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>4</sup> su<sup>2</sup>)- a vixen, a virago (han<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>, p'o<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>)-

villainous conduct (hsiung<sup>1</sup> hêng<sup>4</sup>)- violent language (k'uang<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).

obstinate, dogged (chan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).

depraved or violent persons (kun<sup>4</sup>)- to contradict; to accuse recklessly-

a vixen, virago (p'o<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).

barbarous, boisterous.

wicked, bad, malignant (wan<sup>4</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).

villainous, depraved (chien<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>)- scoundrelly graduates O. [means.

to intrigue, to seek to obtain by any reckless, regardless of consequences.

savages, barbarians, etc. (yeh<sup>3</sup> man<sup>3</sup>)- to carve wood, to grave (k'o<sup>1</sup>).

a carver, an engraver.

to carve an image (ou<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	雕刻	to engrave; engraving (k'an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-kiang<sup>2</sup></i>	雕梁	to carve a beam (lin <sup>3</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup></i>	雕塑	carving and moulding (ni <sup>2</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	雕刀	an engraving tool.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup></i>	雕字	to cut characters (k'o <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	雕字匠	an engraver of characters.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup> 1370b</i>	豸 貂 <sup>1094b885b</sup>	the marten or sable (Siberian).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	貂毫筆	sable-hair pen.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	貂掛	a jacket of sable (i <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>	貂皮	sable skins.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup></i>	貂皮領袖	sable collar and cuffs.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	貂皮帽沿	a hat turned up with sable.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	貂鼠	the marten or sable.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>	貂尾	sable tails.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup> 1371a</i>	鳥 鷂 <sup>1095a885b</sup>	a hawk (ying <sup>1</sup> ). [ing arrows, etc.).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	鷂翎	a hawk's feather (used for feather-)
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	鷂翎箭	an arrow with eagle feathers.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	鷂翎扇	eagle-feather fan.
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup> 1370c</i>	凋 <sup>1094c885a</sup>	to be exhausted, withered. [k'u <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>	凋謝	fallen, faded, dead (of leaves) (kan <sup>1</sup>
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	凋零	scattered, as leaves (hua <sup>1</sup> tiao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup></i>	凋殘	declining, as trade (shuai <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup> 1370a</i>	口 叨 <sup>1094c885a</sup>	to hold in the mouth or bill (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	叨去了	carried off in the mouth e.g. tiger.

<b>TIAO<sup>4</sup> 1371c</b>	弓 弔 <sup>1095b886a</sup>	to condole, to suspend, a thousand
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	弔案	to search into a case. [cash.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	弔起來	to hang up (kua <sup>4</sup> c.l.). [(hsüan <sup>2</sup> c.).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	弔橋	a drawbridge, a suspension bridge
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	弔紙	to burn paper at a death (hsi <sup>2</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	弔孝	to mourn for the dead (pei <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup></i>	弔線	a plumb-line.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	弔膀子	to exercise arms for archery. [dead.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup></i>	弔喪	to condole with the friends of the
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	弔水	to raise water from a well, etc.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	弔鎖	a hanging lock, a padlock.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	弔死	to die by hanging (shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	弔死鬼	spirit of a suicide by hanging.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	弔帶	suspenders. N.
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	弔桶	a well bucket (ching <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	弔問	to make kind enquiries (wên <sup>4</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiao<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	弔友	mourning for friend.

tiao <sup>4</sup> 1372c	手 掉	1096b887b	to hang; to move. M. 247. See
tiao <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>4</sup>	掉秤		to lose weight (ya <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> ). [chao <sup>4</sup> .
tiao <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	掉起來		to suspend, to hang up (hsüan <sup>2</sup>
tiao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	掉下		to fall down (tao <sup>3</sup> ). [kua <sup>4</sup> ].
tiao <sup>4</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup>	掉魂		to lose one's wits (hsiao <sup>1</sup> hun <sup>2</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	掉換		to exchange (tui <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	掉溝裡		to fall into the ditch (ho <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	掉鬼		to act strangely, to be up to tricks.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	掉過來		to turn round (tao <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lien <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	掉過臉來		turned his face round (chuan <sup>3</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	掉色		to fade (of dyes).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	掉誕		to tell lies; mischievous.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	掉頭的罪		a crime worthy of death (ssü <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	掉在井裡		fell into the well (t'ieh <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	掉在溝裡		fell into the ditch. [tace; to hang.
tiao <sup>4</sup> 1371b	口 吊*	1095b886a	1,000 cash; 50 Peking cash; a
tiao <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	吊線風		a disease of the muscles (chin <sup>1</sup>
tiao <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	吊來錢		over one tiao cash. [ku <sup>3</sup> ].
tiao <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	吊門		a portcullis.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	吊把銀子		over 1,000 Taels.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>	吊胆		frightened, alarmed (chü <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	吊蛋		unmanageable (pan <sup>4</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> 1370a	金 釣	1094a886c	a hook; to hook; to fish (sa <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	釣竿		a fishing rod.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>	釣鈎		fish hook. [deserving it.
tiao <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	釣名		to have a good name when not
tiao <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	釣魚		to catch fish with a hook (ta <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ,
tiao <sup>4</sup> 1371b	穴 窩	1095a887a	deep, profound. [lao <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ].
tiao <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>	窩遠		a great distance.
tiao <sup>4</sup> 1376b	言 調	1099b888b	a tune; to transfer. See t'iao <sup>2</sup> .
tiao <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>4</sup>	調京引見		transferred to Peking for audience.

TIAO <sup>1</sup> 1373b	手 挑	1097a887a
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>	挑揀	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>	挑斥	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -chin <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	挑筋教	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	挑情	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup>	挑情的話	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup>	挑着樣兒	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	挑出來	
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>	挑取	

bear on shoulder; provoke, = 3rd. to  
to choose, to select (hsüan<sup>3</sup>). [stir.  
to censure, to reprove (tsê<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
the Jews (in Honan), so called:  
to entice, to seduce; to make love  
amatory language. [(either sex).  
choosing a sort.  
pick out (tsé<sup>2</sup>).  
same.

\*Note 87.



t'iao <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>	挑夫	a porter, a carrier (fu <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	挑河	to dredge out a river (wa <sup>1</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	挑戲	to tempt, to beguile
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -hsüan <sup>3</sup>	[fei <sup>1</sup> 挑選	to select, to choose.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -	挑弄是非	to stir up trouble (jê <sup>3</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>2</sup>	挑八股繩	peddlars (huo <sup>4</sup> lang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -p'an <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	挑攀線	the game of cat's-cradle. Note 88
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	挑撥	to select, to blame; to distribute.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	挑不起來	unable to carry—too heavy.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>	挑不出	cannot pick out.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	挑不動	unable to carry—too heavy (pan <sup>1</sup>
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	挑不是	to find fault. [pu <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	挑三擡四	to incite others to evil.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	挑水	to carry water (tan <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	挑水的	a water carrier.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -so <sup>1</sup>	挑唆	to sow discord, to instigate (jê <sup>3</sup>
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	挑大烟	to buy opium retail. [shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	挑担	to carry a load (tan <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	挑担的	a porter. [ch'ü <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup> .	挑的錯	picked-out faults (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup>
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>1</sup>	挑剔	to separate; to choose.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	挑動	to agitate, to shake (yao <sup>2</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	挑子	a load carried on a pole. [p'ing <sup>2</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	挑字眼兒	to pick out faults in writing (p'ü <sup>1</sup>
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -	挑詞架訟	inciting to lawsuits (kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -wa <sup>1</sup>	[sung <sup>4</sup> 挑挖	to scoop, to clean a drain, etc,
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -t'iao <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>4</sup>	挑五挑六	fastidious. [voke.
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	挑眼	supercilious; to point out, to pro-
t'iao <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup>	挑引	to mislead; to make a drain, etc.

T'IAO<sup>2</sup> 1376b 言 調 1099b888b

t'iao <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	調案	to mix, to blend; to mediate. Also
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	調查	to search into a case. [tiao <sup>4</sup> .
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	調查局	to investigate facts N.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	調查表	Intelligence Bureau.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>3</sup>	調整	chart of results, record.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	調將	to regulate (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	調遷	to move troops
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>3</sup>	調遣	to remove (as officials or troops).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	調治	to transfer to another office.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	調經	to arrange; to cure (i <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup>	調求	to regulate the menses by medicine
		to seek for. [(yüch <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).

t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>3</sup>	調處	to arrange, to settle.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	調和	to mix, to harmonise, to mediate.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	調和意見	to harmonise opinions N.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	調戲	to play with (wan <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	調絃	to tune a stringed instrument.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	調換	to exchange (tui <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -k'an <sup>3</sup>	調坎	a pun (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -k'eng <sup>1</sup>	調羹	a spoon (k'eng <sup>1</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> , shao <sup>2</sup> , ch'ih <sup>2</sup>
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	調理	to repair, to heal. [tzū <sup>3</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	調兵	to move troops (po <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	調撥	to arrange or distribute (troops, etc.).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	調補	to fill an official vacancy. [ssū <sup>4</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup> -ssū <sup>4</sup>	調三窩四	to set by the ears (t'iao <sup>1</sup> san <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>4</sup>
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -shao <sup>4</sup>	調哨	to patrol (hsün <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	調詩	to make an ode (tso <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	調說	to mediate and settle by conference.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -so <sup>1</sup>	調唆	to instigate, to egg on (shih <sup>3</sup> so <sup>1</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	調停	to arrange, to modify, to mediate.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	調停國	a mediating country N.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>	調度	to calculate, to arrange.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>	調動	to agitate, to issue orders.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	調養	to nurse, to look after (tz'ū <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	調勻	to moderate, equally blended.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	調用	to use as occasion requires. [89.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> (tzū) 1375b 木	條 1098c888c	a branch, a twig, numerative. M.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	條脊	a long narrow table, sideboard (hêng <sup>4</sup>
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	條陳	a lucid statement. [cho <sup>1</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	條件	articles, e. g. of treaty.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	條風	the north-east wind.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -k'uan <sup>3</sup>	條款	laws, rules (chang <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>	條規	same (kuei <sup>1</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	條理	logical, reasonable (ho <sup>2</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	條例	laws, rules (tsei <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	條目	a list, an index (mu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	條條有理	every point is reasonable.
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup>	條約	a treaty (ho <sup>2</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> , ti <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> 1375a 竹	筓 1098b889b	a broom; to sweep (sao <sup>3</sup> sao <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>2</sup> -chou <sup>3</sup>	筓帚	a broom (ta <sup>3</sup> sao <sup>3</sup> ).

T'IAO<sup>3</sup> 1374c 身 躑 1098b889b

a tall man (hsi<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>3</sup>).

<b>T'IAO<sup>4</sup></b> 1374c	足 跳	跳 <sup>1097c889c</sup>	to jump, to skip; to overpass (p'êng <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		跳起來	to jump up.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>		跳牆	to leap over a wall (p'a <sup>1</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		跳脚兒	hopping (p'êng <sup>4</sup> t'iao <sup>4</sup> ). [the well.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>		跳井	to commit suicide by jumping into
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		跳蟲	"the jumping insect," the flea
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		跳河	to leap into a river. [(see below).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -tsei <sup>2</sup>		跳下個賊	a thief leaped down (t'ou <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>		跳火坑	to leap into the pit (of hell) (ti <sup>4</sup>
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>		跳高	high jump N. [yü <sup>4</sup> ].
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		跳過去	to jump over (yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		跳龍門	to graduate (fig.) (pi <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ) O.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		跳馬	to cover a mare (p'in <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -niu <sup>2</sup>		跳牛	to cover a cow (p'in <sup>3</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>		跳板	a plank, a gangway (to go on board
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -p'êng <sup>4</sup>		跳迸	to jump, to skip. [vessels, etc.]
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		跳山澗	to leap over a gorge.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>		跳神	acts of female exorcists (wu <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>2</sup>		跳繩	skipping rope N.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		跳虱	the flea (ko <sup>4</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>4</sup>		跳凳	a form, a stool (pan <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup>		跳蚤	the flea (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup>		跳槽	to seek a better situation (fig.).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>		跳舞	to dance, to caper (wu <sup>3</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup>		跳遠	long jump N.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		跳躍	to dance.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> 1377b	米	糶 <sup>1100a890b</sup>	to sell grain (ti <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		糶糧	same.
t'iao <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>		糶米	to sell rice.

<b>TIEH<sup>1</sup></b> 1377c	足 跌	跌 <sup>1100b891c</sup>	to slip, to stumble, to fall down.
tieh <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		跌跤	same (shih <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ). [See tsai <sup>1</sup> .]
tieh <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		跌下	to fall down (tiao <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> , lao <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
tieh <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		跌下去	same (going).
tieh <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		跌下來	same (coming).
tieh <sup>1</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>		跌跟斗	to stumble and fall (tsai <sup>1</sup> kên <sup>1</sup> tou <sup>3</sup> ).
tieh <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		跌了一跤	to fall down, get a fall.
tieh <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>		跌不倒	cannot fall down.
tieh <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		跌死	dashed to death (shuai <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
tieh <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -sun <sup>3</sup>		跌打傷損	injured by a fall. [on stage.
tieh <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>		跌旦	tumblers (boys personating women
tieh <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>		跌倒	to tumble down, to fall (fan <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).

tieh<sup>1</sup>tao<sup>3</sup>suan<sup>4</sup>chang<sup>4</sup> 跌倒算賬  
 tieh<sup>1</sup>tsu<sup>2</sup> 跌足  
 tieh<sup>1</sup>1377b 父 爹 1100b890a  
 tieh<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 爹 媽  
 tieh<sup>1</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup> 爹 娘  
 tieh<sup>1</sup>-tich<sup>1</sup> 爹 爹

(fig.) a reckoning at the last.  
 to lose one's footing; to stamp the  
 a father (fu<sup>4</sup>). [foot.  
 father and mother (fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
 father and mother.  
 papa, daddy (pa<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>4</sup>).

**TIEH<sup>2</sup> 1378a** 迭 迭 1100c891c  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 迭 不得去  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 迭 當  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 迭 肚  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 迭 次  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-pin<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 迭 為賓主  
 tieh<sup>2</sup> 1379c 田 疊 疊 1101c892b  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 疊 起壩來  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 疊 着勁  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 疊 句  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 疊 路  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 疊 石如山  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-tich<sup>2</sup> 疊 疊  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 疊 次  
 tieh<sup>2</sup> 1379c 手 撻 1102a892b  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 撻 起來  
 tieh<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 撻 衣裳  
 tieh<sup>2</sup> 1379a 虫 蝶 蝶 1101b891b  
 tieh<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1378c 石 碟 碟 1101a891b  
 tieh<sup>2</sup> 1378c 片 牒 牒 1101a891a

change. M. 247. Go<sup>4</sup>.  
 to have no leisure to go (ku<sup>4</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>tê<sup>2</sup>).  
 satisfactorily, properly (t'oo<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 intestine within the anus.  
 repeatedly, often (lü<sup>3</sup> tz'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 a mutual interchange of invitations.  
 a fold; in layers; to pile up.  
 to double the dyke.  
 with might and main.  
 chorus of a hymn (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 a raised road. [lei<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>].  
 to pile up stones like mountains  
 in many folds or layers.  
 repeatedly (ch'ung<sup>2</sup>, lü<sup>3</sup> tz'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fold up; to arrange.  
 to fold up (as clothes).  
 to fold up clothes (chê<sup>2</sup>).  
 a butterfly (hu<sup>2</sup> tieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 plates, saucers (p'an<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> wan<sup>3</sup>).  
 an official document, register.

**TIEH<sup>4</sup> 1380a** 凸

protuberant. Also tu<sup>1</sup>, ku<sup>3</sup> (wa<sup>1</sup>).

**T'IEH<sup>1</sup> 1380c** 貝 貼 1102c892b  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 貼 己  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 貼 幟子  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 貼 錢  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 貼 金  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 貼 近  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 貼 出  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 貼 出告示  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 貼 船  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup> 貼 封批  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup> 貼 寫  
 t'ieh<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 貼 心

to stick to, near, to add on.  
 intimate, private (t'ü<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to affix a label.  
 to aid with money; to pay up.  
 to gild; self-praise.  
 to stick close to, near.  
 to paste up (nien<sup>2</sup>).  
 to post a proclamation. [ch'uang<sup>2</sup>].  
 to impress a boat (for use) (ya<sup>1</sup>  
 to seal up officially (fêng<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to copy; a clerk (t'êng<sup>2</sup>, ch'ao<sup>1</sup>).  
 amiable, intimate with (hsin<sup>1</sup>fu<sup>2</sup>).

t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	貼心貼意	same (k'o <sup>3</sup> ai <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	貼畫	to paste up a picture (i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	貼意	intimate with (chih <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	貼膏藥	to put on a sticking-plaster (kao <sup>1</sup>
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup>	貼報條	to post notices. [yao <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	貼報子	to post up an announcement.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -p'ei <sup>2</sup>	貼賠	to lose in trade (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pên <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	貼邊	the thick border at edge of garment.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>	貼補	subsidize, make up deficiency.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	貼不住	can not stick.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	貼色	to pay a discount on silver. [wife.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	貼身	innermost clothing; husband and
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	貼身的人	a personal attendant.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	貼書	copyists, clerks.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	貼水	to pay a discount on silver.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	貼套	a case for holding cards (hu <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup> [shang <sup>4</sup>	貼店	to reserve an inn for official use.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	貼在牆上	paste it on the wall.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	貼座兒	to reserve a seat N.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	貼對子	to paste up antithetical couplets.
t'ieh <sup>1</sup> 1380b	巾帖 <sup>1102b893a</sup>	a label, a list, a card, a rubbing
		(ch'ien <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ). (Also 3 and 4).
<b>T'IEH<sup>3</sup> 1381b</b> 金鎖鐵	鐵 <sup>1103b893b</sup>	iron (kang <sup>1</sup> , chin <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> t.).
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	鐵案	irrevocable decision N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	鐵證	incontrovertible evidence N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	鐵政局	ordnance office N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	鐵器	iron-ware.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>2</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	鐵甲氣車	armored motor N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>	鐵甲船	an iron-clad (p'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	鐵夾櫃	a safe N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	鐵匠	blacksmith.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	鐵鉸	a shovel or spade.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	鐵尺	a kind of mace.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	鐵主意	a firm resolve (chien <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> , na <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup>	鐵磚	pig iron.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	鐵銑	a shovel or spade (ch'an <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	鐵血	determined.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	鐵血主義	Bismarkian policy N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	鐵血會	a society of assassins N.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup>	鐵箍	an iron hoop.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	鐵管	iron pipes.
t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	鐵梨木	a very close-grained hard wood.

<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵鏈子	iron chain.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> or tao<sup>4</sup></i>	鐵路 (or 道)	a railway (kuei <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	鐵路軌道	railroad track.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	鐵錨	anchor.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵帽子的	hereditary (Tartar prince at Peking).
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵面無私	of strict integrity (chih <sup>4</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>2</sup>
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵木耳	Timor (the Tartar). [ssü <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵板	sheet-iron.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵紗窗	wire screens for windows &c., N.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	鐵石人	a very 'hard' man (lin <sup>4</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵索	an iron chain (or lien <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵絲	iron wire.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>	鐵條	rod or bar iron.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵條網	wire entanglements N.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>2</sup></i>	鐵裁縫	sewing-machine (fêng <sup>2</sup> i <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>3</sup></i>	鐵造所	iron foundry.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵桶相似	like an iron bucket; surrounded.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> [ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	鐵葉子	sheet-iron.
<i>t'ieh<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>1</sup></i>	鐵硯磨穿	an iron ink-slab worn through.

*TIEN <sup>1</sup> 1385a 頁	顛 1106a894a	the top, to upset.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	顛之倒之	topsy-turvy.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	顛覆	to turn upside down.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	顛覆政府	to overthrow the government N.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	顛險	misfortunes, dangerous (wei <sup>2</sup> hsien <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	顛連	at 6's and 7's.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	顛馬	trotting horse.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	顛末	head and tail; beginning and end.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>4</sup></i>	顛沛	rebellion, anarchy (tsao <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup></i>	顛撲	to upset.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>	顛三倒四	bungling, awkward (fan <sup>1</sup> t'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	顛倒	topsy-turvy.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	顛倒是非	to confound right and wrong.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>3</sup></i>	顛頂	the top, the apex.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>	顛奪	to make up one's mind (na <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>3</sup>
<i>tien<sup>1</sup> 1385c 廣</i>	癩 1106c894a	madness; convulsions. [chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	癩症	same (k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	癩瘋	same (yang <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	癩癇	epileptic fits.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	癩狂	insane, deranged.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup> 1385a 走</i>	趨 1106a894b	to jog, to trot.
<i>tien<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	趨趨跑跑	to run about.

<i>tien</i> <sup>1</sup> 1383c	手 拈	拈 <sup>1105a894c</sup>	to weigh in the hand.
<i>tien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liang</i> <sup>1</sup>		拈量	to weigh, to estimate.
<i>tien</i> <sup>1</sup> 1384c	手 擗	擗 <sup>1105c894b</sup>	to strike, to jolt.
<i>tien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>to</i> <sup>3</sup>		擗揉	to estimate weight, heft.
<i>tien</i> <sup>1</sup> 1385a		演	old name of Yunnan.
<b>TIEN</b> <sup>3</sup> 1382b		点	a point; to punctuate; to light, to
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup>	黑	點 <sup>1104a895a</sup>	same. [nod.]
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>		點茶	to pour tea ( <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup>		點記	to punctuate.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>2</sup>		點齊	all present at roll-call ( <i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>		點主官	the person who dots the ancestral
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tou</i> <sup>4</sup>		點句讀	to punctuate. [tablet.]
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>han</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lin</i> <sup>2</sup>		點翰林	to attain the degree of Hanlin O.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup>		點戲	to select a play ( <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>		點心	cakes, sweetmeats. [mu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hsüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>		點穴	to select a spot for a grave ( <i>fên</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>		點畫	marks and strokes in writing.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>		點化	to reform, to point out ( <i>chiao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>		點化人心	same.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'an</i> <sup>4</sup>		點看	to inspect ( <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ping</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>mao</i> <sup>3</sup>		點卯	roll-call (of soldiers, etc.) ( <i>ping</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>		點名	same. [ting <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tan</i> <sup>1</sup>		點名單	the roll ( <i>mao</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ts'ê</i> <sup>4</sup>		點名冊	same:
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> -		點派差使	to assign official duties ( <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ao</i> <sup>4</sup>	[shih <sup>2</sup>	點砲	to light a cannon ( <i>fang</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>p'ao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chao</i> <sup>2</sup>		點不着	unable to light (as a candle).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup>		點上燈	light the lamp.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> -		點石成金	transmute to gold (alchemy).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	[chin <sup>1</sup>	點手	to beckon with the hand ( <i>pai</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>		點首	to nod the head ( <i>ying</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yün</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup>		點書	to point or punctuate a letter, etc.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup>		點燈	to light a lamp ( <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ticn</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>		點點兒	to dot, to punctuate.
<i>ticn</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		點點滴滴	drop by drop.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup>		點頭	to nod the head, to assent.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>		點頭禮	a bow (polite) ( <i>chü</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		點子	a spot or dot.
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup>		點子馬	a spotted horse ( <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>		點子牌	dominoes.

- tien<sup>3</sup> 1383c 八 典 1105a894c a law; to rule; to pawn. [society, classical works; constitution of a books in general (shu<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 典章  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 典籍  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 典主  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 典出去喇  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>mai<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>4</sup> 典庄賣地  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-mai<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 典房買地  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 典故  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup> 典賣  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 典身  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup> 典史  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup> 典當  
 tien<sup>3</sup> 1379c 足 跣 1102a892a to limp, on tip-toe. [nieh<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 tien<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 跣脚尖 to stand on tip-toe (nieh<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>)
- TIEN<sup>4</sup> (tzu<sup>4</sup>) 1386c** 墊 1107b896c to fill up, to advance money. G.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> [土 墊債 to pay debts for another. [467].  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 墊賬 to pay a bill for another.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 墊錢 to make up money for another.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 墊平了 to fill up and make even.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 墊上 to make up, to fill up (pu<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 墊頭 a cushion, anything to fill up, etc.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 墊子 a cushion (hsiu<sup>4</sup> tun<sup>1</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 墊穩了 to make steady (as a table).  
 tien<sup>4</sup> 1383b 广 店 1105a896b a shop, an inn (p'u<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 店家 shopmen (yü<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 店主 a shopkeeper, an innkeeper.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 店房 a shop or inn; rooms in an inn.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup> 店小二 an ostler, an inn-waiter, etc.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 店客 guests at an inn, travellers (k'o<sup>4</sup> to think about. [chan<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup> 1383c 心 惦 1105a896a to be anxious (chi<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 惦記 same (kua<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 惦着 same (ko<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>, yu<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>2</sup> 惦懷 same.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup> 惦掛 same.  
 tien<sup>4</sup> h384b 人 佃 1105c896a to plough.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup> 佃夫 a husbandman, a labourer (min<sup>2</sup> same (nung<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>). [fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 佃戶 Chinese cultivators.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 佃民  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup> 佃批 to lease to (tsu<sup>1</sup>, lin<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 佃田 to cultivate the land.  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup> 佃丁 a husbandman, a labourer.



tien <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>		佃租	to hire (as land).
tien <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		佃字	a lease (chao <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>1</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> 1386a	雨	電 1107a896b	lightning, electricity (ta <sup>3</sup> lei <sup>2</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>		電照	deign to examine (epistolary).
tien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		電車	electric trams N.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		電氣	electricity.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>		電氣燈	an electric light.
tien <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>		電學	electricity (as a science).
tien <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		電學家	electricians.
tien <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		電線	electric or telegraph wire.
tien <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		電綫桿	telegraph poles (ta <sup>3</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>		電弧燈	arc light N.
tien <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		電話	telephone N.
tien <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>		電榮燈	incandescent light N.
tien <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>		電光	the glare of lightning (shan <sup>3</sup> t.).
tien <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup> -		電光照像	picolography N.
tien <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>	[hsiang <sup>4</sup>	電纜	submarine cable.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>		電鈴	electric bell.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		電碼	telegraphic code.
tien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>		電報	a telegraphic despatch (ta <sup>3</sup> t. p.).
tien <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>		電報局	telegraph office.
tien <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>3</sup>		電閃	flashing of lightning.
tien <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>		電扇	electric fan.
tien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		電石	aerolite (yün <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>		電燈	electric lamp.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup>		電影	cinematograph N.
tien <sup>4</sup> 1385c	青	靛 1106c897b	indigo (lan <sup>2</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		靛池	an indigo tank (jan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		靛花	indigo blossom, scum of indigo tank.
tien <sup>4</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup>		靛缸	an indigo vat (ou <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		靛色	indigo blue (yang <sup>2</sup> lan <sup>2</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> 1386b	爿	殿 1107a896a	a hall (kung <sup>1</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		殿下	Heir-apparent (t'ai <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		殿試	final examination-in Palace O.
tien <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		殿宇	temple-buildings (miao <sup>4</sup> , ssü <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>		殿廷	palace (chin <sup>1</sup> luan <sup>2</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> 1382b	玉	玷 1104a895c	a flaw, a blot (hsia <sup>2</sup> tz'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		玷辱	to disgrace, to debauch (ling <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>		玷污	same (wu <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
tien <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		玷玉	an imperfect gem.
tien <sup>4</sup> 1387a	大	奠 1107c896c	to fix, to pour libation.
tien <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>3</sup>		奠茶	a libation of tea.

tien<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>  
 tien<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>  
 tien<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1393c 金 鈿 1112c898c

奠祭  
 奠敬  
 奠酒  
 奠儀  
 鈿 1112c898c

libation (chi<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 with condolences—on card.  
 to pour out wine in sacrifice.  
 with condolences—on card.  
 inlaid work. See Gi.

**T' IEN<sup>1</sup> 1387b 大 蘇 天** 1108a897a  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>ti<sup>4</sup>chiu<sup>3</sup> 天長地久  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 天朝  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 天極  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> [shuang<sup>2</sup> 天氣  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 天氣清爽  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 天氣涼  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 天將  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 天橋  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup> 天職  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 天經  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 天津  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 天津衛  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 天井  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 天晴了  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 天球  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 天竺國  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 天主  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 天主教  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 天主堂  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 天樞  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 天窗  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 天爵  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 天恩難報  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 天方國  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 天分  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 天分高  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>jên<sup>2</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 天賦人權  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>lêng<sup>3</sup> 天寒火冷  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 天旱  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 天漢  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup> 天鶴  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 天好了  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>3</sup> 天黑了  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 天河  
 t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 天后

heaven, day; God (shang<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 old as the universe (yü<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>).  
 the celestial dynasty (China).  
 the poles (nan<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>, pei<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 the weather, the air. [yü<sup>3</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>]-  
 exhilarating weather (fêng<sup>1</sup> t'iao<sup>2</sup>-  
 cool weather, a cool day (liang<sup>2</sup>-  
 imperial generals. [k'uai<sup>4</sup>]-  
 the Milky Way. Note 89 (t'ien<sup>1</sup>-  
 calling, duty (pên<sup>3</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>) N. [han<sup>4</sup>]-  
 menses (t'ien<sup>1</sup> kuei<sup>3</sup>).  
 Tientsin (pei<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 a courtyard (yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 a fine day; the day is fine (hao<sup>3</sup>  
 the celestial globe. [t'ien<sup>1</sup>]-  
 India (yin<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
 God (used by Catholics). [fu<sup>4</sup>]-  
 the Roman Catholic religion (shên<sup>2</sup>-  
 a Roman Catholic place of worship.  
 "the hinge of heaven," the navel  
 skylight. [(tu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>)-  
 divine nobility (er. jên<sup>2</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup>).  
 heaven's grace cannot be re-  
 Arabia (亞拉伯). [compensed-  
 natural ability (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 great natural ability (hsien<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>)-  
 natural prerogatives N.  
 inclement weather.  
 drought, dry weather (han<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>2</sup>)-  
 the Milky Way (hsiao<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 sort of crane (hsien<sup>1</sup> hao<sup>2</sup>).  
 a pleasant day (hao<sup>3</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 after dark.  
 the Milky Way (above).  
 the queen of heaven.

t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup> -	天后娘娘	same.	[(shih <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> )-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> [niang <sup>2</sup>	天下	the world; the empire of China	the empire of China
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup>	天下太平	the empire is tranquil (kuo <sup>2</sup> t'ai <sup>4</sup>	a fairy (pa <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>1</sup> ). [min <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> )-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	天仙		the zenith.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	天心		natural disposition.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	天性		the small-pox (ma <sup>3</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> , tou <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>3</sup> )-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	天花		fig. flood of eloquence (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> )-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> chui <sup>4</sup>	天花亂墜		dark above and below. [(marriage)-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	天昏地暗		providence and natural affinity
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	天意人緣		natural (hsien <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	天然		Nature (ching <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ) N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	天然界		dressed by nature.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	天然裝飾		natural selection N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	天然淘汰		heaven's stems (astronomical charac-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	*天干		Note 32.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	天干地支		[ters.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	天高地厚		vast as the universe (p'u <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	天官		Pres. of Board of Civil Office O.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	天癸		menses (ching <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> , yüeh <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> )-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	天宮		heaven (a place).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	天公		the gods (shên <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>	天空		the sky, the air, space.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -lang <sup>3</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup> -	天朗氣清		a bright clear day.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> [ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	天理		heavenly principles (t'ao <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>2</sup>	天理循環		Justice revolves till it reaches the
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>	天理良心		conscientious, conscience. [guilty.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	天良		conscience.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	天涼		a cool day. [fang <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	天亮		break of day, daylight (tung <sup>1</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>	天靈顛		the cranium, the top of the head.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -lün <sup>2</sup>	天倫		one's father (fu <sup>4</sup> ch'in <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	天聾地啞		inarticulate nature (wan <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	天昴星		the Pleiades. [the head.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	天門		the gates of heaven; the centre of
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	天門冬		asparagus (lung <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	天矇矓		early dawn (tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	天明		dawn (tung <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	天命		heaven's will or decrees; fate.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	天年		period of life decreed by heaven.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>	天鵝		the swan, the crane.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'êng <sup>2</sup>	天棚		an awning (liang <sup>2</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> ).

\*Note 90.

t'ien <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	天邊	the horizon (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	天變示異	the heavens change to warn us.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	天兵	imperial troops. [tzū <sup>3</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	天平	scales, (fine) (hang <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> , têng <sup>3</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	天不絕人	Heaven leaves a way of escape.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	天不容	Heaven permits not (to live) (kai <sup>1</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	天上	in heaven. [ssü <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	天上的	celestial.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup> -	天上掉下	fell down from heaven (tiao <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> [hsia <sup>4</sup>	天神	heavenly spirits, angels. [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	天生	natural (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> , t'ien <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>2</sup>	天生橋	a natural bridge.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	天生來的	natural, naturally.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> ts'ung <sup>1</sup> -	天生聰明	natural cleverness.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> [ming <sup>2</sup>	天師	an astronomer (t'ien <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>3</sup>	天使	an angel; an imperial messenger.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	天書	"Divine" books of the sects.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	天塌地陷	heavens and earth going to ruin.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	天壇	the temple or altar of heaven in
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	天堂	heaven, paradise. [Peking.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	天道	the heavenly doctrine, the weather.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	天道溯源	[Martin's Christian Evidences.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -têng <sup>1</sup>	天燈	the moon; a street lamp.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	天帝	the ruler of heaven, God (shang <sup>4</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	天地	heaven and earth; nature. [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -hsüan <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>	天地懸隔	as wide apart as heaven and earth.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	天地人	the three Powers (san <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	天體儀	a celestial globe.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	天天	every day, daily (chien <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup> [man <sup>2</sup>	天庭	the forehead (o <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [nomy].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -	天庭飽滿	a wide and full forehead (physiog-
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup>	天災流行	prevalence of plague, etc. (wên <sup>1</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	天才	ability (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tsé <sup>2</sup>	天擇	natural selection N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	天足會	'Anti-footbinding Society N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>	天姿	natural beauty.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>1</sup>	天資	natural disposition. [(huang <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	天子	"the son of heaven," the Emperor
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	天賜的	bestowed by heaven (ên <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	天外的事	something surpamundane.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wai <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	天外有天	there are stranger things still.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>	天晚	evening (pang <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> ).

t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	天文	astronomy.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	天文鏡	a telescope (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> , yüan <sup>3</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	天文生	an astronomer. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	天文臺	observatory (kuan <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	天文地理	astronomy and geography.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	天文圖	a map of the stars (hsing <sup>1</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	天無絕人	Heaven does not cut off completely.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	天無二日	no two suns in the sky.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	天涯	the horizon (or <i>yai</i> ) (t'ien <sup>1</sup> pien <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	天爺	the heavenly divinity, God (shang <sup>4</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	天閹	impotency in man. [ti <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup>	天演進化	evolution, development theory N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -lün <sup>4</sup>	天演論	theory of evolution N.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	天陰	a dull day.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -hóu <sup>4</sup>	天陰厚	heavily clouded.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	天陰不沉	clouds not thick (yün <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> 1390c	水添	to lay on, to add to (chia <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> mái <sup>4</sup>	添錢就賣	if you add a little, I will sell.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>3</sup>	添註塗改	to make notes and corrections.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	添房	to marry a second wife (ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	添些兒	to add a little.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	添箱的禮	extra presents to the bride (chia <sup>4</sup>
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	添人進口	increase in the family. [chuang <sup>1</sup> ].
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	添人口	same.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	添個小子	to have a son (shêng <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> hsieh <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>2</sup>	添了些活	added to one's work.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	添兵	to reinforce.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	添病	to grow worse.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	添上	to add to or on (pu <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -shuang <sup>1</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup>	添雙筷子	another guest has come (k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	[tzü <sup>3</sup> 添丁	a child added to the family.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	添頭	addition, possibility of addition.
t'ien <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	添財	to increase in wealth (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>T' IEN<sup>2</sup> 1392c</b> 田	田	a field (i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ) S. Rad.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chai <sup>2</sup>	田宅	fields and houses. [102.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	田產	lands, possessions (ch'an <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	田鷄	the frog (ha <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	田畦	small plots or beds of ground.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	田器	implements of husbandry.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	田家	husbandmen (chuang <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	田家子弟	same (nung <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).

t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chuang <sup>2</sup>	田庄	a farm-house.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	田賦	a land tax or rent (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	田禾	growing paddy (tao <sup>4</sup> tzũ <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -miao <sup>2</sup>	田苗	young field crops.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup>	田生五穀	the fields produce the 5 grains.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	田鼠	the field rat, the mole (lao <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	田地	land, state, place.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	田作	husbandry N. [Nung.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>	田租	the father of Husbandry, Shên.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>	田土	cultivable land (kêng <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>3</sup>	田野	same.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	田園	cultivated land.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> 1391b	甘 { 甜	sweet (kan <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup>	{ 甜 <sup>1110c899b</sup>	same.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	甜如蜜	sweet as honey (fêng <sup>1</sup> mi <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	甜苦	"sweet and bitter," one's lot in life.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -kua <sup>1</sup>	甜瓜	sweet melons (hsi <sup>1</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	甜水	sweet, i.e., good water (k'u <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	甜水井	a sweet water well.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	甜睡	sweet sleep (shui <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	甜絲絲的	very sweet.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -suan <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup> -la <sup>4</sup>	甜酸苦辣	sweet, sour, bitter and acrid.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	甜頭兒	a bait, an allurement.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup>	甜嘴麻舌	a clever speaker (k'ou <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	甜言	sweet words, flattery (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	甜言蜜語	same.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> 1392a	土 翼 填 <sup>1111b898c</sup>	to add, to fill up, to pay a debt.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chai <sup>4</sup> [hsiang <sup>4</sup>	填債	to pay a debt (tien <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>	填街塞巷	streets and lanes crammed full.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	填還	to make a return.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup>	填還虧空	to make up a loss (p'ei <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> [k'ung <sup>1</sup>	填然	the roll of a drum (lei <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>1</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	填窟窿	to fill up a hole.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	填滿	to fill up or entirely.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	填命	to forfeit one's life (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	填平	to fill up, level.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>	填塞	to fill up, to close up.
t'ien <sup>2</sup> 1391b	† 恬	peaceful, still.

T' IEN<sup>3</sup> 1391a 食 餂<sup>1110b899c</sup>

t'ien<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 餂乾淨 to lick, taste, try with tongue to lick clean. [(shê<sup>2</sup>).

t'ien<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 餂破了 to lick a hole, e.g., in paper window.

<i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup>	舌	舔	to lick ( <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> 1391c	心	慚	shy, bashful.
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'uei</i> <sup>2</sup>		愧	same ( <i>mien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> 1392a	肉	腆	thick; large; good.
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>cho</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup>		腆着臉	shameless ( <i>lien</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>p'i</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hou</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>T' IEN</b> <sup>4</sup> 1390c	手	搯	to manipulate.
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>3</sup>		搯筆	to rub pen on slab ( <i>yen</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>t'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup>		搯燈	to raise the wick ( <i>têng</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>4</sup> 1391c	舌	齶	to put out the tongue ( <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>t'ien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shê</i> <sup>2</sup>		齶舌	same. [ <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<b>TING</b> <sup>1</sup> 1395b	一	丁	a person, to sustain, an adult S.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup>		丁祭	worship of Confucius ( <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>k'ung</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁艱	to mourn for parents (three years)
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chüan</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁捐	poll tax. [( <i>ch'uan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁香	cloves ( <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁香花	mace; the common lilac.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>		丁役	attendants.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup>		丁口	people ( <i>po</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>nei</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁內憂	to mourn for some one in the
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>4</sup>		丁稅	poll-tax. [family (mother).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		丁子	tadpole ( <i>k'o</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tou</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chieh</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>		丁字街兒	a street forming a T with another.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuai</i> <sup>3</sup>		丁字柁	a staff or crutch with T top.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>		丁外憂	to mourn for some one outside
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁銀	poll-tax. [(father).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>1</sup>		丁憂	to mourn for parents, e.g., officials.
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> ( <i>tzü</i> ) 1396c	金	釘	a nail, a bolt; to nail <sup>4</sup> .
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup>		釘輪	to shoe a horse ( <i>kua</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>		釘尖兒	the point of a nail.
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>4</sup>		釘住	nailed fast ( <i>ch'ui</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup>		釘封文書	a despatch nailed up in boards ( <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsieh</i> <sup>2</sup>		釘鞋	nailed shoes. [ <i>mao</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsüeh</i> <sup>1</sup>		釘靴	nailed boots.
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>niu</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		釘鈕子	to sew on buttons ( <i>k'ou</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lao</i> <sup>2</sup>		釘牢	nailed firmly ( <i>chieh</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup>		釘馬掌	to shoe a horse ( <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>t'i</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		釘馬掌的	a farrier. [ <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>2</sup>		釘帽兒	the head of a nail ( <i>ch'ien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>4</sup>		釘上	to nail up, to sew on.
<i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup>		釘書	to bind a book ( <i>chuang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

- ting<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 釘書的 a book-binder. [chia<sup>4</sup>].  
 ting<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 釘死 nailed fast; crucified (shih<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup>)  
 ting<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 釘釘子 to drive a nail (mu<sup>4</sup> Chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup> 釘糟木爛 nail rusted and wood rotten.  
 ting<sup>1</sup> 1396b 疔 疔 1115a904a felon, pox sores (ch'uang<sup>1</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 疔瘡 same (yang<sup>2</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup> 疔墜 syphilitic sores (nung<sup>2</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 疔毒 venereal poison (tu<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup> 1396b 玉 玎 1114c904a jingling noise.  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 玎璫 same.  
 ting<sup>1</sup> 1396a 口 叮 1114c904a to enjoin.  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 叮囑 to order (fên<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup>-ning<sup>2</sup> 叮嚀 to enjoin (chu<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup> 1396a 人 仃 1114c905a alone (ling<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 ting<sup>1</sup> 1396c 西 酩 1115b905a drunk (ming<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>, tsui<sup>4</sup>, ho<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).
- TING<sup>3</sup>** (tzü) 1397a 頂 1115c904c the top; very. M. 37. [charge].  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> [真 頂] 頂案 to have some one to answer to the  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 頂賬 to set off one item against another.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 頂針 a thimble (ti<sup>2</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 頂帚 same.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 頂柱 a prop (ch'êng<sup>1</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 頂磚 carry brick on head (punishment).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup> 頂撞 to contradict (t'ai<sup>2</sup> kang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 頂中意 exactly hits my fancy.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 頂兒 the button worn by mandarins O.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 頂風 a head wind (fêng<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 頂好 the best (chih<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 頂香的 a witch (wu<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 頂心 the brain; the crown of the head.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 頂兇 substitute for a murderer (hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 頂高的 very high (shan<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>3</sup>). [shou<sup>3</sup>].  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup> 頂冠束帶 to dress up (ta<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>- 頂盔貫甲 military costume (k'ai<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> [chia<sup>3</sup>] 頂流 to go against the current (ni<sup>4</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 頂馬的 outriders (ch'i<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 頂名 to falsely represent (chia<sup>3</sup> ch'ung<sup>1</sup>).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 頂沒出息 utterly worthless (fellow).  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup> 頂包 to substitute one package for  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 頂棚 the ceiling (yang<sup>2</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>). [another.  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> [fu<sup>1</sup>] 頂不住 can't hold up against, prop up  
 ting<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>- 頂上工夫 splendid work. [(k'ang<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).



<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	頂上	the best (hao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-</i>	頂上圖光	aureola.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i> [ <i>kuang<sup>1</sup></i> ]	頂手	a substitute (ch'iang <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ),
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	頂水	against the tide or current.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	頂大	the largest (tsui <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	頂戴	the button worn by mandarins O.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup></i>	頂當	to substitute one pledge for another.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	頂到現在	up to the present (ju <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup></i>	頂替	a substitute (mao <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> , ch'iang <sup>1</sup>
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	頂天立地	very clever (ying <sup>1</sup> hsiung <sup>2</sup> ), [shou <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'eng<sup>1</sup></i>	頂燈	to hold a lamp on your head (hen-
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	頂天亮	just at break of day. [pecked].
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	頂頭	opposing, contrary.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-f'eng<sup>1</sup></i>	頂頭風	a head-wind (shun <sup>4</sup> f'eng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	頂嘴	to contradict impertinently.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	頂銀	alloyed silver (ting <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup> 1398a</i> 鼎 弱	鼎 1116b904b	a tripod; stable, to set up. Rad 206.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	鼎立	to establish firmly.
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	鼎力	great strength (li <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup></i>	鼎足	to establish firmly (wên <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>TING<sup>4</sup> 1394b</b> ㄉㄧㄥˋ	定 1113b905b	to fix, to decide. M. 275, 326.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	定案	to decide a case (fan <sup>3</sup> an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>	定期	a fixed time.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup></i>	定期存款	fixed deposit N.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	定錢	earnest money (or 銀).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	定志	to make up one's mind (chih <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	定親	to settle a marriage engagement
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> (k'eng)*</i>	定更	watch-setting at 9 P.M. [(lai <sup>4</sup> hun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>	定睛	a fixed gaze.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	定主意	to make up one's mind (ch'u <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>3</sup>
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup></i>	定局	to determine on. [i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-chun<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	定準不移	undoubtedly (ch'üeh <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	定下	to settle.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	定向	to fix what direction to take.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	定心	to make up one's mind (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	定省	to enquire after the health of one's
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	定貨賬	an order book. [parents.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	定意	determination.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	定義	scientific definition (i <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ) N. [chih <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	定然	positively, undoubtedly (chuang <sup>4</sup>

\*Note 91.

<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>	定日期	a fixed period or time.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup></i>	定規	to decide, to lay down rules.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	定律	laws, statutes N. [chên <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup></i>	定南針	the mariner's compass (chih <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup>
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup></i>	定擬	to fix, to determine. [mu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	定額	a fixed quantity or number (shu <sup>4</sup>
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	定盤星	the balance of a steel-yard (ch'êng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	定報	subscribe for a paper.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	定備車	chartered or reserved car N.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	定被	to quilt.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	定不住	cannot be decided absolutely.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	定不饒恕	assuredly will not forgive (k'uan <sup>1</sup>
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ê<sup>2</sup></i>	定不得	unable to fix or settle. [tai <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	定神	to compose one's self (an <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	定視	a fixed steady look (chu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	定數	a fixed number; fate (ming <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup></i>	定單	a bargain, an agreement (ho <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	定單銀	earnest money (above).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-t'ê<sup>3</sup></i>	定得	fixed, settled (i <sup>3</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	定點	the limit N. [i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>	定奪	to make up the mind (na <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup>
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-t'ò<sup>3</sup></i>	定妥	fixed safely (t'ò <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	定做的	made to order (hsien <sup>2</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	定罪	to condemn, to convict (shên <sup>3</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	定要	to insist (yao <sup>4</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	定眼	to fix the eyes (chu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yên<sup>4</sup></i>	定讞	to pass sentence.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	定銀	earnest money (shuo <sup>1</sup> hao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup></i>	定約	a contract; to contract (li <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup> (tzü) I395b 金</i>	錠 <sup>1114b905c</sup>	an ingot of silver (i <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	錠子藥	a kind of ointment (used on sores,
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	錠銀	a silver ingot (yüan <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ). [etc.].
<i>ting<sup>4</sup> I396b</i>	言訂 <sup>1115a905a</sup>	to criticise, to examine, to compare.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	訂正	to revise and prepare for publication.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	訂盟	to take an oath N.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	訂報	to subscribe for a paper (above).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	訂書	to criticise books (p'í <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	訂問	to examine.
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	訂約	to make a treaty N. (li <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ting<sup>4</sup> I397a</i>	革釘	to mend patches. Gi <sup>1</sup> .
<i>ting<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	釘補釘	to put on a patch.

T·ING <sup>1</sup> 1401b	(听	to hear, to comply (1 and 4) (wên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup>	耳) 聽 1119a906a	same (êrh <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	聽差	office boys, messengers, etc.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	聽其	to let, to allow.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	聽其自然	let it take its natural course.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>	聽講	to attend to instruction.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>2</sup>	聽覺	sense of hearing N. (êrh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	聽見	to hear (fei <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	聽見了	to have heard.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	聽見說	same (ts'ê <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	聽著了	same.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	聽出來了	heard understandingly (tung <sup>3</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	聽勸	to give heed to advice (chih <sup>3</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	聽而不聞	to listen but not to hear.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	聽候	to await (têng <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	聽戲	to go to theatre (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	聽信	hear and believe, hear news.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	聽話	to be obedient.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	聽令	to obey orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -niu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	聽謬了	took up wrongly.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	聽不真	cannot hear clearly.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	聽不見	unable to hear (lung <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup>	聽不進去	cannot hear understandingly.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	聽不出來	unable to understand what one hears
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	聽不服	unpleasant to my ear (pu <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup>
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	聽不來	to misunderstand. [t'ing <sup>1</sup> ].
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup>	聽不明白	same.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	聽不得	unfit to hear. [not.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	聽不聽	do you hear? whether you hear or
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	聽事的	servants, attendants (shih <sup>3</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	聽受	to receive; to hear; to heed.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	聽說	to listen to advice; I hear say, etc.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	聽待	to wait (têng <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	聽道	to listen to advice or preaching.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	聽得見	able to hear (êrh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	聽得出來	able to understand what one hears.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>	聽天由命	yield to Heaven and submit to Fate.
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	聽聽	to listen, listen, do you hear?
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	聽頭	worth hearing (k'o <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ). [t'ing <sup>1</sup>
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	聽錯了	to misunderstand (yen <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	聽罪	hear or wait for sentence (hou <sup>4</sup> , ting <sup>4</sup>
t'ing <sup>1</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	聽從	to comply. (fu <sup>2</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ). [tsui <sup>4</sup> ].

<i>t'ing<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	聽聞	to hear (ts'ê <sup>4</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	聽言	to listen to advice.
<i>t'ing<sup>1</sup> 1402b</i>	廡 廳 1119b906b	a court, an office.
<i>t'ing<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	廳房	a hall, a drawing room (kuo <sup>4</sup> t'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	廳堂	the principal hall of college, etc.
<i>t'ing<sup>1</sup> 1400c</i>	木 梃 1118b908b	a bough, a staff, a stick (Gi <sup>3</sup> ).[li <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'ing<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	梃立	upright, perpendicular (see t'ing <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>T'ING<sup>2</sup> 1399b</b>	人 停 1117b907c	to stop, to fix in a place.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	停戰	armistice, truce.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	停車	to stop a cart (lan <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	停止	to stop, to discontinue (li <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>3</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>p'iao<sup>4</sup></i>	停止投票	to disfranchise N.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup></i>	停柩	to keep coffin unburied.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	停着	stopping (hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	停住	to cease, to stop.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	停船	to stop the boat (k'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	停牀	death-bed (ssü <sup>3</sup> , lin <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ). [shui <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	停俸	to stop salary (fêng <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	停息	to cease, stoppage of interest.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup></i>	停一回	to stop a while.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	停一停	stop a bit, etc. (têng <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-k'an<sup>1</sup></i>	停刊	to suspend publication.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	停課	to stop lessons.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	停口	to discontinue speaking (chiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	停工	to leave off work. [the capital].
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	停利歸本	to stop paying interest and repay
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup></i>	停靈	to delay burial of a coffin (mai <sup>2</sup>
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	停留	to delay (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ). [tsang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup></i>	停罷	to stop.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	停班	to be suspended (school).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	停版	to suspend publication.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	停筆想字	stop writing and think of a character.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>2</sup></i>	停泊	to anchor (hsi <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	停步歇息	to stop and rest.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	停不住	unable to stop (chu <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	停不得	must not stop, cannot stop.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	停陞	to delay promotion (kao <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	停手	to stay the hand, to cease doing.
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	[tang <sup>1</sup> 停當	satisfactorily settled (ting <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	停停當當	same (t'o <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup></i>	停停妥妥	same (man <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).

- t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup> 停妥 same (tê<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 停午 noon, resting time (shang<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1399a 亭 1117a907b a kiosk; watch-house.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 亭長 the senior constable of a village.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 亭兒 a pavilion, policeman.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 亭父 the senior peace-officer of a village.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 亭公 same.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 亭臺 pavilions and galleries.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 亭子 pavilion.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 亭午 noontide (shang<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1400a 廷 1117c907a the audience chamber (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup> 廷臣 a courtier, a minister (tsai<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 廷議 court deliberations (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1400b 庭 1118a907a a house, a hall.  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 庭訓 paternal instruction (chiao<sup>4</sup> hsün<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup> 庭舍 a house (chia<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 庭堂 same (i<sup>1</sup> so<sup>3</sup> fang<sup>2</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>). [chih<sup>1</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1401b 雨霆 1118c907b the noise of thunder (lei<sup>2</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1401a 虫蜓 1118c907c dragon fly (ching<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>2</sup> 1401a 艸莖 1118c907c a stalk or culm (mai<sup>4</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup>).  
 T'ING<sup>3</sup> 1400b 手 挺 1118a908a to stick out, to stretch. M. 37.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 挺緊 to pull tight (pang<sup>3</sup> chieh<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-h'u<sup>1</sup> 挺出 to bulge out (ku<sup>3</sup> ch'í<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 挺刑 to endure punishment without  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 挺胸 to expand the chest. [finching.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> tieh<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup> 挺胸凸肚 strutting like a bully (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup> 挺刃 stretch out a sword (tao<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 挺高 very high (lao<sup>3</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 挺立 to stand straight up (chan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup> ying<sup>4</sup> 挺梆子硬 a hard bit, as a nut (ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 挺不住了 unable to stand it, e. g., a flogging  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 挺身 to stretch one's self up. [(ai<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup> 挺撻 to endure without finching.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 挺撻 to sit bolt upright.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup> 挺腰子 to give oneself airs.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 挺嚴 tight, strict.  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup> 1401a 舟 艇 1118b908c a boat, barge (k'ua<sup>4</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'ing<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 艇船 same.  
 TIU<sup>1</sup> 1402c 一 丟 1119c909a to lose, to throw away (jêng<sup>1</sup>, p'ao<sup>2</sup>,  
 tiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ui<sup>1</sup> 丟差 to fail, to make a mess of. [p'ieh<sup>1</sup>).

<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	丟棄	cast aside (t'ui <sup>1</sup> ch'üeh <sup>4</sup> , hui <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	丟棄不見	same.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	丟醜	to disgrace one's self (lo <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	丟去	to throw away (ch'i <sup>4</sup> ch'üeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	丟下	to leave behind (liu <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	丟下去	to throw down (shuai <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	丟下水	threw it into the water.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	丟人	to lose respectability (ch'ou <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	丟開	to cast aside.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	丟開手	don't do it, let go hands.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	丟空兒	to leave every other line blank.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	丟了	lost (shih <sup>1</sup> , mi <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	丟了沒有	is it lost? (chao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> cho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	丟臉	to lose reputation (huai <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	丟不下	unable to lose. [(above)].
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	丟不了	same.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	丟三歇五	by fits and starts (chên <sup>4</sup> chên <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	丟身	an emission (i <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	丟失	to lose (shih <sup>1</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	丟手	to leave off (sa <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	丟胎	an abortion (hsiao <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup></i>	丟掉	to discard (yen <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-jê<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	丟財惹氣	lost money and made enemies.
<i>tiu<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	丟眼色	a sign with the eye (chi <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>TO<sup>1</sup> 1403a</b>	夕	多 <sup>1119c909a</sup>	many, much, more; very. M. 225.
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		多見	well-informed (chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		多親寡友	many kindred but few friends.
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		多着的	very many (hsü <sup>2</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		多愁	mournful (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		多住幾天	stay a few days longer.
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>		多重	very heavy; how heavy is it (fên <sup>1</sup>
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup></i>		多重皮	what is the tare? [liang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>		多兒多女	many children (hai <sup>2</sup> t'i <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>-nin<sup>2</sup></i>		多煩您	may I trouble you? (lao <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		多福	much happiness (fu <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup></i>		多學	well informed (hsiao <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup></i>		多謝	many thinks (to <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		多心	to be suspicious (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		多會	whon, whenever (chi <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>		多疑	suspicious.
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		多義	ambiguity N.

to <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	多感	very grateful (kan <sup>3</sup> ên <sup>1</sup> , kan <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
to <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	多高	very high; how high is it? [hsiu <sup>4</sup> ].
to <sup>1</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	多口	talkative, etc. (la <sup>3</sup> la <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -kua <sup>3</sup>	多寡	the number of; how many?
to <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>	多管閒事	a busy-body.
to <sup>1</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup>	多虧	very fortunate that—(hsing <sup>4</sup> k'uei <sup>1</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	多禮	overpolite (li <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	多了不要	I dont want more.
to <sup>1</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>1</sup>	多羅呢	woollens (or 哆).
to <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	多麼好	how good!
to <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	多麼高	how high?
to <sup>1</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	多們好	extremely good (hao <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>	多蒙	very much obliged (mêng <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>	多半	probably (or 多一半) (pa <sup>1</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	多病	inclined to sickness (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	多不多	is it much? are there many?
to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	多少	how many? a good many.
to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	多少次	how often? (chi <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	多神教	polytheism N.
to <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	多事	officious (hao <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	多事的人	a busybody.
to <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	多手	same (an <sup>1</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	多壽	longevity (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	多數	the majority (shao <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ) N.
to <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	多數決議	decided by the majority N.
to <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> tsan <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	多數贊成	carried by the majority N.
to <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>4</sup>	多睡生病	too much sleep causes illness.
to <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	多說話	to talk much (tsui <sup>3</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	多說話的	a talkative person.
to <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	多大	how big? how old? [kêng <sup>1</sup> ].
to <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	多大年紀	what is your age? (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> , kuei <sup>4</sup>
to <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup>	多多	very much. [hao <sup>3</sup> ].
to <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	多多益善	the more the better (yüeh <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup>
to <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	多多少少	no matter how much; a great many.
to <sup>1</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	多多問好	very kind regards to you (tai <sup>4</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	多讀	to have read much (tu <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	多才多藝	great ability (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -tsan <sup>1</sup>	多時	when? what time? (chi <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -tsao <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	多早晚兒	same.
to <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	多嘴	very loquacious (la <sup>3</sup> la <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> hsiu <sup>1</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>	多次	many times (lü <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
to <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	多聞	well-informed (po <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>to<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	多言	loquacious (li <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	多憂多慮	always in distress (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	多餘的	the remainder (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>TO<sup>2</sup> 1404c</b>	<b>大 奪</b> <sup>1121a913</sup>	to seize; to decide.
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup></i>	奪佔	to grasp (ch'iang <sup>3</sup> to <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	奪江山	to usurp the Empire (pa <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	奪囚	to break open a prison (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	奪過來	to take from another.
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	奪了去喇	stolen away (t'ou <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	奪取	to take by violence (shan <sup>4</sup> , pa <sup>4</sup>
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	奪去	to deprive one of, to snatch. [chan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-jang<sup>3</sup></i>	奪攘	same.
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup></i>	奪魁	to come out first at examinations.
<i>to<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	奪名	to filch the credit from another.
<i>to<sup>2</sup> 1404b</i>	手 掇 <sup>1120a913a</sup>	to take, to gather. See <i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>.Go<sup>4</sup></i> (shih <sup>2</sup>
<i>to<sup>2</sup> 1404c</i>	金 鐸 <sup>1121a914a</sup>	a bell with a clapper (mu <sup>4</sup> to <sup>2</sup> ). [to <sup>2</sup> ].
<b>TO<sup>3</sup> 1405b</b>	<b>身 躲</b> <sup>1121c910a</sup>	to avoid, to hide (shan <sup>2</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	躲學	to play truant (t'ao <sup>2</sup> hsiao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	躲開	to withdraw; get out of the way!
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	躲懶	to loiter, to delay (tou <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	躲了他	avoid him, shun him.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup></i>	躲難	to avoid difficulty (pi <sup>4</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup></i>	躲匿	to lie concealed.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	躲避	to avoid, to shun.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>3</sup></i>	躲閃	to dodge away from.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	躲身	to withdraw one's self.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	躲道兒	to get out of the road (shan <sup>3</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>3</sup></i>	躲躲	to avoid, to get out of the way.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	躲藏	to lie concealed (yin <sup>3</sup> ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	躲雨	take shelter from rain.
<i>to<sup>3</sup> 1405c</i>	土 梁 <sup>1122a910a</sup>	a target; a pile.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-ch'ai<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>	梁柴火	to stack up firewood (pi <sup>1</sup> ch'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	梁錢	to pile up money (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	梁貨物	to heap up goods.
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	梁口	embrasures (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	梁上	to pile up. See to <sup>4</sup> .
<i>to<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	梁子	a target, battlement.
<i>to<sup>3</sup> 1405a</i>	木 朶 朶 <sup>1121c909c</sup>	a cluster of flower &c. (êrh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>3</sup> ).



- TO<sup>4</sup> 1406a** 舟 舵<sup>1122a910b</sup> a helm, a rudder (t'ui<sup>1</sup>t., li<sup>3</sup>t., wai<sup>4</sup>t.).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>fêng<sup>1</sup> 舵後生風 a favourable wind (shun<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 to<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 舵行汽球 dirigible balloon N.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 舵杆 the tiller.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 舵工 the helmsman (shao<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 舵把 the tiller, the handle of the tiller.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 舵艇 the post of a rudder.  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1405c 刀 剝<sup>1122a910b</sup> to mince, to chop up.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 剝下來 same (tz'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup> 剝爛 to mince very small.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 剝了一刀 to give a chop (k'an<sup>3</sup> t'a<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>1</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup> 剝碎 to mince, to chop up (ch'ieh<sup>1</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1405c 足 踩<sup>1122a910a</sup> to stamp the foot (ch'uai<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 踩脚 same (tz'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 踩足 same (tün<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1406a 心 惰<sup>1122b910c</sup> lazy, idle (lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 惰行 lounging, lazy (hsieh<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1411a 馬 馱<sup>1126b911b</sup> a beast's load.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 馱騎 a loaded horse (pei<sup>4</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 馱不動 unable to carry it—as, a mule, on  
 to<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 馱子 a pack animal. [its back.  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1406b 土 墮<sup>1122b910c</sup> to fall down (chui<sup>4</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup> 墮落 to fall behind (kan<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 墮胎 a miscarriage (hsiao<sup>3</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>).  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1493b 广 度<sup>1191a917b</sup> to ponder, to guess. See tu<sup>4</sup> (or  
 to<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1405b 禾 稜<sup>1121c910b</sup> a stack, a pile. [度).  
 to<sup>4</sup> 1404a 足 躡 to step, to walk.  
 to<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 躡來躡去 walking backward and forward.  
 [3 and 4.
- T'O<sup>1</sup> 1409b** 肉 脫<sup>1125a914a</sup> to take off or away (t'ao<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>). Also  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 脫案的人 one who has escaped trial (t'ou<sup>2</sup>an<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 脫節 interrupted, disjointed.  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 脫出 to escape.  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 脫除 to remove.  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 脫下來 to take off (as clothes) (k'uan<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 脫鞋 to take off the shoes (i<sup>1</sup>shuang<sup>1</sup>hsieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>4</sup> 脫卸 to unload (as a cart, ship, etc.).  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup> 脫靴 to take off the boots  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 脫靴板 a boot-jack.  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 脫衣裳 to put off the clothes (chai<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 脫一層皮 "by the skin of one's teeth" (chi<sup>3</sup>  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 脫開 to withdraw, to retire. [chi<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).

t'ŏl-k'ŏ <sup>2</sup>	脫殼	to peel the skin off (pa <sup>1</sup> p'ŏ <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ku <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	脫骨疽	leprosy (ma <sup>3</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ku <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	脫骨換胎	regeneration.
t'ŏl-k'ung <sup>4</sup>	脫空	to get clear away.
t'ŏl-li <sup>2</sup> -ksiung <sup>1</sup> -ŏ <sup>4</sup>	脫離兇惡	deliver from evil (chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ŏl-mao <sup>4</sup>	脫帽	to take off the hat. N.
t'ŏl-mao <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	脫帽歡呼	wave hats and cheer N.
t'ŏl-mao <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	脫帽禮	(polite) removal of hat N.
t'ŏl-mien <sup>3</sup>	脫免	to avoid (to <sup>3</sup> k'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ming <sup>2</sup>	脫名	to throw off one's name; to abscond.
t'ŏl-nan <sup>4</sup>	脫難	to escape suffering. [t'ui <sup>3</sup> ]
t'ŏl-pu <sup>4</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	脫不開身	cannot get away from (pa <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup>
t'ŏl-shan <sup>3</sup>	脫閃	to stand aside; stand aside!
t'ŏl-shên <sup>1</sup>	脫身	to withdraw, to retire.
t'ŏl-shên <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	脫身之計	a plan of escape (mien <sup>3</sup> t'ŏ <sup>1</sup> ). [hui <sup>3</sup> ].
t'ŏl-shêng <sup>1</sup>	脫生	transmigration (chuan <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> , lün <sup>2</sup>
t'ŏl-ssü <sup>3</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	脫死逃生	to enter Nirvana (nieh <sup>1</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ŏl-su <sup>4</sup>	脫俗	to drop ceremony (liang <sup>3</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ŏl-t'ai <sup>1</sup>	脫胎	to be born, abortion (hsiao <sup>3</sup> t'ai <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ŏl-t'ao <sup>2</sup>	脫逃	to escape, to desert (t'ao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ŏl-tsou <sup>3</sup>	脫走	same.
t'ŏl 1408b	手托	托 <sup>1124a915b</sup>
t'ŏl-fu <sup>2</sup>	托福	to support, to carry on the palm.
t'ŏl-fu <sup>4</sup>	托付	I am much obliged (or 託). [(or 拓).
t'ŏl-jên <sup>2</sup>	托人	to entrust to the care of (below).
t'ŏl-lan <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	托懶兒	to request a person (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ŏl-li <sup>4</sup> -k'ŏ <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	托力克鏡	a lazy fellow (lan <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ling <sup>3</sup>	托領	toric lens N.
t'ŏl-p'an <sup>2</sup>	托盤	the round collar on a woman's dress.
t'ŏl-p'ei <sup>1</sup> (p'ei)	托坯	a tray (also p'an <sup>2</sup> 槃). [(ling <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ping <sup>4</sup>	托病	to make adobe brick.
t'ŏl-sai <sup>1</sup>	托腮	to feign illness, to malingering.
t'ŏl-t'ao <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	托塔天王	to lean the face on the hand.
t'ŏl-tzū <sup>3</sup>	托子	one of the images in temples.
t'ŏl-wu <sup>3</sup>	托件	tray, satin lining of fur robe. [ers.
t'ŏl 1411b	才拓	money taker (among strolling play-
t'ŏl-chih <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	拓殖會	same as 托 above.
t'ŏl-pên <sup>3</sup>	拓本	a Reclamation Society N.
t'ŏl 1408c	言託	take a rubbing of (shih <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ŏl-ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	託情	to commission, to entrust.
t'ŏl-fu <sup>4</sup>	託付	to appeal to the feelings (kan <sup>3</sup>
t'ŏl-ku <sup>1</sup>	託孤	to entrust to (chiao <sup>1</sup> t'ŏ <sup>1</sup> ). [ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ]-
		to appoint a regency or guardian.

- t'o<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup> 託賴  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>4</sup> 託夢  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 託庇  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 託庇外人  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-tz'ũ<sup>3</sup> 託辭  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 託言  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 託音  
 t'o<sup>1</sup> 1410b 手 拖 1125c911a  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 拖車  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>4</sup> 拖欠  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 拖出來  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 拖船  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 拖鞋  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 拖拉  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 拖累  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 拖泥  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 拖泥帶水  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 拖疲  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 拖延  
 t'o<sup>1</sup> 1407a 木 柁 1123a912a  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 柁樑  
 t'o<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup> 柁檣  
 t'o<sup>1</sup> 1302b 人 他  
  
 T'O<sup>2</sup> 1407c 馬 駝 1123c911c  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> 駝轎  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 駝負  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 駝背  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 駝馱子  
 t'o<sup>2</sup> 1411a 馬 馱 1126b911b  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 馱行李  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 馱不動  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>shan<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 馱上山去  
 t'o<sup>2</sup> 1408a 鳥 駝 1123c911c  
 t'o<sup>2</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup> 駝鳥  
 t'o<sup>2</sup> 1411b 眼 麗 1126c912a  
  
 T'O<sup>3</sup> 1406c 女 妥 1122c912c  
 t'o<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 妥辦  
 t'o<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 妥實的人  
 t'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup> 妥當  
 t'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>4</sup> 妥當可靠  
  
 "thank you." (hsieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to appear to in a dream (tso<sup>4</sup>mêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 "thank you."  
 to seek foreign protection N.  
 to invent an excuse (t'ui<sup>1</sup>tz'ũ<sup>3</sup>).  
 a pretence.  
 to send news (sung<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hang down; to pull.  
 to pull a ricksha.  
 to defer payment (ch'ien<sup>4</sup>chai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to drag out. [ch'uan<sup>2</sup>, la<sup>1</sup>ch'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to track a vessel, a tug-boat (la<sup>1</sup>slippers (sa<sup>1</sup>chia<sup>3</sup>).  
 to involve; to drag.  
 to involve (lien<sup>2</sup>lei<sup>4</sup>).  
 same. [an obscure style.  
 "dragged through mud and water,"  
 dilatory (man<sup>1</sup>han<sup>1</sup>).  
 to cause delay (tan<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 beams (large).  
 large and small beams (lin<sup>2</sup>, liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 beams and crossbeams.  
 he, she, it = t'a<sup>1</sup>.  
  
 the camel; bear as a pack (lo<sup>4</sup>t'o<sup>2</sup>).  
 a camel chair, a mule litter.  
 to carry a burden (man) (tan<sup>1</sup>tan<sup>4</sup>).  
 hump-backed (lo<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>1</sup>).  
 a beast's load.  
 to lade on back. See to<sup>4</sup>. [burden.  
 to carry baggage as a beast of  
 unable to carry it—too heavy.  
 carry it up a hill.  
 ostrich (or 駝).  
 same.  
 an iguana, (the skin used for drums).  
  
 secure, satisfactory.  
 to transact satisfactorily. [chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 a trustworthy person (k'ao<sup>4</sup>tê<sup>2</sup>  
 satisfactory, safe (tieh<sup>2</sup>tang<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.

- t'o<sup>3</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>* 妥貼 same (shang<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'o<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>* 妥定 same (wên<sup>3</sup> t'o<sup>3</sup>).  
*t'o<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>* 妥妥當當 very satisfactory. [or 托.  
*t'o<sup>3</sup> 1410c* 廣 廣<sup>1126a912c</sup> full stretch of arms (5 or 6 feet)]
- T'O<sup>4</sup> 1411a** 口 唾 唾<sup>1126b913b</sup> spittle; to spit. See *t'u<sup>4</sup>*.  
*t'o<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>* 唾沫 same.  
*t'o<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 唾沫盒兒 a spittoon.  
*t'o<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1407b* 石 砣<sup>1123b912b</sup> weights; a roller. Go<sup>2</sup>.  
 [蛇 砣]
- TOU<sup>1</sup> 1143b** 几 兜<sup>1128b873a</sup> a helmet; a bag; to obtain.  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 兜住 to raise up, to muzzle.  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>hsi<sup>1</sup>* 兜些東西 to wrap things in a cloth (pao<sup>1</sup>).  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup>* 兜盔 a kind of helmet.  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>* 兜答 to provoke. [t'ao<sup>4</sup>].  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>* 兜嘴 a muzzle; to muzzle (lung<sup>2</sup>, k'ou<sup>3</sup>  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>* 兜肚 a "stomach protector."  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 兜子 a bag (bricklayers' hod.).  
*tou<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1093c* 竹 篲<sup>1128c873</sup> mountain chair, muzzle bag.  
*tou<sup>1</sup> 1413c* 手 攪 to split, to raise up.  
*tou<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup>* 攪攪 to grasp after.  
*tou<sup>1</sup> 1488b* 都 all, whole of. Also *tu<sup>1</sup>*.
- TOU<sup>3</sup> 1418c** 斗 斗<sup>1128c874a</sup> a measure (a peck, 10 *shêng*). Rad.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>4</sup>* 斗秤 measures and weights. [68].  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 斗級 official grain-measurer.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>* 斗斛 pecks and bushels. [measure.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>* 斗口大字 characters as big as a peck  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup>* 斗蓬 coarse conical rain hat. [handle.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 斗柄 the handle of a peck; the Dipper-  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>* 斗大的字 characters as big as a peck measure.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>* 斗膽 daring (ta<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>3</sup>). [staff.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 斗子 a box-shaped ornament on a flag-  
*tou<sup>3</sup> 1414c* 手 抖<sup>1128b874b</sup> to shake up or off. [tan<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 抖着胆子 to pluck up courage (ta<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 抖下去 to shake up, so as to settle down.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>* 抖一抖 to shake up (ta<sup>3</sup> chan<sup>4</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup>* 抖擻 to arouse, tremble or 揉.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>2</sup>* 抖擻精神 to rouse (chên<sup>4</sup> shua<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>2</sup>).  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>* 抖胆 to rouse up one's courage.  
*tou<sup>3</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup>-sou<sup>3</sup>* 抖抖擻擻 to cringe, to fawn, awkward.

- tou<sup>3</sup> 1415a 卓 陡 1129c874b steep, sloping, sudden.  
 tou<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 陡長 to grow rapidly.  
 tou<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 陡然 suddenly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 tou<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>3</sup> 陡坎 a precipice.  
 tou<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 陡坡兒 a steep hill (shan<sup>1</sup>).  
 tou<sup>3</sup> 1415a 虫 蚪 tadpole (k'o<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>1</sup>).
- TOU<sup>4</sup>** (tzü) 1412a 豆 1127b874c beans, pulse (wan<sup>1</sup> t.) Rad. 151.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 豆角 bean pods (lü<sup>4</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 豆秸 bean stalks (hei<sup>1</sup> ton<sup>4</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 豆腐 bean curd (lu<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-cha<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 豆腐渣子 refuse bean-cake.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup> 豆腐漿 bean curd liquid.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 豆腐乾 dried bean curd (chien<sup>1</sup> ch'ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 豆腐官 unenergetic officials (fig.).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 豆腐腦 sort of edible bean-curd.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 豆腐皮 the skin of bean-curd.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 豆腐絲 bean curd shreds.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 豆瓣 beans swelled by soaking.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>3</sup> 豆餅 bean cake.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-p'ou<sup>1</sup> 豆剖 to sever China in twain (kua<sup>1</sup> fên<sup>1</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 豆芽 bean sprouts.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 豆油 bean oil.  
 tou<sup>4</sup> 1413b 鬪 鬥 鬥 1128a to fight (ta<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>, ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>,  
 tou<sup>4</sup> 1413a 鬪 1128a874c same. [chêng<sup>1</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>]. Rad. 191.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup> 鬪 鶉 鶉 to set quails fighting.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 鬪 鷄 a cock fight.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup> 鬪 鷄 坑 a cock-pit.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 鬪 氣的 pugnacious (ta<sup>3</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 鬪 紙 牌 to play cards (tu<sup>3</sup> po<sup>2</sup>). [hsi<sup>2</sup>].  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 鬪 趣 to make merry with games (yen<sup>2</sup>  
 tsu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup> 鬪 笑 to provoke a laugh (jê<sup>3</sup> jên<sup>2</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup> 鬪 心 胸 a pugnacious disposition (fên<sup>1</sup>  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ou<sup>1</sup> 鬪 毆 to fight with fists or sticks. [chêng<sup>1</sup>].  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 鬪 牌 to play cards (mo<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>, ta<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 鬪 兵 to fight with troops (ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 鬪 不 過 can't thrash in a fight (ta<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 鬪 殺 人 命 to kill a man in a fight.  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup> 鬪 勝 to struggle for mastery. [chiao<sup>3</sup>].  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 鬪 嘴 to wrangle, to squabble (k'ou<sup>3</sup>  
 tou<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1412b 疔 1127b875b the small-pox (t'ien<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>, ma<sup>3</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup>).  
 tou<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup> 疔 疹 same (shêng<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>1</sup>, ch'u<sup>1</sup> t. h.).

<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-chéng<sup>4</sup></i>	痘症	small-pox.
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	痘汁	pus of small-pox.
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	痘瘡	small-pox pustules ( <i>chung<sup>4</sup> niu<sup>2</sup></i> [tou <sup>4</sup> ]-)
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup></i>	痘種	vaccine lymph.
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup></i>	痘癩	pits of small pox ( <i>ma<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	痘神	the god of small-pox.
<i>tou<sup>4</sup> 1412c</i>	逗 逗 <sup>1128a875b</sup>	to stop ( <i>yu<sup>2</sup> shou<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	逗人	to tempt a person ( <i>yin<sup>3</sup> yu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	逗遛	to loiter ( <i>chih<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-nung<sup>4</sup></i>	逗弄	to fidget, to disturb ( <i>tso<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>tou<sup>4</sup> 1412b</i>	艸 荳 <sup>1127c875</sup>	pulse, beans. [an <sup>1</sup> ]-
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	荳蔻	cardamoms; the nutmeg ( <i>jou<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>tou<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	荳蔻花	mace. [kuei <sup>4</sup> ]-
<i>tou<sup>4</sup> 1415b</i>	穴 竇	drain, error S.

<b>T'OU<sup>1</sup> 1417a</b>	人 偷 <sup>1131b875a</sup>	to steal, by stealth ( <i>ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	偷安	to obtain ease by stealth.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>	偷竊	to steal ( <i>ch'iang<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	偷情	illicit intercourse ( <i>kou<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	偷兒	a thief ( <i>tsei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	偷風	to steal on windy nights ( <i>yeh<sup>4</sup></i>
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	偷閒	to waste time, to idle. [chien <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>3</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	偷閒躲懶	same.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i> [mu <sup>4</sup>	偷看	to look by stealth ( <i>k'uei<sup>2</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup>-</i>	偷礦掘墓	mine and grave-robber.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	偷空兒	to steal leisure ( <i>ch'ou<sup>1</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>3</sup></i>	偷懶	idle.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	偷漏	to evade, to smuggle.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	偷猫盜狗	stealing everything ( <i>tsei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup></i>	偷薄	illicit intercourse; remiss.
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	偷跑喇	skulked off ( <i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	偷生鬼	not fit to live ( <i>kai<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	偷視	to look by stealth ( <i>ch'iao<sup>2</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	偷稅	to smuggle ( <i>tsou<sup>3</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>, ssü<sup>1</sup> huo<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	偷私	clandestine, illicit ( <i>ssü<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	偷盜	to steal ( <i>pei<sup>4</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	偷聽	to listen secretly ( <i>an<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	偷偷兒的	stealthily ( <i>ch'iao<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	偷做	to do by stealth ( <i>pei<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup></i>	偷走	to skulk off ( <i>to<sup>3</sup> shan<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	偷嘴	surreptitious eating ( <i>ch'ih<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	偷東西	to steal things ( <i>mei<sup>1</sup> yin<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup></i> ).

<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	偷銀	to steal money.	[p'an <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	偷營	to surprise an enemy's camp	(ying <sup>2</sup> same).
<i>t'ou<sup>1</sup>ying<sup>2</sup>chieh<sup>2</sup>chai<sup>1</sup></i>	偷營劫寨		
<b>T'OU<sup>2</sup> 1415c</b>	頁 頭 <sup>1130b876a</sup>	the head, the front (shou <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	頭兒	a head, a chief (ling <sup>3</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	頭髮	the hair of the head (li <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup></i>	頭髮白	the hair is gray (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	頭號石	the heaviest stone, competition O.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	頭向	an opening, a living (mên <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>	頭緒	a way, a clue (shu <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> mên<sup>4</sup></i>	頭昏腦悶	head confused and aching.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	頭貨	mules, donkeys, horses (read pu, ku)	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	頭一件	above all, first thing. [(shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	頭一分子	the first share.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	頭一行	the first row (i <sup>1</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	頭一會	the first time.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	頭一次	same.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	頭役	head runner.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>1</sup></i>	頭盔	helmet (k'uei <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	頭裡	at first (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>	頭臉	"head and face," the head (mien <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>2</sup></i>	頭顱	a skull, a head (nao <sup>3</sup> kai <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	頭路	a way (tao <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup></i>	頭迷	the head in a confused state (t'ou <sup>2</sup>	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	頭名	first-rate, excellent. [hun <sup>1</sup> nao <sup>3</sup> mên <sup>4</sup> .	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	頭目	an overseer, a head.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	頭腦	the brains; a head.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>	頭年	last year (shang <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> , ch'ü <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	頭額	the forehead, the brow (o <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>	頭帕	a turban (shou <sup>3</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	頭半天	forenoon (shang <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	頭本	the first book.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	頭篇	the first section.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>p'o<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	頭破血出	the head cut and bleeding.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>3</sup> [t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	頭晌	forenoon (shang <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-</i>	頭上青天	the blue sky above us.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	頭生兒子	first born son (shou <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	頭繩兒	red string for the hair.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	頭等	the first grade.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	頭等國	first class powers.	
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	頭點地	assenting, humble.	

t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>3</sup>	頭頂	the crown of the head.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -tzũ <sup>3</sup>	頭子	a head, a chief, the best. [mo <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	頭尾	head and tail, first and last (pên <sup>3</sup>
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	頭暈	the head giddy (hun <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	頭暈眼花	same; and eyes dim.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> 1417b	手投	to hit; to throw; to present; to dip.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	投案	to give one's self up.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	投戰書	to declare war.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	投誠	to return to one's duty (hsiang <sup>2</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	投機	to agree in opinion, see the point.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	投旗	to join the banners (Manchoo) (ch'i <sup>2</sup>
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	投契	friendly, intimate (ho <sup>2</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ). [jên <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	投知	to give information (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	投親	to seek refuge with relations (ch'in <sup>1</sup>
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	投井	to commit suicide in a well. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	投軍	to enlist (chao <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup>	投分	agreeable, friendly.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>	投函	correspondence (newspaper).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	投河	to jump into the water.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	投河遶井	suicide in well and river (tzũ <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	投下處	to find lodgings (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>2</sup>	投降	to surrender (kuei <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	投効	offer of public service (hsiao <sup>4</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	投火	to throw into the fire. [sent.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -kao <sup>3</sup>	投稿	to contribute to a paper, article
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -k'ao <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	投靠親友	to rely on friends and relatives.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	投門	to go to a house. [ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ].
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	投門路	to engage one's good offices (ch'iu <sup>2</sup>
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup>	投奔	to fly to for refuge. [help.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup>	投奔親戚	to apply to friends and relatives for
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -pên <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>	投奔他鄉	to seek refuge in another region.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> [ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	投票	cast a vote, ballot N.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -	投票之權	right to vote N.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	投票匭	ballot-box N.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>	投票櫃	same N.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	投生	to be born again (t'o <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> , chuan <sup>4</sup>
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	投首	to give one's self up. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	投水	to throw into the water.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>1</sup>	投宿	to find a place for the night.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup>	投胎	transmigration (chiang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup>	投帖	to send up a card or scrolls.
t'ou <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	投店	to find, or stop at an inn (chu <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).



<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	投託	to confide to any one (hsin <sup>4</sup> k'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	投子	dice (shai <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	投刺	to send in or present one's card.
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>	投文	to present a dispatch.
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	投緣	friendly, to agree with, suited to
<i>t'ou<sup>2</sup> 1418c</i>	一	Rad. 8. [one another-

<b>T'OU<sup>4</sup> 1418b</b>	透	1132b877a	to penetrate.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'é<sup>4</sup></i>	透徹		to penetrate; intelligent.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	透氣		permeable to the air.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	透風		to let wind through.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>	透寒		a penetrating cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>liang<sup>2</sup></i>	透心兒涼		chilling one to the heart.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	透信		fully believes (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	透骨		penetrate into the bones.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	透骨草		white balsams.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	透觀		chairvoyance N.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup></i>	透光		transparent.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	透過		to pass through (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	透亮		very bright, clear, transparent.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	透了		penetrated through (as rain, etc.).
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	透明		bright, clear, transparent (liang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	透識		to be thoroughly acquainted with.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>	透說		to explain matters.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup></i>	透旺		thoroughly flourishing (hsing <sup>1</sup>
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	透味		high flavour. [wang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup></i>	透烟		to be penetrated with smoke.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	透雨		a penetrating rain.
<i>t'ou<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	透越		to pass through or over.

<b>TSA<sup>1</sup> 1419b</b>	口 哂	哂	1133a939a	to suck, to taste, to lick (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		哂壺兒		a sucking bottle (nai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'sa<sup>1</sup></i>		哂一哂		to taste with the tongue, to suck.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-t'sa<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		哂哂兒		the nipple of the breast.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		哂嘴兒		to smack the lips with relish.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup> (cha) 1420a</i>	糸	紮	10c7a	to tie round, to bind.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'sa<sup>1</sup></i>		紮一紮		same.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>		紮裏		to dress up, to mend.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>		紮辮根兒		to tie up the queue (like a child's).
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>		紮綵匠		the decorators at weddings, etc.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup></i>		紮營盤		troops lying in quarters.
<i>t'sa<sup>1</sup> 1419a</i>	匚	匝		a revolution, circuit.

<i>tsa</i> <sup>1</sup> 1428b	肉 贖		dirty. See <i>tsang</i> <sup>1</sup> .
<b>TSA</b> <sup>2</sup> 1419a	匪 襍	雜 1132c939c	mixed, miscellaneous ( <i>hun</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>an</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜案	all sort of charges against a man.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜記賬	miscellaneous accounts.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chik</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜誌	a miscellany N.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>1</sup>		雜居	to dwell in non-treaty ports N.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ün</i> <sup>2</sup>		雜羣	to scatter the flock in panic.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chung</i> <sup>3</sup>		雜種	a bastard ( <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fei</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜費	sundry expenses.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup>		雜心	confused mind ( <i>hsin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shên</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜會	to compound, to mix up. [ <i>ting</i> <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hun</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜混麵	mixed flour ("all sorts").
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜貨	miscellaneous goods ( <i>huo</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huo</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>p'u</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		雜貨舖子	grocery shop.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜錄	miscellanea (newspaper) N.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>luan</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜亂	jumbled together.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		雜牌子	a medley (song) ( <i>ko</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜拌	miscellaneous, sundry.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sé</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜色	various colors ( <i>wu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>sé</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>shua</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shua</i> <sup>3</sup>		雜耍	all kinds of amusements ( <i>wan</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜碎	the entrails of animals ( <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>		雜的	compounded, mixed. [ <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tang</i> <sup>1</sup> -		雜在當中	to mix in with ( <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>lung</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ch'i</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> );
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tsu</i> <sup>3</sup>	[ <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup>	雜俎	miscellanea in newspaper N.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜物	miscellaneous articles.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>		雜務	an officer with various duties.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> 1419c	石	砸 1133a939b	to smash ( <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>chuang</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		砸壞了	smashed by a blow ( <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>		砸開	to smash open ( <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>2</sup>		砸開門	burst open the door ( <i>t'ui</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>k'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>1</sup>		砸鍋	to lose one's living ( <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>jih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>la</i> <sup>1</sup>		砸爛喇	to smash to a jelly ( <i>k'an</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>p'o</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>la</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pien</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		砸扁了	smashed flat ( <i>p'ing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>t'an</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		砸死人了	struck dead by falling weight.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>sui</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>		砸碎了	to smash to pieces ( <i>ch'iao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>sui</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> 1428c	人 嚼 咎	儂 1140a945a	I, me. See <i>tsan</i> <sup>1</sup> . M. 222.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> 1419c		咱 1133b945	same. M. 222.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup>		咱家	I, me, myself ( <i>wo</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>		咱老子	my father (term of abuse).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>1</sup>		咱們	we, us ( <i>wo</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mên</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mên</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>lia</i> <sup>3</sup>		咱們倆	we, both of us ( <i>t'a</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>liang</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ko</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

- tsa<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 咱們的  
tsa<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 咱的  
our, ours.  
why? why so? mine.
- TS'A<sup>1</sup> 1420b** 手擦 搽<sup>17a</sup>  
ts'a<sup>1</sup> 擦<sup>1133c940a</sup>  
to rub, to wipe. Also ch'a<sup>1</sup>.  
same.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup> 擦掌  
to rub with the palms.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 擦着地  
skimming along the ground.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 擦傢伙  
to wipe the dishes (mo<sup>3</sup> cho<sup>1</sup> tzũ<sup>3</sup>).
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 擦汗  
to wipe off perspiration (ch'u<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup> 擦耳  
to grate on the ear.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 擦洗  
to wash.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 擦淚  
to wipe away the tears (liu<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 擦亮了  
rubbed bright.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 擦臉  
to rub the face (mien<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup> 擦抹  
to rub and wipe (fu<sup>4</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 擦牙  
to brush the teeth.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup>-fen<sup>3</sup> 擦胭抹粉  
to paint and powder.
- ts'a<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 擦油泥  
to wipe away oil.
- TSAI<sup>1</sup> 1421b** 木 栽<sup>1134c940c</sup>  
tsai<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 栽種  
to plant, to transplant, to fall.  
to plant and to sow (sa<sup>1</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 栽花  
to plant flowers (hua<sup>1</sup> chiang<sup>4</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>2</sup> 栽筋斗  
to turn a somersault (ta<sup>3</sup>kên<sup>1</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 栽派  
to exhort you (ch'üan<sup>4</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>2</sup> 栽培  
planting and earthing; to aid.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup> 栽不活  
if planted it will not live.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 栽上  
to plant.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 栽折了腿  
fell and broke his leg.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 栽樹  
to plant trees (chung<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup> 栽刷子  
to make brushes.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 栽倒了  
he fell down (see below).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup> 栽贓  
to place stolen goods with people.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup> 栽秧  
to transplant rice (tao<sup>4</sup> tzũ<sup>3</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup> 栽鹽贓  
to fabricate a charge of smuggling
- tsai<sup>1</sup> 1422a 火 栽 灾  
tsai<sup>1</sup> 灾<sup>1135b941a</sup>  
same (chao<sup>1</sup> tsai<sup>1</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 灾害  
same.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 灾害並至  
calamity and loss coming together.
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 灾禍  
misery inflicted by heaven (t'ien<sup>4</sup>
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup> 灾民  
a calamity stricken people. [tsai<sup>1</sup>].
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 灾難  
calamity (huan<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).
- tsai<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 灾變  
same (huang<sup>1</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	災病	a dangerous disease (chi <sup>2</sup> chéng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup></i>	災殃	danger, calamity (chieh <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup> 1377c</i>	足 跌 <sup>1100b891c</sup>	to tumble. See tieh <sup>1</sup> (fan <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> )
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	跌脚	same. [tou <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	跌下來	to fall down.
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	跌跟頭	to tumble down.
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	跌倒	same (tieh <sup>1</sup> kên <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> , shuai <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>1</sup> 1421b</i>	口 哉 <sup>1134c940a</sup>	exclam. of admiration, grief, etc. [(chu <sup>3</sup> tsai <sup>3</sup> ) S-
<b>TSAI<sup>3</sup> 1422b</b> 戩	宰 <sup>1135b941a</sup>	to rule, to kill animals; a steward
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	宰制	to rule, direct (hsia <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	宰猪	to kill pigs (t'u <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	宰夫	a cook (ch'u <sup>3</sup> tzi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	宰相	a chief or prime minister (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	宰官	a district magistrate (chih <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> )-
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup></i>	宰牛	to slaughter an ox.
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>	宰殺	to kill, to slaughter.
<i>tsai<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	宰牲口	to kill animals (chin <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>TSAI<sup>4</sup> 1420b</b> 土	在 <sup>1134a941c</sup>	at, in, is in; to dwell; alive. M. 15-
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	在案	to be on record (chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ché<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	在這邊	on this side, here.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	在卽	immediately (li <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup></i>	在其內	in it.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	在家	at home, to be at home.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	在家裏	same.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup></i>	在教	I'm a Mahomedan, or Christian.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	在脚下	beneath the foot (jou <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>nan<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup></i>	在劫難逃	ill-fortune can't be escaped from.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在前	before (in time or place).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	在京和尙	priests are most honored in Peking.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在棹上	on the table.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在床上	on the bed (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	在中間	in the middle.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	在行	<i>en rapport</i> , an expert (hang <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	在何處	where? [lao <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	在後頭	behind (hou <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	在下	below; I.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	在下位	to be of low rank (pei <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	在先	before (in time).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	在先的	antecedent.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	在心	in the heart (hsin <sup>1</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>2</sup></i>	在學	a <i>hsiu-ts'ai</i> , a licentiate O. ( <i>pi<sup>4</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup></i> )
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>	在乎	dependent upon. [O.]
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	在乎各人	that depends on each individual.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	在一塊兒	in or into one place.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	在意	to notice, to bear in mind ( <i>chu<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	在任	at his post ( <i>tso<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>, chü<sup>1</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	在任候補	expectant at a post ( <i>hou<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>3</sup></i> ) O.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup></i>	在空中	up in the air ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> k'ung<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	在理	reasonable ( <i>ho<sup>2</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	在禮	Total Abstinence Society in N.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	在露天	in the open air. [China (secret).]
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在面上	on the face; above board. [han <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-ch'ie<sup>2</sup></i>	在民在旗	are you Chinese or Tartar? ( <i>man<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	在目前	before one's eyes ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	在那兒住	where do you live? ( <i>fu<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	在那裡	where?
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	在那兒	there (or 裡).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup></i> [shang <sup>4</sup>	在內	inside, among them.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	在你身上	depends on you ( <i>tsé<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	在不在	is he at home? is he dead? etc.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在上	farther back; above.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	在世	alive, in the world ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup>, hu<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	在手	in one's hand; in one's power.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	在所必	must be.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>	在所不免	it is unavoidable ( <i>mien<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> lia<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>chien<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	在當間兒	in the middle ( <i>tsai<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup></i>	在當面	in front ( <i>tsai<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	在底下	under, beneath.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	在地下	above ground, on the ground.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在地上	same.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在頭上	above the head, overhead.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	在坐	to be seated.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	在此	here, at this place (or 此地).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup></i>	在外	outside.
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	在外國	in a foreign country ( <i>i<sup>4</sup> pang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	在位	to be in office ( <i>tso<sup>4</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup></i>	在我	it rests with me ( <i>tsai<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup></i>	在我看	in my opinion ( <i>chiao<sup>4</sup> wo<sup>3</sup> k'an<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>shên<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>4</sup></i>	在我身上	it rests with me ( <i>chü<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>3</sup> shuo<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup></i>	在握	in one's power ( <i>tang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tsai<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	在眼前	before one's eyes; the present.

<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> 1422c	再 <sup>1135c924b</sup>	again, the 2nd time, doubled. M.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch <sup>4</sup> i <sup>2</sup> -tz <sup>4</sup> ü <sup>4</sup>	再其次	in the second place (êrh <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [29.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>	再者	further, what is more (ping <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	再加上	and in addition. [ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup> Go <sup>1</sup>	再醮	to re-marry (of a widow).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	再見	to see again (ming <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsieh <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>1</sup>	再寫一篇	write another sheet.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup>	再婚	a second marriage (hou <sup>4</sup> hun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tz <sup>4</sup> ü <sup>4</sup>	再一次	once again.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -ch <sup>3</sup> i <sup>3</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	再過幾天	a few days hence.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	再來	to come again (yu <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	再來年	year after next N.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	再念一遍	read it once again.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	再不	not again, never again (yung <sup>3</sup>
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	再不敢了	never venture to do it again. [pu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>	再三	again and again (lü <sup>3</sup> tz'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	再三再四	same.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>4</sup>	再三辭謝	to decline with thanks again and
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	再說	to mention again. [again.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	再搭上	and in addition. M. 403.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>	再題	to mention again (t'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	再添一點	add a little more (chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	再再的	again and again.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>	再造	to give a second lease of life to.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	再造復新	to recreate, to renew (ch'ung <sup>2</sup>
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	再作道理	I will try another plan. [shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	再用	to use again.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> 1421c	車載 <sup>1134c941b</sup>	to contain; to record; cycle <sup>3</sup> .
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	載脚	freight.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	載貨	to carry or load goods.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	載人	to carry passengers (ta <sup>1</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	載客	same.
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	載來	to bring in a vessel (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup>	載拜	an invitation card (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	載書	recorded in a book (chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	載多少	how much can [the vessel] carry?
<i>tsai</i> <sup>4</sup> -yün <sup>4</sup>	載運	to convey (yün <sup>4</sup> tung <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>TS·AI<sup>1</sup> 1427a</b> 犬	猜 <sup>1139a942a</sup>	to guess.
<i>ts'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	猜着	to guess right (ch'uai <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	猜拳	to guess fingers held up (a game)
<i>ts'ai</i> <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	猜中了	guessed right. [hua <sup>2</sup> ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ].

<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	猜想	to imagine, to guess (ku <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup></i>	猜嫌	to conceive an antipathy (t'ao <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	猜尋	to conjecture, to guess. [hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	猜疑	to doubt (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup></i>	猜諒	to guess, to suppose. [morra.
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	猜枚	to guess the fingers held up (a game)
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup></i>	猜謎	to guess riddles (p'o <sup>4</sup> mi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>	猜寶	a form of gambling (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> , ya <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	猜破了	successfully guessed.
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	猜不着	unable to guess (ni <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>1</sup></i>	猜神標	a form of betting.
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup></i>	猜算	conjecture, to anticipate (ssü <sup>1</sup> so <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	猜度	to conjecture, to suppose (tu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>4</sup> ).

**TS'AI<sup>2</sup> 1423b** 手 才 1136a942b

<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	才智	talent, ability (pên <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	才情	wisdom, knowledge (chih <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	才具	ability, talent (pu <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>pei<sup>4</sup></i>	才全德備	same.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	才分	ability and virtue alike perfect.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	才學	talents, parts (pên <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	才慧	learning, knowledge (hsiao <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup></i>	才幹	intelligent (chih <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>3</sup></i>	才高八斗	ability, talent (pên <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	才郎	vast ability. [ch'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup>-</i>	才貌雙全	a talented youth (hsin <sup>1</sup> t'ung <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>2</sup>
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	才能	as clever as pretty (of women).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	才不勝任	ability, talent (nêng <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	才士	not up to his work.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	才思	a man of genius and learning.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ché<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	才大遮壽	mental endowments (t'ien <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	才子	great abilities.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 1424b</i>	具 財 1136c943a	a talented individual, a genius.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup></i>	財產	riches, property (fa <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	財產家	property N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	財政學	the wealthy N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	財政部	science of finance N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	財政司	Board of Finance N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	財政廳	provincial department of finance N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	財主	same N.
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	財主家	a wealthy person (fu <sup>4</sup> wêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	財賄	same (t'an <sup>1</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
		wealth; bribes (hui <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).

ts'ai²-huo⁴ 財貨  
 ts'ai²-li³ 財禮  
 ts'ai²-li⁴ 財利  
 ts'ai²-mi² 財迷  
 ts'ai²-pai² 財帛  
 ts'ai²-pai²-fên¹ ming² 財帛分明  
 ts'ai²-pao³ 財寶  
 ts'ai²-shên² 財神  
 ts'ai²-shên²-yeh² 財神爺  
 ts'ai²-shih⁴ 財勢  
 ts'ai²-ta¹-ya¹-jên² 財大壓人  
 ts'ai²-to¹-shên¹-jo⁴ 財多身弱  
 ts'ai²-to¹-shih⁴-huo⁴ 財多是禍  
 ts'ai²-tung¹ 財東  
 ts'ai²-yün²-hên³ wang¹ 財運很旺  
 ts'ai² 1425a 衣裁 1137b943b  
 ts'ai²-ch'ê⁴ 裁撤  
 ts'ai²-ch'ê⁴ ping¹ ting¹ 裁撤兵丁  
 ts'ai²-chien³ 裁減  
 ts'ai²-chien³ 裁剪  
 ts'ai²-chih² 裁紙  
 ts'ai²-ch'ih³ 裁尺  
 ts'ai²-fêng² 裁縫  
 ts'ai²-fêng²-p'u⁴ 裁縫舖  
 ts'ai²-i¹-shang¹ 裁衣裳  
 ts'ai²-p'an⁴ 裁判  
 ts'ai²-p'an⁴-so³ 裁判所  
 ts'ai²-tao¹ 裁刀  
 ts'ai²-tu⁴ 裁度  
 ts'ai² 1425b 糸纒 1137c943b  
 ts'ai²-chih¹-tao³ 纒知道  
 ts'ai²-chih⁴ 纒至  
 ts'ai²-ch'ih¹-liao³ fan⁴ 纒吃了飯  
 ts'ai²-ch'ü⁴-liao³ 纒去了  
 ts'ai²-hao³ 纒好  
 ts'ai²-kang³ 纒剛  
 ts'ai²-lai²-liao³ 纒來了  
 ts'ai²-ming² pai²-liao³ 纒明白了  
 ts'ai²-shih⁴ 纒是  
 ts'ai²-suan⁴-liao³-liao³ 纒算了  
 ts'ai²-tao⁴ 纒到  
 ts'ai²-wan²-liao³-shih⁴ 纒完了事

wealth (pei⁴ tzū¹).  
 betrothal presents (hun¹ li³).  
 wealth.  
 infatuated pursuit of wealth.  
 money, wealth (fêng¹ fu⁴).  
 a just division of the money.  
 precious things, valuables (pao³).  
 the god of wealth. Note 93. [pei⁴].  
 same (shao¹ hsiang¹).  
 wealth and power (shih⁴ li⁴).  
 wealth is a burden.  
 the rich man is sure to be weakly.  
 too much wealth is a curse. [pên³].  
 a wealthy man, a capitalist (tzū¹).  
 great luck in making money.  
 to cut out.  
 to do away with, to cashier.  
 to remove soldiers. [(chien³ shao⁴)].  
 to diminish number or quantity  
 to cut out cloth; plan.  
 to cut paper.  
 a tailor's foot-measure (ch'ih³ ts'un⁴).  
 a tailor (tso⁴ i¹ shang¹).  
 a tailor's shop (fêng² pu³, ch'êng² i¹).  
 to cut out clothes.  
 to hear cases N.  
 a court-house N.  
 a knife for cutting paper.  
 to concert a plan (chi⁴ ts'ê⁴).  
 just, then, it will then. M. 161,  
 just made aware of it. [492].  
 just arrived (lai² tso⁴).  
 just eaten food (ch'ih¹ pao³).  
 just gone.  
 and then it will be well (chiu⁴ 就).  
 just now (kang¹ ts'ai²).  
 just come (lai² tao⁴).  
 just understood (tung³ té²).  
 it will then do or be right.  
 just considered to be ended (pa⁴  
 just arrived. [liao³].  
 just finished the affair (liao³ shih⁴).



ts'ai <sup>2</sup> 1424a	木	材 <sup>1136c942c</sup>	materials, elements.
ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		材質	natural abilities.
ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>		材具科	supply department N.
ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>		材料	materials ; force of character.
ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>		材木	timber ; materials (mu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>TS'AI<sup>3</sup> 1425b</b>	采	{ 采 <sup>1137c943c</sup>	bright colours, elegant, lucky.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> 1425c	彡	{ 彩 <sup>1138a943c</sup>	same (wu <sup>3</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		彩氣	luck, good fortune (yün <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>		彩轎	a wedding sedan-chair (hua <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>		彩紬	bright colored hangings at weddings.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		彩畫	to beautify (chuang <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		彩衣	gay coloured clothes (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> hung <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup>		彩褲	flowered trousers (women).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		彩門	hanging over yamen door.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>1</sup>		彩呢	Spanish stripes.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>		彩票	a lottery ticket.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		彩色	variegated colours.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		彩飾	to beautify.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		彩頭	good fortune (yun <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> , tsao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		彩頭兒好	fortunate (tao <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> 1426a	手	採 <sup>1138b944a</sup>	to cull, to gather (chai <sup>1</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>		採茶(葉)	to gather tea leaves.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>		採芹	"to gather celery," a <i>hsiu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup>		採取	to choose out. [O.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>		採掘權	right to exploit mines N.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -fang <sup>3</sup>		採訪	to listen, to enquire (fang <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		採花	to gather flowers (nieh <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>		採蓮歌	songs of the dragon-boats.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>		採買貨物	to buy up goods (mai <sup>3</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		採買物件	to buy up things.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -na <sup>4</sup>		採納	to receive (shou <sup>1</sup> na <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>		採辦	to buy up.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup>		採桑	pluck mulberry leaves (sang <sup>1</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		採藥	to gather medicinal herbs (yao <sup>4</sup>
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>		採用	to select. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> 336b		{ 跣	to stamp (ch'ai, ts'ü, ch'uai <sup>4</sup> = 蹠).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> 1535a	足	{ 蹠 <sup>1222b1034b</sup>	the same (chien <sup>4</sup> t'a <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -ch'iao <sup>1</sup>		蹠蹠	false feet (on women). M. 376.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		蹠壞了	spoiled by stamping.
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		蹠了一脚	to stamp the foot (to <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		蹠扁了	trampled flat (jou <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i> 1426c	系 綵	1138b944a	coloured silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	綵綢		same.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	綵緞		coloured satin.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i> 1426b	目 綵	1138b944b	to greet (kuo <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	綵道		to spy out, as a thief (k'uei <sup>2</sup> k'an <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i> (tzü) 1423a	山 患	1136a911b	a child, a servant, or tsai tzü <sup>3</sup> . [shêng <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ].	
<b>TS'AI<sup>4</sup></b> 1426c	艸 菜	1138c944b	vegetables, victuals in general.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i> (hsi)	菜畦		a vegetable plot (chiao <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	菜牀		a stand for sale of vegetables.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	菜種兒		vegetable seeds.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	菜飯		vegetables and rice.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup></i>	菜佛		a vegetarian.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	菜帮子		the outside leaves of a cabbage.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup></i>	菜色		i. e. sallow, anaemic.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	菜市		vegetable market.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	菜市口		execution ground at Peking.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup></i>	菜攤		a vegetable stall.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup></i>	菜刀		a chopping knife (ch'ieh <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	菜子		rape (or 花).	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	菜園子		a vegetable garden.	
<i>ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i> 1427b	廿 蔡		weeds S.	
<b>TSAN<sup>1</sup></b> 1433b	口 哨	借 哨	1140b945a	length of time; a sound.
<i>tsan<sup>1</sup></i> (tzü) 1427c	竹 簪	1139b945a	flat hair pins.	
<i>tsan<sup>1</sup></i> 1428c	人 俗	1140b	I, me. See tsa <sup>2</sup> . M. 222.	
<i>tsan<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup></i>	俗們		we (an <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).	
<b>TSAN<sup>3</sup></b>	手 (攢)	1173b1027a	to collect. See ts'uan <sup>2</sup> .	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup></i> 1470c	攢		same.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup></i>	攢輦		to prepare the imperial chariot.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	攢湊		to subscribe.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup></i> 1428b	走 趨	1140a945b	anxious to go; to urge. [tsou <sup>3</sup> ].	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	趨程		to make forced journeys (po <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	趨勁		to make a strenuous effort.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	趨行		to make forced journeys.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	趨路		to travel hastily (kan <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup></i> 1428a	人 價	1139c945b	to collect together.	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	價積		to hoard up (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).	
<i>tsan<sup>3</sup></i> (tzü) 1428c	木 樛	1140b945b	finger-sticks for torture.	

**TSAN<sup>4</sup> 1428b** 言讚 1140a945c  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>* 具 贊 1139b944b  
**tsan<sup>4</sup> 1427a**  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 贊成  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 贊成員  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 贊助  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 贊羨  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>* 贊理  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>* 贊美  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup>* 贊嘆  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>3</sup>* 贊佐  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>* 贊同  
**tsan<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1429a** 金鑿 1140b946b  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 鑿着字兒  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 鑿花  
*tsan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 鑿子

to counsel, to assist; to praise. same.  
 same.  
 to approve, to second a motion N. auxiliary member N. [chu<sup>4</sup>].  
 to aid, to assist, to approve (pang<sup>1</sup> to praise, to commend (sung<sup>4</sup>tsan<sup>4</sup>): to help to manage.  
 same (k'ua<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
 praising and lamenting (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
 to assist (pang<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to join in advocating.  
 to carve, to chisel (tso<sup>2</sup>).  
 cutting out characters (on seal).  
 to carve flowers.  
 a chisel.

[See shên,<sup>1</sup> and ts'ên<sup>1</sup>.

**TS'AN<sup>1</sup> 1429b** 參 1140c946b  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 參政  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>* 參政院  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>* 參將  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 參見  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 參知政事  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup>* [shih<sup>4</sup>] 參酌  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>* 參軍  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>* 參想  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>* 參議院  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>* 參考  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup>* 參看  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>h'u<sup>4</sup>* 參考文庫  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>* 參革  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 參觀  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup>* 參勸  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>* 參禮  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>* 參謀  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 參謀官  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-tsung<sup>3</sup>* 參謀總長  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* [chang<sup>3</sup>] 參拜  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>* 參破他  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 參堂  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 參倒了  
*ts'an<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>* 參透

to counsel; to visit; to impeach. a state counsellor, to take part in Political Council (1914)N. [politics. a colonel, a brigadier. G. 443 O.  
 to visit a superior (shang<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>, yeh<sup>4</sup>). a state counsellor O.  
 to consult, to deliberate (chên<sup>1</sup>cho<sup>2</sup>). Commissary of Records. G. 295 O.  
 to reflect, to ask one's self. the Senate N.  
 to compare authorities (pi<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to compare, cf. reference library N.  
 to deprive one of rank.  
 to make tour of inspection N.  
 to state to sovereign against any one rules for calling on a superior.  
 secretary, to aid 'y counsel. staff-officer N.  
 chief of general staff N.  
 to visit a superior.  
 to impeach, and secure degradation. Buddhist prayer-hall.  
 impeached and degraded.  
 to think out.

ts'an<sup>1</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup> 參雜  
 ts'an<sup>1</sup>-tsan<sup>1</sup> 參贊  
 ts'an<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>1</sup> 參奏  
 ts'an<sup>1</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>1</sup> 參差  
 ts'an<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 參謁

mixed, blended. [attaché.  
 an assistant or deputy minister,  
 to report to the sovereign.  
 uneven.  
 to visit a superior.

TS'AN<sup>2</sup>1431c 虫 蚕 蠶 1143c947b

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 蠶繭  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 蠶種  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 蠶蟲  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup> 蠶姑  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 蠶老一時  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>2</sup> 蠶蛾  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-sang<sup>1</sup> 蠶桑  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 蠶食  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 蠶豈  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 蠶吐絲  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>3</sup> 蠶子

the silkworm (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 silk cocoons (sang<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 silkworm's eggs.  
 the silkworm.  
 goddess of silkworms.  
 the silkworm is soon old.  
 the silkworm moth.  
 the silkworm mulberry. [fên<sup>1</sup>) N.  
 dismemberment of China (kua<sup>1</sup>  
 broad beans (pien<sup>3</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 raw silk; silkworm spins silk.  
 silkworm's eggs.

ts'an<sup>2</sup> 1430c 夕 殘 1142a947b

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>- 殘茶剩飯  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> [fan<sup>4</sup> 殘疾  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup> 殘缺  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 殘飯  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 殘廢  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 殘害  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hsüeh<sup>3</sup> 殘雪  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 殘花  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-huai<sup>1</sup> 殘壞  
 ts'an<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup> 殘忍

to injure, cruel.  
 cold tea and victuals left over.  
 a cripple (ch'üeh<sup>2</sup> t'ui<sup>3</sup>).  
 deficient, injured (ch'üeh<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 broken victuals.  
 crippled.  
 to injure (sun<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
 light falls of snow in spring.  
 withered flowers; neglected women.  
 to destroy.

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup> 殘酷不仁

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-nio<sup>4</sup> (nüeh) 殘虐

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 殘暴的

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 殘生

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 殘燈

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 殘月

ts'an<sup>2</sup> 1429a 心 慚 1140c947a

ts'an<sup>2</sup> 1429a 慚

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 慚形

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup> 慚差

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup> 慚悔

ts'an<sup>2</sup>-k'uei<sup>4</sup> 慚愧

cruel, callous (pao<sup>4</sup> mio<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 same (hsüing<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (pao<sup>4</sup> mio<sup>4</sup>).  
 the remainder of one's life (when  
 an expiring lamp. [old).  
 moon on the wane (yüeh<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to be ashamed, to blush.  
 same (t'ao<sup>3</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to appear ashamed.  
 to feel ashamed (hai<sup>4</sup>sao<sup>4</sup>). [ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
 penitence, remorse (ao<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>3</sup>, hsiu<sup>1</sup>  
 same.

- ts'an² 32c 言 譏 1143a947b to backbite, to slander.  
 ts'an²-ch'an³ 譏 諂 1143a947b to fawn, to cringe (ch'an³ mei⁴).  
 ts'an²-pang⁴ 譏 謗 1143a947b to calumniate (hui³ pang⁴).  
 ts'an²-shuo¹ 譏 說 1143a947b same.  
 ts'an² 1431b 食 餐 1142c945a to eat (ch'ih¹ fan⁴).  
 ts'an²-fan⁴ 餐 飯 1142c945a to take a meal (wan³ ts'an²).
- TS'AN³ 1430a** 心 慘 1141b948c grieved, pained (shang¹ hsin¹).  
 ts'an³-ch'í¹ 慘 悽 1141b948c same (yu¹ ch'ou²).  
 ts'an³-ch'ing² 慘 情 1141b948c same.  
 ts'an³-jan² 慘 然 1141b948c same.  
 ts'an³-nüch⁴ 慘 虐 1141b948c hard-hearted (pao⁴ nio⁴).  
 ts'an³-t'ung⁴ 慘 痛 1141b948c very much grieved (pei¹ ai¹).  
 ts'an³ 1430c 黑 黪 1141c948a speckled.  
 ts'an³-tan⁴ 黪 淡 1141c948a gloomy.
- TS'AN⁴ 1430c** 人 儇 1142a948a stupid, uneven (and 1).  
 ts'an⁴-hu⁴ 儇 互 1142a948a uneven, irregular (ts'an¹ tz'ü¹).  
 ts'an⁴-t'ou² 儇 頭 1142a948a blockhead, poor-looking, e.g., horse.  
 ts'an⁴-t'ou²-hsiao³tzü³ 儇 頭 小 子 1142a948a you blockhead! (han¹ t'ou² lang²).  
 ts'an⁴-t'ou²-huo⁴ 儇 頭 貨 1142a948a a bad man (o⁴ jên²).  
 ts'an⁴ 1431b 火 燦 1142b948c bright, clear (ming² liang⁴).  
 ts'an⁴-lan⁴ 燦 爛 1142b948c same.  
 ts'an⁴-ts'an⁴ 燦 燦 1142b948c same.  
 ts'an⁴ 1430b 言 謔 1141c948b to rail at, provoke Gi¹.
- TSANG¹ 1432c** 臣 臧 1143b949a good, faithful S.  
 tsang¹-hsiung¹ 臧 凶 1143b949a bad and good.  
 tsang¹-shan⁴ 臧 善 1143b949a good.  
 tsang¹ 1433a 貝 贓 1143c949a bribes, spoils (t'an¹ tsang¹).  
 tsang¹-chêng⁴ 贓 証 1143c949a booty found as proof of theft (sou¹).  
 tsang¹-kuan¹ 贓 官 1143c949a stolen goods, loot (hsiao³ lu⁴ huo⁴).  
 tsang¹-kuan¹-wu¹-li⁴ 贓 官 汚 吏 1143c949a a corrupt official (ch'ing¹ kuan¹).  
 tsang¹-wu⁴ 贓 物 1143c949a venal officials and underlings.  
 tsang¹ 贓 膜 1143c949a dirty (ang¹ tsang¹).  
 tsang¹ 1432c 骨 髒 1143c949c same.  
 tsang¹-chêng⁴ 髒 症 1143c949c syphilis (yang² mei² ch'uang¹).  
 tsang¹-ch'uang¹ 髒 瘡 1143c949c same.
- TSANG⁴ 1432c** 肉 臟 1143c949c the viscera. [tsang⁴, liu⁴ fu³].  
 tsang⁴-fu³ 臟 腑 1143c949c internal parts and organs (wu³

tsang<sup>4</sup> 1432b 艸 葬 葬<sup>1143b949b</sup>  
 tsang<sup>4</sup>-mai<sup>2</sup> 葬埋  
 tsang<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup> 葬身之地  
 tsang<sup>4</sup> 1434b 艸 藏<sup>1145a950b</sup>  
 tsang<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 藏經  
 tsang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 藏香

to bury (ch'u<sup>1</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>).  
 samè (mai<sup>2</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>).  
 a grave (fên<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>). [ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-  
 store house; Hsi-tsang = Tibet. See  
 Tibetan classics (shêng<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 Tibetan incense (shao<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>1</sup>).

**TS'ANG<sup>1</sup> 1433b** 人 倉<sup>1144a949a</sup>  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup> tsung<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>1</sup> 倉場總督  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>1</sup> 倉頡造字  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 倉房  
 ts'ang<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-shih- 倉皇失措  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> [ts'o<sup>4</sup> 倉殺  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 倉庫  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 倉官  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>3</sup> 倉廩  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup> 倉米  
 ts'ang<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> 倉卒  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup> 1434a 艸 蒼<sup>1144c950a</sup>  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup> 蒼穹  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 蒼髮  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 蒼海  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup> 蒼白  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup> 蒼白頭髮  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>1</sup> 蒼松  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 蒼天  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 蒼頭  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup> 蒼蠅  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 蒼蠅紙  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup> 1433c 舟 艙<sup>1144b950b</sup>  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 艙房  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> [tzü<sup>3</sup> 艙口  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup>- 艙口單子  
 ts'ang<sup>1</sup> 1434b 虫 蝗<sup>1144c950a</sup>

a granary (ao<sup>2</sup>).  
 Governor of the granaries (Peking).  
 Ts'ang Chieh invented writing.  
 a granary (fang<sup>4</sup> chên<sup>4</sup>).  
 unsettled (or 色).  
 millet stored in public granaries.  
 granaries and treasuries (chou<sup>3</sup>  
 granary officials (lao<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>3</sup>). [chi<sup>4</sup>]-  
 a public granary (chi<sup>1</sup> tsan<sup>3</sup>).  
 rice from the public granaries.  
 hurried, hastily (mang<sup>2</sup> luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 azure; dark S. (ch'ung<sup>2</sup> ts'ang<sup>1</sup>).  
 dark heaven, the heavens.  
 gray hair (t'ou<sup>2</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 the ocean (yang<sup>2</sup>).  
 grey.  
 grey hair.  
 green fir trees.  
 the azure heaven, Great Heaven.  
 a veteran, a slave.  
 the common house fly.  
 fly-paper N.  
 the hold, cabins (ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 cabins.  
 the hatchway of a vessel.  
 a ship's manifest (or 簿).  
 a housefly.

**TS'ANG<sup>2</sup> 1434b** 艸 藏<sup>1145a950b</sup>  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 藏奸  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup> 藏拙  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> [shan<sup>4</sup> 藏伏  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>- 藏人之善  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup> 藏在何處  
 ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup> 藏覓

to hide; to store up (yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to hide away traitors. [(Gi<sup>4</sup>)-  
 to hide stupidity.  
 to hide, to conceal (lou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to conceal a man's good points.  
 where is it hidden?  
 to hide and to seek.

<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i>	藏覓歌	the game of hide and seek.
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup></i>	藏匿	to hide.
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	藏板	to store up printing blocks.
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>1</sup></i>	藏收	to store up (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup></i>	藏書樓	library (wên <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i> [mien <sup>4</sup>	藏躲	to abscond (t'ao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ). [ed.
<i>ts'ang<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-</i>	藏頭露面	to speak fair, when evil is meditat-

<b>TS'ANG<sup>3</sup> 1433b 馬</b>	駟 <sup>1144a949b</sup>	a strong horse; dirty.
<i>ts'ang<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	駟兒貨	shoddy goods (êrh <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ang<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	駟子	a rascal (tiao <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ang<sup>3</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	駟子錢	poor cash.

<b> TSAO<sup>1</sup> 1136b 免借躑</b>	遭 <sup>1146b952c</sup>	to meet.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	遭着	to happen, to befall.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	遭回祿	a conflagration (shih <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup></i>	遭禍害	meet with calamity (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	遭口舌	to have your reputation assailed.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	遭難	to encounter misfortune.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	遭塌 or 躑	to throw about; defame.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	遭塌東西	to waste things.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-tsao<sup>1</sup></i>	遭遭	every time (mei <sup>3</sup> tz'ũ <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>1</sup></i>	遭殃	to fall into danger.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-yũ<sup>4</sup></i>	遭遇	to meet with (yũ <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-yũ<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	遭遇不好	to meet with ill-luck (tao <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup> 1436a 米醋</i>	糟 <sup>1146a952a</sup>	rotten; dregs (chiu <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	糟朽	rotten (hsiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	糟肉	meat cured in grain.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-k'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	糟糠	grains and chaff, a poor man's wife.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup></i>	糟糕	fig. annoying, bungled.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	糟老頭子	weak old man.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	糟了	rotten, decayed (hsi <sup>1</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	糟蠻子	a southerner (below).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup>-tzũ<sup>3</sup></i>	糟鼻子	a bottlenecked man (tsui <sup>4</sup> han <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup></i>	糟粕	dregs.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	糟塌	to break down; destroyed.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup></i>	糟豆腐	a southerner (nan <sup>2</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-yũ<sup>2</sup></i>	糟魚	fish cured in grain.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup> 1441a 小</i>	𧄸 <sup>1149c955c</sup>	worn out. Also ts'ao <sup>2</sup> .
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-hsiu<sup>3</sup></i>	𧄸朽	rotten.
<i>tsao<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	𧄸爛了	worn away, e.g. clothes.

- TSAO<sup>2</sup> 1453a** 金 鑿<sup>1159b1006a</sup> to chisel. See *tso<sup>2</sup>*.  
*tsao<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup>* 鑿木鳥 the wood pecker.  
*tsao<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>* 鑿冰 to saw ice blocks.  
*tsao<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>yen<sup>3</sup>* 鑿四方眼 (fig.) too precise and obstinate.
- TSAO<sup>3</sup> 1435b** 日 早<sup>1145b953a</sup> the morning; early, previous.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>* 早朝 morning (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> ch'ên<sup>2</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 早晨 same (wan<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>* 早起 to get up early (shui<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>shui<sup>4</sup>* 早起晚睡 early rising and late to bed.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 早氣 early in the morning (kan<sup>3</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 早氣起來 to get up early.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 早知道 knew previously; an almanack.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 早飯 breakfast (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 早些兒 a little earlier.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 早些兒來 come a little earlier.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>* 早先 ere, before.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>* 早已 previously, already (i<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>* 早已告訴 told (you) long ago.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>liao<sup>3</sup>* 早過去了 already passed.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 早來 come early.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>3</sup>* 早來晚散 come early and disperse late.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 早年間 in former years.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 早半天 the forenoon (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> pan<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 早點兒 a little early.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 早早兒 early; soon.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>wan<sup>2</sup>tsao<sup>3</sup>hsieh<sup>1</sup>* 早完早歇 finish early, get early rest.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup>* 早晚 early and late; sooner and later,  
 早晚不悞 sure to be on time (yüeh<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsao<sup>3</sup> 1437a** 水 澡<sup>1146c953c</sup> to wash, to bathe (hsi<sup>3</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup>* 澡洗 same (hsi<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup>* 澡盆 a bath-tub.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>* 澡身 to bathe (mu<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 澡水 bathing water.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>3</sup>* 澡塘 a bath, a bathing place (fou<sup>2</sup>shui<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsao<sup>3</sup> 1437b** 木 棗<sup>1147a953b</sup> a kind of date.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>* 棗核兒 date-stones.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 棗仁 date kernels.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>* 棗糖色 reddish brown.  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 棗子 date.  
**tsao<sup>3</sup> 1438c** 虫 蚤 蚋<sup>1148b953b</sup> flea (ko<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>, t'iao<sup>4</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>).  
*tsao<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>* 蚤起 early in the morning.



TSAO <sup>4</sup> 1435c	白	皂		black ; police runners (hei <sup>1</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup>		皂	1145c954a	same (jan <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>		皂青		black.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>		皂衣		black clothes (i <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		皂隸		police runners (ya <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>		皂白		black and white.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>		皂班		police runners (a certain class of).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		皂布		black cloth.
tsao <sup>4</sup> 1437c	走	造	1147b954b	to make, to do, to build.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		造纸		to make paper. [develop (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> c. <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>		造就		to accomplish, to stimulate, to
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		造船		to build a vessel (p'ai <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>3</sup>		造反		to rebel (p'an <sup>4</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> , pei <sup>4</sup> p'an <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>		造飯		to prepare food (tso <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		造房子		to build a house.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>		造府		I went to your house (fu <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ),
tsao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		造化		to create ; a boon, good luck.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		造化主		the Creator (shang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		造意		to do purposely (t'ei <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>		造意犯		the ringleader N.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		造坭輓的		a brickmaker (ni <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>		造礮		to make cannon.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>		造幣廠		a mint (chu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ts'ê <sup>4</sup>		造冊		to make a list or inventory (shih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup>
tsao <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		造作		to compose, to form. [tan <sup>1</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		造罪		to sin and be punished in a future
tsao <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup>		造字		to invent characters. [life.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>4</sup>		造次		to be reckless etc. (read ts'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		造物主		the Creator (tsao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		造謠言		to fabricate rumours (pu <sup>4</sup> san <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>2</sup>
tsao <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		造言		to fabricate false stories. [yen <sup>2</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> 1438b	火	灶	1148a954b	a fire place, a cooking stove (lu <sup>2</sup>
tsao <sup>4</sup>	穴	竈		same (tso <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ). [tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>2</sup>		竈厨		a cook-house (ch'u <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	*	竈君		the god of the kitchen.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup>		竈心土		stove earth—a medicine. [ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		竈戶		householders, salt workers (yen <sup>2</sup>
tsao <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>		竈火坑		the fire hole in a cooking-stove.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -k'ung <sup>1</sup>		竈空		the corner by the cooking range.
tsao <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>		竈馬		the cricket (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
tsao <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>		竈神		the god of the kitchen. See Note 94.

\*Note 94.

tsao<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 竈頭  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 竈埃  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 竈王爺  
 tsao<sup>4</sup> 1437a 足 躁 躁<sup>1146c954a</sup>  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 躁急  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 躁人詞多  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup> 躁踢  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 躁踢人  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 躁動  
 tsao<sup>4</sup> 1164c 火 燥<sup>940c727c</sup>  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-jê<sup>4</sup> 燥熱  
 tsao<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 燥烈

a cooking stove, a cook (ch'u<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 a chimney (fu<sup>3</sup> t'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 the god of the kitchen (above).  
 impetuous, hasty (pao<sup>4</sup> lieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 same (hsing<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
 the frivolous man talks much.  
 to destroy uselessly.  
 to abuse a person (ma<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>).  
 noise, disturbance (luan<sup>4</sup>).  
 dry, scorched, also sao<sup>4</sup> (kan<sup>1</sup>tsao<sup>4</sup>).  
 intensely hot (jê<sup>4</sup> sha<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> jê<sup>4</sup>  
 burning hot.

TS'AO<sup>1</sup> 1441a 手 操<sup>1150a955a</sup>  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 操場  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup> 操持  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 操心掛意  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 操心勞力  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 操行  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 操練  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 操兵  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 操兵器  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 操守  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 操刀  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup> 操點  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup> 操則存  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 操作  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 操縱自如  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 操業  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 操演  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup> 1440b 口 嘈 嘈<sup>1149b955b</sup>  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>4</sup> 嘈鬧  
 ts'ao<sup>1</sup>-tsa<sup>3</sup> 嘈雜

to grasp, to maintain.  
 drill ground (chiao<sup>4</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 to manage, to control (pan<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 anxious care (yu<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take trouble and pains (fei<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 deportment (school).  
 to drill, discipline (hsün<sup>4</sup> lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 to exercise troops.  
 to grasp a weapon (kan<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
 to guard, to maintain.  
 to grasp a sword (pao<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 drill and roll-call, etc.  
 hold fast and it will remain with  
 to do manual work. [you.  
 firm or yielding at will.  
 conduct, fulfilment of duties.  
 to drill, to exercise, sports.  
 noise, clamour, disturbance (hsüan<sup>1</sup>  
 same (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> nao<sup>4</sup>). [hua<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.

TS'AO<sup>2</sup> 1440c 水 漕<sup>1148c955b</sup>  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 漕船  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 漕河  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 漕河運船  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> [ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 漕官  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 漕規  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 漕糧  
 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 漕台

a water-course; to convey by water.  
 tribute rice-boat O.  
 Grand Canal.  
 tribute boats.  
 official in charge of tribute-boats  
 squeeze on tribute-rice O. [O.  
 tribute rice (yün<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>). [O.  
 Director of Grain Transport. G. 327

<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>		漕運	to convey by water.
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup> 1440c</i>	木	槽 <small>1149b955b</small>	a trough, groove (ma <sup>3</sup> ts'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>		槽坊	a distillery (chiu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>		槽頭	the ends of a trough (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ts'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>		槽牙	grinders (pan <sup>3</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup> 1340b</i>	小	齣 <small>1149c955c</small>	out of repair; coarse (or tsao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup></i>		齣舊	worn out.
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>4</sup></i>		齣爛	ragged (p'o <sup>4</sup> lan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup> 1440a</i>	曰	曹 <small>1149a955a</small>	a company; a class; officials S.
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-yên<sup>2</sup></i>		曹平銀	common sycee (yüan <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ). [231.
<i>ts'ao<sup>2</sup>-ts'ao<sup>1</sup></i>		曹操	a famous general of antiquity. R.

<b>TS'AO<sup>3</sup> 1439a</b>	艸	草 <small>1148b956a</small>	grass, weeds, straw. Rad. 140.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>		草案	draft copy of document N.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>		草章	draft copy of agreement N.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		草雞	a hen (mu <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		草雞子	he sbews the white feather.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>		草雞毛	same.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>		草芥	worthless.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		草紙	rough paper.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		草房	a thatched house.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		草合同	business draft copy.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		草席	straw-matting (ti <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>		草鞋	straw shoes. [hsieh <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>		草寫	running hand, to scrawl (lan <sup>4</sup>
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup></i>		草黃	canary yellow, straw colour.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		草人	a straw man, dummy.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>		草稿	a rough draft, a sketch (kao <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup></i>		草莖	a stalk of grass.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>		草枯	dried grass (kan <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>		草裡蛇	a snake in the grass (fig.).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		草履	straw shoes.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup></i>		草料	forage (liang <sup>2</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-izü<sup>3</sup></i>		草簾子	a straw door-screen.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>3</sup></i>		草莽	wilderness, jungle.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>3</sup></i>		草帽纒	strawbraid (ch'ia <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		草帽子	straw hats.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup></i>		草螞	a grasshopper (ma <sup>3</sup> cha <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mieh<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		草滅了	still-born, abandoned.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>		草木	the vegetable kingdom (hua <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>3</sup>
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		草木之人	frail man. [shu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ].

<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>2</sup></i>	草鵝	common goose (yen <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	草包	a sack for straw; a blockhead.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup></i>	草本	roots of grasses; draft.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	草棚	straw-shed.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup></i>	草鋪	a straw mat to sleep on (shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>shuang<sup>1</sup></i>	草上霜	dew on the grass (evanescent).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup></i>	草舍	my humble dwelling (pi <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup></i>	草率	carelessly (chin <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>fang<sup>1</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	草頭方兒	a domestic recipe (chia <sup>1</sup> t'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>4</sup></i>	草草了事	carelessly (pu <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	草草從事	to carelessly perform.
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	[shih <sup>4</sup> 草肚	tripe (niu <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	草字	the running hand (hsing <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 1440a</i>	馬 驢 <sup>1149a956b</sup>	female of the donkey (lü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup></i>	驢	a she-ass (chiao <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> , k'o <sup>4</sup> lü <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>TS'AO<sup>4</sup> 1441c</b>	米 糲	糲 <sup>1150b956c</sup>	coarse paddy, rude (ts'u <sup>1</sup> ts'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'ao<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	糲	糲蛋	muddled, ruined.

<b>TSE<sup>2</sup> 1442c</b>	貝 責	責 <sup>1151b957c</sup>	responsible for; to reprove (also
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責治	to punish (ch'êng <sup>3</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> ). [chai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup></i>	責	責罰	to chastise, to punish (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責下	responsible for (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-jang<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責讓	to scold (ma <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責任	trust, duties (pên <sup>3</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>3</sup></i>	責	責任者	responsible person.
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責罵	to blame, to rail at (shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責備	to reprove (chien <sup>4</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup></i>	責	責打	to beat, to chastise (ch'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責罪	to reprove, to condemn (ting <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責問	to interrogate under the bamboo
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	責	責務	moral obligation N. [(k'ao <sup>3</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup> 1443c</i>	手 擇	擇 <sup>1152a968b</sup>	to select, to choose. (Also chai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	擇	擇吉日	to choose a lucky day (for wedd-
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup></i>	擇	擇交	to select one's associates. [ings, etc.].
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-hsüan<sup>3</sup></i>	擇	擇選	to select (chien <sup>3</sup> hsüan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	擇	擇日子	to choose a day (wedding, etc.).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>	擇	擇鄰	to choose one's neighbours (lin <sup>2</sup>
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	擇	擇善	to choose the good. [chü <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup> 1444a</i>	水 澤	澤 <sup>1152b958c</sup>	moisten, kindness. Also chai <sup>2</sup> .
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup></i>	澤	澤恩	favour, kindness (ên <sup>1</sup> tsê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsê<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>	澤	澤蘭	iris.

<i>tsê²-lan²-wan²</i>		澤蘭丸	pills for procuring abortion.
<i>tsê²-min²</i>		澤民	to behave well to the people.
<i>tsê² 1441c</i>	刀	則 <small>1150b956a</small>	then, therefore; next.
<i>tsê²-chiu⁴</i>		則就	then, in consequence (êrh⁴ tsê²).
<i>tsê²-i³</i>		則已	that is the end of it, so be it.
<i>tsê²-k'ô³</i>		則可	then it will do (chiu⁴).
<i>tsê²-li⁴</i>		則例	rule, custom, regulations (ch'ang²
<i>tsê²-shih⁴</i>		則是	then it is, etc. [kuei¹].
<b>TSÊ⁴ 1445a</b>	人	仄 <small>1153a959b</small>	aslant, or chai³ (hsieh² lêng²).
<i>tsê⁴-shêng¹</i>		仄聲	the oblique tones 上,去,入 (p'ing²
<i>tsê⁴-tzū²</i>		仄字	word in oblique tones. [tsê⁴].
<i>tsê⁴-yün⁴</i>		仄韻	rhymes in oblique tones (ya¹ yün⁴).
<i>tsê⁴ 22b</i>	手	摘	to pick or pull—see chai¹.
<b>TS'Ê⁴ 1445c</b>	竹	策 <small>1153c960b</small>	a plan, a whip (chi⁴ ts'ê⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴-li⁴</i>		策勵	to urge, to impel (chi¹ li⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴-ling²</i>		策令	appointments to office.
<i>ts'ê⁴-lun²</i>		策論	questions and themes (at exams).
<i>ts'ê⁴-ma³</i>		策馬	to whip horse (pien¹).
<i>ts'ê⁴ 1446a</i>	人	側 <small>1154a957a</small>	aslant, mean. See chai¹.
<i>ts'ê⁴-êrh³-t'ing¹</i>		側耳聽	to apply the ear to and listen.
<i>ts'ê⁴-êrh³-to³</i>		側耳朶	same (ch'ui² t'ing¹).
<i>ts'ê⁴-lou⁴</i>		側陋	of low rank, vile.
<i>ts'ê⁴-lêng²</i>		側稜	slanting.
<i>ts'ê⁴-li⁴</i>		側立	stand by side.
<i>ts'ê⁴-shih⁴</i>		側侍	to stand near.
<i>ts'ê⁴-shih⁴</i>		側室	a concubine (ch'ieh⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴-wai¹</i>		側歪	on one's side.
<i>ts'ê⁴-wo⁴</i>		側臥	to sleep on one side (shui⁴ chiao⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴ 1446c</i>	水	測 <small>1154b960a</small>	to fathom, to measure (tu⁴ liang⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴-hui⁴</i>		測繪	to draw a map N. [sound.
<i>ts'ê⁴-liang²</i>		測量	to measure, to comprehend, to
<i>ts'ê⁴-pu⁴-t'ou⁴</i>		測不透	cannot fathom (its meaning).
<i>ts'ê⁴-to⁴</i>		測度	to measure, to calculate.
<i>ts'ê⁴-to⁴-pu⁴-tao⁴</i>		測度不到	cannot be fathomed.
<i>ts'ê⁴-tzū²</i>		測字	logomaney (suan⁴ ming⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴-yüan³-ching²</i>		測遠鏡	range-finder N. [lu⁴].
<i>ts'ê⁴ (tzü) 1446c</i>	冊	冊 <small>1154b42b</small>	a list, a register. Also ch'ai (mu⁴
<i>ts'ê⁴-yeh⁴</i>		冊頁	obscene pictures (ch'un¹ hua⁴).
<i>ts'ê⁴ 1446b</i>	心	惻 <small>1154b960a</small>	to pity, to sympathize.
<i>ts'ê⁴-yin³</i>		惻隱	same (lien² min³).

- ts'ê<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 惻隱之心  
 ts'ê<sup>4</sup> 25a 手 拆 sympathetic heart (Mencius).  
 to break up. Also ch'ai<sup>1</sup>.
- TSEI<sup>2</sup> 1447a** 貝 賊<sup>1154c957b</sup>  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 賊巢 robbers, to injure (t'ou<sup>1</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>).  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 賊犯 nest of thieves.  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup> 賊匪 brigands, rebels (ch'iang<sup>3</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 賊星 same (tao<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>3</sup>). [hsing<sup>1</sup>].  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 賊人胆虛 a shooting star or meteor (liu<sup>2</sup>  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>4</sup> 賊寇 a robber lacks bravery (yung<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>3</sup>  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> 賊眉鼠眼 rebels (fan<sup>3</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>). [ti<sup>1</sup>].  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 賊兵 guilty-looking (fei<sup>1</sup> yen<sup>2</sup> tsou<sup>3</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>).  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 賊首 the enemy's or rebel troops.  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 賊盜 a rebel thief (cho<sup>1</sup> na<sup>2</sup>).  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 賊盜四起 robbers.  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 賊頭賊腦 robbers on all sides.  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup> 賊窩 a villainous-looking fellow.  
 tsei<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 賊眼流星 a nest of thieves.  
 a villain.
- TSEN<sup>3</sup> 1447c** 心 怎<sup>1155b948a</sup>  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup> 怎麼 what? how? why? (wei<sup>3</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>).  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup> 怎麼敢 what? how? why? M. 87.  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup> 怎麼呢 how dare you? (ch'i<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>2</sup>).  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 怎麼說 how is it?  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 怎麼做 how do you say?  
 tsên<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 怎麼樣 how is it done?  
 in what way? how? (ho<sup>2</sup> têng<sup>3</sup>).
- TS'ÊN<sup>1</sup> 1429b** 參 參<sup>1140c946b</sup>  
 ts'ên<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>1</sup> 參差 confused, uneven. See ts'an<sup>1</sup> and  
 ts'ên<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 參差不齊 same. [shên<sup>1</sup>].  
 ts'ên<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup> 參差不等 same.  
 ts'ên<sup>1</sup> (ch'ên) 74c 衣 襯<sup>60a22a</sup> inner garments; to assist (p'ei<sup>2</sup>  
 ts'ên<sup>1</sup> 1448b 山 岑 S. Also ch'ên. [ts'ên<sup>1</sup>].
- TSÊNG<sup>1</sup> 1448c** 土 增<sup>1156a951a</sup>  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 增給 to increase (chia<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 增起來 additional amount.  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 增加 to add to (shu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 增價 same (chia<sup>1</sup> tsêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup> 增減 to raise the price (ang<sup>3</sup> kuei<sup>4</sup>).  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>shên<sup>2</sup> 增福財神 modification, more or less.  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>shou<sup>4</sup> 增福延壽 the God of Wealth (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> shên<sup>2</sup>).  
 increase happiness and lengthen life.

- tsêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 增益  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 增光  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-kuang<sup>3</sup> 增廣  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup> 增補  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 增刪卜易  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 增添  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> 增多  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup> 1449a 心 憎<sup>1156a951a</sup> 憎恨  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 憎恨  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 憎嫌  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 憎惡  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup> 1450b 曰 曾  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 曾孫  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup> 曾祖  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> 曾祖母  
 tsêng<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 曾子  
 to increase.  
 to add brilliancy to O.  
 to enlarge (k'uo<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>1</sup>).  
 to recompense (pao<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>2</sup>).  
 a divination book (suan<sup>4</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
 to add to (pu<sup>3</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 many added.  
 to dislike, to hate (hsien<sup>2</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).  
 same (hên<sup>4</sup> wa<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bear a grudge (man<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 to add to. Also ts'êng<sup>2</sup>.  
 a great-grandson (sun<sup>1</sup> tzu<sup>2</sup>).  
 a great-grandfather (yeh<sup>2</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup>).  
 a great-grandmother (nai<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>3</sup>).  
 a disciple of Confucius. R. 223.
- TS'ÈNG<sup>4</sup> 1449c 貝 贈<sup>1156c951c</sup>  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 贈錢  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>3</sup> 贈了多少  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup> 贈品  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 贈送  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup> 1449a 瓦 甌<sup>1156b951c</sup>  
 tsêng<sup>4</sup>-ts'uan<sup>4</sup> 甌爨  
 to confer (sung<sup>4</sup>, shang<sup>3</sup> kei<sup>3</sup>).  
 to present money (chiu<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 how much has he given?  
 presents, gifts (li<sup>3</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to present (k'uei<sup>4</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 a boiler (kuo<sup>1</sup>). [ts'uan<sup>4</sup>].  
 the fire beneath a boiler (t'ung<sup>2</sup>
- TS'ÈNG<sup>2</sup> 1450a 曰 曾<sup>1157a952a</sup>  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 曾幾何日  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 曾記得  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 曾經  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 曾有人說  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup> 1450c 尸 層<sup>1157c952b</sup>  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-tieh<sup>2</sup>- 層見叠出  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup> [ch'u<sup>1</sup> 層樓  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-tieh<sup>2</sup> 層疊  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup> 層層  
 ts'êng<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 層次  
 past (in time). M. 587. Also tsêng<sup>1</sup>  
 not many days ago. [S.  
 don't you remember? etc.  
 already past (i<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 it was once said.  
 layers, stories (i<sup>1</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>).  
 occurring more and more often.  
 a house with stories (kao<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>,  
 layer upon layer. [sha<sup>4</sup>].  
 same.  
 regular order.
- TS'ÈNG<sup>4</sup> 1451a 足 踏<sup>1157c952c</sup>  
 ts'êng<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 踏工  
 ts'êng<sup>4</sup>-lêng<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 踏校子  
 ts'êng<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 踏了溜皮  
 ts'êng<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>4</sup> 踏蹬  
 to miss one's footing.  
 to kill time (mo<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to shilly-shally.  
 secretly made off.  
 dilatory, foiled.

- TSO<sup>1</sup> 1452c** 人 作 manufactory. Also 2, 4.  
*tso<sup>1</sup> 337a* 口 嘔 to suck. Also ch'uai.  
*tso<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>* 嘔乳 to suck the breast.
- TSO<sup>2</sup> 1452c** 日 昨<sup>1159a1005b</sup> yesterday (ming<sup>2</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>* 昨兒個 same.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>* 昨兒晚上 yesterday evening.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 昨日 yesterday (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>* 昨是今非 fickle (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> ting<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>* 昨天 yesterday.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>* 昨夜 last night.  
*tso<sup>2</sup> (tzu) 1453a* 金 鑿<sup>11591006a</sup> a chisel; Go<sup>4</sup>. Also tso<sup>2</sup>.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>* 鑿井 to dig a well (chüeh<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>* 鑿開 to open out a space or way.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 鑿個眼兒 to chisel out a hole.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 鑿木 to chisel or chop wood (tsan<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>* 鑿石匠 stone dresser.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>* 鑿鑿可據 undoubtedly (p'ing<sup>2</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>2</sup> 1451a* 人 作 also 4, 1.  
*tso<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>4</sup>* 作料 condiments.
- TSO<sup>3</sup> 1453b** 工 左<sup>1159c1002a</sup> the left; second to; bad. M. 64 S.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 左証 to verify (tso<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>* 左衽衣裳 clothing with lapel on left.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>* 左近 neighbouring (lin<sup>2</sup>, hsiang<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>* 左傳 commentary on Spring and Autumn  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>* 左輔右弼 helping on all sides. [Annals.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 左翼 left wing or flank (army) N.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 左脾氣 a cantankerous person (tiao<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>* 左邊 on the left side O. [shu<sup>1</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup>* 左侍郎 a Board Vice-President (shang<sup>4</sup>  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 左手 the left hand (yu<sup>4</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>* 左思右想 to revolve in thought.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 左堂 assistant magistrate. G. 291 O.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>* 左道 false doctrine (p'ang<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>2</sup>tso<sup>3</sup>tao<sup>4</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 左都御史 President of the Censorate O.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>* 左右 left and right; attendants.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>* 左右兩難 in a dilemma (chin<sup>4</sup> t'ui<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>3</sup>  
*tso<sup>3</sup> 1454b* 人 佐<sup>1160b1002b</sup> to assist; a minister. [nan<sup>2</sup>).  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 佐治 to assist (a magistrate) N.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 佐治員 assistant magistrate N.  
*tso<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 佐助 an assistant (fu<sup>4</sup> êrh<sup>4</sup>).



<i>tso</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>êrh</i> <sup>4</sup>	佐貳	assistant Magistrates. O.
<i>tso</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>3</sup>	佐輔	an assistant. [secretaries, etc.].
<i>tso</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	佐理	to assist in managing affairs (as
<i>tso</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tsa</i> <sup>2</sup>	佐雜	petty officials of the 8th and 9th rank.
<b>TSO<sup>4</sup> 1451a</b> 人	作 <sup>1158a1005a</sup>	to do, to make (1, 2, 4).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chan</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>4</sup>	作戰計畫	to make a plan of campaign N.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup>	作証	to act as witness ( <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>3</sup>	作成了	accomplished ( <i>wan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>ch'êng</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup>	作家	to be economical ( <i>chien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shêng</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup>	作假	to act falsely ( <i>hsü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'in</i> <sup>1</sup>	作親	to marry, or arrange a marriage.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chu</i> <sup>3</sup>	作主	to play the host, to take the
<i>tso</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>1</sup>	作坊	a manufactory. [responsibility.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>rh</i> <sup>2</sup>	作房眼兒	a head workman. [(official).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>1</sup>	作福作威	sometimes lenient, sometimes severe
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hao</i> <sup>3</sup>	作好	to do good ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hai</i> <sup>4</sup>	作害	to get into mischief ( <i>jê</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>luan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hang</i> <sup>2</sup>	作行	a factory.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	作戲的	an actor ( <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup>	作線	to act as a spy ( <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup>	作揖	to fold the hand and bow ( <i>ch'ing</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	作意	skeleton of an essay, etc. [ <i>ch'üan</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	作官	to be an official ( <i>chü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>huan</i> <sup>4</sup>	作官爲宦	the official class ( <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>huan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	作工的	a laborer. [ <i>chia</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>fu</i> <sup>1</sup>	作工夫	to work, to labor.
<i>tso</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>4</sup>	作料	condiments ( <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lo</i> <sup>4</sup>	作樂	to be cheerful, gay ( <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>lê</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup>	作夢	to be dreaming ( <i>nan</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k'o</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>mêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup>	作幕	to act as private secretary ( <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>nan</i> <sup>4</sup>	作難	to be in trouble ( <i>shou</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>nan</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>yeh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>o</i> <sup>4</sup>	作惡	to do wickedly ( <i>wu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>so</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup>	作伴	to act as companion to ( <i>t'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	作保的	a bail, security ( <i>pao</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>chêng</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup>	作弊	to cheat, to steal public funds.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pieh</i> <sup>2</sup>	作別	to separate ( <i>fên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pieh</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup>	作不來	it can't done ( <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	作不得的	same.
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup>	作善	to do good ( <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup>	作詩	to make verses ( <i>k'o</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	作詩的	a poet ( <i>sao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>jên</i> <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	作事	to transact business ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	作書的	an author.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup></i>	作祟	to act as if possessed ( <i>tien<sup>1</sup>k'uang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	作死	to seek one's own death ( <i>tzü<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup></i>	作歹	to do wickedly ( <i>wei<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>1</sup> tso<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	作得	done, made, able to do.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	作得很好	done extremely well.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	作頭	head-workman ( <i>chang<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup></i>	作對	to act as an enemy ( <i>fan<sup>3</sup> tui<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	作完了	to bring an affair to an end.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	作爲	actions, conduct ( <i>hsing<sup>2</sup> wei<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup></i>	作文章	to compose an essay O.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	作孽	to commit sin ( <i>fan<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup></i> ). [ <i>shou<sup>3</sup></i> ].
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	作樂的	musicians ( <i>yin<sup>1</sup> yo<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>, ch'ui<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>3</sup></i> -
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	作用	use, process (verb and noun) N.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup> 1456a</i>	人做	to do, to make; to act, to be.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	做茶	to make tea ( <i>p'ao<sup>4</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>kung<sup>1</sup></i> ].
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	做成	to complete an affair ( <i>ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i> -
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	做訖	to bring an affair to an end.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	做親	to get married ( <i>ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	做法	to form a plan ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	做飯	to make food ( <i>nung<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>	做壞喇	spoiled in cooking ( <i>nung<sup>4</sup> huai<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	做活	to work for a living.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	做衣裳	to make clothes ( <i>ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	做人	to be or act as a man.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	做官	to be an official ( <i>kuan<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	做工	to labour (see above).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	做功德	to make "merit" (Budd.).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	做了沒有	is it done?
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	做面子活	eye-service ( <i>yen<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	做不下來	cannot do it.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	做不來	unable to do ( <i>pan<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	做不來的	impracticable.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	做不得	impossible to do; ought not to be-
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	做不得的	same. [done].
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	做甚麼	what are you doing ( <i>kan<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>2</sup></i> -
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	做聲	to speak ( <i>shuo<sup>1</sup>, yen<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>3</sup></i> ). [ <i>mo<sup>2</sup></i> ]-
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup></i>	做損	to circumcise ( <i>ko<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	做得	able to do; it well do ( <i>k'o<sup>3</sup> i<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	做得很好	done very well ( <i>chiang<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	做得成	able to do.

<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	做得來	able to do.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	做菜	to cook vegetables (nung <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	做完了	finished, accomplished (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup> 1454c</i>	土坐	to sit.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup></i>	坐車	to ride on a cart (t'ao <sup>4</sup> ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	坐家欺客	to take advantage of a stranger.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup></i>	坐江山	to be emperor (of China).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	坐轎子	to go in a sedan chair (t'ai <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	坐監	to be confined in prison (shou <sup>1</sup> c., to sit still. [chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ]).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	坐住	
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	坐船	to go in a vessel (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ts'ang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup></i>	坐兒	a passenger, e. g., in a cart.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	坐煩了	to have sat a long time. [horizen.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	坐井觀天	like a frog in well, i.e., limited
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>	坐好	to sit firmly (hao <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup></i>	坐席	to be present at a feast.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	坐下	to sit down (li <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	坐向	position of a house.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	坐一坐	take a seat, sit down (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	坐褥	cushion (tien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	坐開	room enough to sit down.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup></i>	坐客	a passenger, attendant (ta <sup>1</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup></i>	坐賈	a shop-keeper (tien <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	坐牢	to be confined in prison (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>4</sup></i>	坐落	situation of a house.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	坐立不安	fidgetty.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	坐馬	a saddle-horse.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	坐北朝南	on north side fronting south.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	坐婆	midwife (chieh <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	坐不住	can't remain sitting.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	坐不下	not room for all to sit (jung <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	坐不穩	unable to sit steady (tsui <sup>4</sup> ). [hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	坐堂	to sit in judgment (kuo <sup>4</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup></i>	坐的腿癱	sitting till the legs are cramped.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup></i>	坐地虎	fig. a local bully (kun <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	坐天下	to be Emperor (chiang <sup>1</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	坐罪	to accuse another falsely (wu <sup>1</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	坐位	a seat, to sit on the throne.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	坐穩	to sit firmly.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup></i>	坐臥	sitting and lying down.
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	坐臥不安	uncom. in any position (above).
<i>tso<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	坐有坐像	when he sits, he sits correctly.

- tso*<sup>4</sup>-*yüeh*<sup>4</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup>  
*tso*<sup>4</sup> 1455c  
*tso*<sup>4</sup>-*hsia*<sup>4</sup>  
*tso*<sup>4</sup>-*wei*<sup>4</sup>  
*tso*<sup>4</sup> 1452c  
*tso*<sup>4</sup> 1466c
- 广 座<sup>1161b1003a</sup> 坐月子 a woman's confinement.  
 座下 a seat, a throne. Num. of hills, tem-  
 座位 a seat, a throne (pao<sup>3</sup> tso<sup>4</sup>).  
 木 柞<sup>1159a1005c</sup> name of a hard wood, ever green oak.  
 示 祚 felicity, to confer. or tsu<sup>4</sup>.
- TS'O**<sup>1</sup> 1457c 手 搓<sup>1163a1003a</sup> to rub or roll between the hands  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*hsiang*<sup>1</sup> 搓香 to roll sticks of incense. [(jou<sup>2</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*hsien*<sup>4</sup> 搓線 to twist thread.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*i*<sup>1</sup>-*shang*<sup>1</sup> 搓衣裳 to wash clothes (hsi<sup>3</sup> i<sup>1</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*jê*<sup>4</sup> 搓熱 to warm by rubbing.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*jou*<sup>2</sup> 搓揉 to rub between the hands.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*kan*<sup>1</sup>*ching*<sup>4</sup>*liao*<sup>3</sup> 搓乾淨了 rubbed clean (ts'a<sup>1</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*mo*<sup>2</sup> 搓磨 to worry (chê<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*shêng*<sup>2</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 搓繩子 to make rope with the hands.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*shou*<sup>3</sup> 搓手 to rub between the hands.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*sui*<sup>4</sup> 搓搓碎 to crumble with the hand.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup> 1459a 手 撮<sup>1164a1006b</sup> to unite, to snatch, to take.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*ho*<sup>2</sup> 撮合 to join, to make agree.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*niu*<sup>2</sup>-*nai*<sup>3</sup> 撮牛奶 to milk a cow (chi<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>3</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*shang*<sup>4</sup>-*chiao*<sup>4</sup> 撮上轎 to force into a sedan.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*t'u*<sup>3</sup> 撮土 to shovel earth (lien<sup>3</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*yao*<sup>4</sup> 撮要 to make an abstract (chich<sup>2</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*yao*<sup>4</sup> 撮藥 to make up prescription (p'ei<sup>4</sup>yao<sup>4</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*ying*<sup>3</sup> 撮影 to photograph (chao<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*ying*<sup>3</sup> 撮擁 to coax and drag away.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup> 1458a 石 磋<sup>1163a1003b</sup> to polish (chên<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup>-*shang*<sup>1</sup> 磋商 to deliberate, discuss N.  
*ts'o*<sup>1</sup> 1458a 足 蹉<sup>1163b1003b</sup> to slip, to miss.
- TS'O**<sup>2</sup> 1458c 矢 矧<sup>1163c1004a</sup> a dwarf, stunted (ai<sup>3</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*chia*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>2</sup> 矧價錢 to cut down the price (huan<sup>2</sup> c.<sup>4</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*han*<sup>4</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 矧漢子 a dwarf (shên<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*hsiao*<sup>3</sup> 矧小 dwarfish, short.  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup>*hsin*<sup>1</sup>*chung*<sup>4</sup> 矧人心重 the dwarf is clever (ling<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 矧子 a dwarf (ai<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup> 302b 玉 琢<sup>250a82c</sup> to work jewels. See cho<sup>2</sup>.  
*ts'o*<sup>2</sup>-*yii*<sup>4</sup> 琢玉 same (chên<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).
- TS'O**<sup>4</sup> 1457a 金 錯<sup>1162b1004c</sup> to mistake, wrong.  
*ts'o*<sup>4</sup>-*fêng*<sup>4</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 錯縫子 fault crevices; weak points.

<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup></i>	錯想	a mistaken thought (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup></i>	錯寫	to mis-write.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup></i>	錯認	to mistake (a person) (jên <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	錯骨縫	a bone out of joint (ku <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	錯怪好人	to wrongly blame a good man.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	錯過	mistaken (ch'a <sup>1</sup> ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup></i>	錯過了你	apart from you.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	錯過是	apart from, except. [yen <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	錯過時候	to have passed by the time (tan <sup>1</sup>
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	錯了規矩	contrary to custom (fêng <sup>1</sup> su <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup></i>	錯亂	confused.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	錯辦	to mismanage.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	錯不了	unable to mistake; good (pu <sup>4</sup> ts'o <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	錯失	error, mistake (shih <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	錯事	to mistake in doing anything.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup></i>	錯雜	mixed together, confused (luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup></i>	錯字	wrong characters (mü <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup>
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	錯悞	mistake, wrong (niu <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ). [ting <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> 1458b</i>	手 挫	1163b1004b to maltreat.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup></i>	挫摩	to force, to compel (ché <sup>2</sup> mo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	挫於人	to be maltreated by a person.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> 1404b</i>	手 掇	1120c913a to regulate. See <i>to<sup>2</sup></i> .
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> 1456c</i>	手 措	1162a1008c to raise, to arrange.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	措辦	same.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	措手	to set to one's hand, to prepare.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup></i>	措詞	set speech; to arrange phraseology.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> 1458b</i>	刀 剉	1163b1004a to file.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-ché<sup>2</sup></i>	剉折	to file in two.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup></i>	剉角	to file off corners.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	剉光了	polished (mo <sup>2</sup> kuang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	剉平了	filed smooth.
<i>ts'o<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1459a</i>	金 銼	1163c1004b a file.
<b>TSOU<sup>1</sup> 1461b</b>	言 謔	1165c961b to jest. Also <i>chou<sup>1</sup></i> .
<i>tsou<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	謔詩	to shout verses.
<b>TSOU<sup>3</sup> 1459b</b>	走 走	1164b961c to walk, to go, to run. Rad. 156.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>4</sup></i>	走岔	to take different roads; go astray.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	走場的	stage-waiters (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	走氣	to escape, as steam.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	走江湖	far-travelled (lao <sup>3</sup> Chiang <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	走着	on foot.

<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	走籌	watchmen (ta <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	走乏了	wearied with traveling (tei <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup>
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup></i>	走海	travel by sea. [huang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	走黑的	a thief, a burglar.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	走後	after (he) went away.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	走像	style of walking (pu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	走開	to walk or step apart.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	走狗	a coursing dog, an informer.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup></i>	走快	hurry up! (ma <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [(ch'üan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	走過來	come here!
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	走來走去	going back and forth.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-kiao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	走了風	the news is out (hsiao <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	走了水了	a fire (tsao <sup>1</sup> hui <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> , shih <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup></i>	走漏	to let out a secret (hsieh <sup>4</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>	走漏消息	the news leaked out (hsin <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	走路兒	to walk, to travel (hsing <sup>2</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup></i>	走路幫	to travel in company.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	走馬	a riding horse (ch'i <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> , tso <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup></i>	走馬觀燈	as if viewing lamps on horseback.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>	走遍天下	to travel the world over. [way.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	走不開	unable to pass, or get out of the
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup></i>	走不慣	unaccustomed to walking.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	走不過去	can't go across (kuo <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	走不了	unable to go.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	走不了去	can't go there on foot.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	走不到	cannot go to.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	走不得	that road is not available.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	走不脫	unable to get away.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	走不動	unable to walk from age, etc. (p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	走獸	quadrupeds (yeh <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	走水	a fringe on sedan chairs.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	走私	to smuggle (t'ou <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	走堂	serve as waiter (p'ao <sup>3</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>3</sup>-t'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	走輪輪	to walk up and down.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	走道兒	to walk, travel (yu <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup></i>	走得開	able to pass or get out of way.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	走遞夫	letter-carriers (p'ao <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup></i>	走脫	to slip off, to abscond (t'ao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup></i>	走錯	take a wrong road.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	走讀生	day pupils N.
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	走肚子	diarrhoea (p'ao <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ). [tung <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsou<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	走動走動	move on! to ease one's self (huo <sup>2</sup>

- tsou<sup>3</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 走外事的 outside clerk.
- TSOU<sup>4</sup> 1461c** 大奏 1166a962a to report to the Throne, begin a memorial.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>* 奏章 [music.]
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup>* 奏摺 same (chê<sup>2</sup> tsou<sup>4</sup>).
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 奏薦書 commendatory letter N.
- tsou<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>4</sup>* 奏任 to recommend for office N.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>* 奏明皇上 to state clearly to the Emperor.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup>* [shang<sup>4</sup> 奏本] a memorial.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>* 奏上 to memorialize the Emperor.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 奏事 to represent a matter to the Emp.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>* 奏事處 the Memorial office in Peking. O.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 奏書 a memorial.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>* 奏樂 to strike up music (ch'ui<sup>1</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 奏樂器 same (ku<sup>3</sup> yo<sup>4</sup>).
- tsou<sup>4</sup> 1461a* 馬驟 1165b962c a fleet horse; suddenly.
- tsou<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 驟然間 abruptly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>).
- TSOU<sup>4</sup> 1462c** 水湊 湊 1166c963b to assemble, to add to (chü<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 湊集 to collect.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 湊齊 all collected together.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>* 湊巧 by a lucky chance (ch'ia<sup>4</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 湊聚 to collect, to assemble (chü<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 湊分子 to make a subscription (mu<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 湊合 to assemble.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* 湊會 to collect.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 湊個趣兒 to make merry (k'uai<sup>4</sup> lê<sup>4</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 湊够數 to make up the proper number.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-lung<sup>4</sup>* 湊弄 to collect.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>* 湊不出 unable to raise the amount.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 湊上來 to get together.
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>* 湊在一處 to assemble in one place (chü<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).
- ts'ou<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>* 湊在一塊 same (lo<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup> i<sup>1</sup> k'uai<sup>4</sup>).
- TSU<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1463b** 租 1167c1007a to rent, to lease (ku<sup>4</sup>).
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* [不租契] a contract, a lease (lin<sup>4</sup>).
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup>* 租價 the amount of rent.
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* 租借地 leased territory N.
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* 租界 Foreign Concessions in China.
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>* 租錢 rent (chao<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>1</sup>).
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>* 租出去 to let or rent out.
- tsu<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 租房住 to live in a rented house (lo<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	租房子	to hire a house (tien <sup>3</sup> , tang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>	租賃	to hire, to rent, as a house, etc.
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup></i>	租批	a lease. [chung <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	租地種	to cultivate rented ground (kêng <sup>1</sup>
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>1</sup></i>	租丁	a husbandman (chuang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	租銀	rent (lin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>4</sup></i>	租約	a lease.

<b>TSU<sup>2</sup> 1464c</b>	十卒	卒 <sup>1168b1013a</sup>	lictors, soldiers; to stop.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		卒然	hastily, suddenly (hu <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		卒子	soldiers (ping <sup>1</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>		卒伍	troops, a company.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>		卒業	to graduate (pi <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup> 1465a</i>	足	足 <sup>1168c1014a</sup>	the foot; enough (kou <sup>4</sup> ). Rad. 157.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>		足几	a footstool (chiao <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		足跡	foot print.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>		足指	the toes (chih <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>		足球	foot-ball N.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup></i>		足下	you, sir!
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		足信的	credible (k'o <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		足意	satisfied (hsin <sup>1</sup> man <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup></i>		足穀	sufficient, ample. [pao <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		足色銀子	silver of full standard quality (pai <sup>2</sup>
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>		足食足兵	plenty of soldiers and stores.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>		足足穀用	enough for use.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup></i>		足音	the sound of footsteps.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup> 1466a</i>	方	族 <sup>1169b1015a</sup>	clan, tribe, family, species (lei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		族長	eldest man of a family or clan.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup></i>		族兄	one of the eldest in clan.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		族人	one's kindred (ch'in <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>		族老	an elder of a clan.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>		族類	a class, a clan.
<i>tsu<sup>2</sup>-p'u<sup>3</sup></i>		族譜	a genealogical register (chia <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>TSU<sup>3</sup> 1463a</b>	示	祖 <sup>1167a1007a</sup>	ancestors; to begin S.
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup></i>		祖產	ancestral property (ch'an <sup>3</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		祖傳	handed down in the family, e.g.,
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup></i>		祖傳秘方	same. [prescription (i <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>2</sup></i>		祖墳	an ancestral grave.
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>		祖父	a paternal grandfather (yeh <sup>2</sup> yeh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>		祖先	ancestors (tsu <sup>3</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		祖先堂	a hall of ancestors (tz'ü <sup>2</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).



tsu<sup>3</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup> 祖考  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 祖國  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 祖廟  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup> 祖母  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup> 祖妣  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> 祖上  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 祖師  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup> 祖宗  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 祖塋  
 tsu<sup>3</sup> 1464a 卑 阻 1168a88c  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup> 阻礙  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 阻止  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 阻滯  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-cku<sup>4</sup> 阻住  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-jao<sup>3</sup> 阻擾  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 阻人爲善  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 阻隔  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 阻力  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-nan<sup>4</sup> 阻難  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 阻擋  
 tsu<sup>3</sup> 1463c 糸 組 1167c1007b  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 組立  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 組成  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 組織  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 組合  
 tsu<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 組合派  
 tsu<sup>3</sup> 324c 言 訊 268a88c

ancestors.  
 the fatherland N.  
 ancestral temple (chia<sup>1</sup> miao<sup>4</sup>).  
 a grandmother (nai<sup>3</sup> nai<sup>3</sup>).  
 ancestors male and female.  
 ancestors (hsien<sup>1</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 the patriarch of a sect, patron saint.  
 ancestors (lao<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 ancestral cemetery (i<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>).  
 to hinder, to suspect (lan<sup>2</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>).  
 an obstruction (chang<sup>4</sup> ai<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to impede, to stop (tang<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to obstruct (lei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to interrupt, to hinder.  
 to hinder.  
 to hinder a man from doing good.  
 impassable.  
 opposition, friction, reaction.  
 straits, difficulties.  
 to impede.  
 fringe, silken cords, tassels.  
 to establish N.  
 to achieve, to convene, organize N.  
 organize, establish, systematic N.  
 to unite two parts, confederated.  
 the Congregational body.  
 imprecate (chou<sup>4</sup> tsu<sup>3</sup>, tu<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>).

TS'U<sup>1</sup> 1467c 麤 {  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup> 米 糲 { 麤 1170c1008a  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 粗茶淡飯  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 粗中有細  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup> 粗風暴雨  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>2</sup> 粗豪  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> 粗細  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 粗夏布  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 粗香  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 粗心  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 粗話  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 粗工  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 粗拉  
 ts'u<sup>1</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup> 粗陋

coarse, rough (pên<sup>4</sup>).  
 same. [ch'ang<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 plain food, homely fare (chia<sup>1</sup>  
 clever though rough exterior.  
 a sudden storm (k'uang<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 rough and ready.  
 coarse and fine; the quality.  
 coarse grass-cloth.  
 common joss-sticks.  
 careless, coarse (ku<sup>4</sup> lon<sup>4</sup>).  
 obscene language.  
 heavy work.  
 coarse, rude.  
 same (pi<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>4</sup>).

<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup></i>	粗鹵	coarse salt; vulgar, stupid.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	粗麻布	coarse linen.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup></i>	粗麥	oats (yu <sup>4</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> , ch'iao <sup>3</sup> m., yen <sup>4</sup> m.).
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup></i>	粗米	coarse rice (ts'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	粗暴	coarse, rough, boisterous.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	粗鄙	rough, low.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	粗比喻	a vulgar comparison.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	粗脖子	goitre (hou <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	粗布	strong coarse native cloth.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-mang<sup>3</sup></i>	粗手芥脚	awkward, clumsy (ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup></i> [chiao <sup>3</sup>	粗率	rough.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>2</sup></i>	粗俗	vulgar, commonplace.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup></i>	粗大	large, coarse.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>1</sup></i>	粗糙	rough.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	粗紋的	coarse-grained.
<i>ts'u<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup></i>	粗野	wild, rough (yeh <sup>3</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>TS·U<sup>1</sup> 1468b</b>	人	促 1171b1015a	quick, urgent; close (chao <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		促織	a cricket (hsi <sup>4</sup> shuai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>		促進	to expedite, to promote. [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		促病	a sudden and violent disease (chi <sup>2</sup>
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-po<sup>4</sup></i>		促迫	to urge, be quick (su <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup> 1466b</i>	竹	簇 1169c1015b	small bamboos (chu <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		簇新	brand new, newly appointed (chan <sup>4</sup>
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup> 1468b</i>	犬	猝 1171b1015b	abrupt, precipitate (tou <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		猝急	in a great hurry (k'uai <sup>4</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>		猝然間	suddenly (hu <sup>1</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>		猝不及防	put off one's guard (lêng <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup></i>		猝擁	to press forward in crowds. [fang <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>ts'u<sup>4</sup> 1468c</i>	酉	醋 1171b1008b	vinegar (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> ts'u <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>TSUAN<sup>4</sup> 1469b</b>	金	鑽 1172b1026a	[a drill (4). to bore, to pierce (1,4,3); a gimlet;
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		鑽着心	to devote heart and soul (chin <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup>ku<sup>3</sup></i>		鑽心透骨	e. g. a nervous shock. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-hsüch<sup>4</sup></i>		鑽穴	to bore a hole (ch'uan <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>4</sup></i>		鑽幹	to intrigue (li <sup>3</sup> kou <sup>1</sup> wai <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>		鑽窟窿	to bore a hole.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		鑽人	to swindle a man (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>		鑽入	to bore or creep into.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup></i>		鑽謀	to plan.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>		鑽不動	cannot be bored into.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		鑽石	emery (chin <sup>1</sup> kang <sup>1</sup> tsuan <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	鑽頭	to worm one's self into.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-</i>	鑽頭覓縫	try every approach to a question.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>2</sup></i> [fêng <sup>1</sup> ]	鑽鑿	to waste effort, etc.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鑽子	an auger, a corkscrew, an awl.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	鑽眼	to bore a hole.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup></i>	鑽營	to intrigue, to lobby.
<i>tsuan<sup>1</sup> 1469b</i> 足蹶	蹶	jump with two feet. Also ts'uan.

<b>TSUAN<sup>3</sup> 1470a</b> 系	纂 <sup>1172c1026b</sup>	to collect; to edit.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	纂輯	to compile a book (pien <sup>1</sup> hsiu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup></i>	纂出	to invent.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup></i>	纂修	to revise a book; a compiler.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	纂書	to compile a book.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	纂定	to compile (e. g. laws).
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup> 1470a</i> 肉構	熇 <sup>1173a1026c</sup>	a fish-chowder.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-po<sup>1</sup></i>	熇蘿蔔	turnip stew.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	熇九子	to stew meat-balls (jou <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	熇羊肉	a stew of mutton.
<i>tsuan<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	熇魚	a fish stew.

<b>TSUAN<sup>4</sup> 1469b</b> 手	摞 <sup>1172b1026c</sup>	to grasp, in the hand.
<i>tsuan<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i> [摞攢]	摞住	same.
<i>tsuan<sup>4</sup> 1470b</i> 言	摞謙	to deceive (ch'i <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>TS'UAN<sup>1</sup> 1470b</b> 手	攢 <sup>1173b1027a</sup>	to throw away (yin <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'uan<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>2</sup></i>	攢掇	to excite to evil.

<b>TS'UAN<sup>2</sup> 1470c</b>	手 { 攢	攢	to collect together.
<i>ts'uan<sup>2</sup></i>		攢 <sup>1173b1027a</sup>	same. See tsan <sup>3</sup> .
<i>ts'uan<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		攢錢	to collect money (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'uan<sup>2</sup>-ts'ou<sup>4</sup></i>		攢湊	to collect together, to make up.

<b>TS'UAN<sup>4</sup> 1470b</b> 穴	竄 <sup>1173a1027c</sup>	to burrow; to sneak off.
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>3</sup></i>	竄逃	to sneak off (tun <sup>4</sup> tso <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup> 1471a</i> 竹	篡 <sup>1173c120c</sup>	to rebel against, usurp.
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup></i>	篡逆	same (p'an <sup>4</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ). [shan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	篡位	to usurp the throne (to <sup>2</sup> chiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup> 1474c</i> 火	爨 <sup>1173b1027b</sup>	a furnace; to cook (t'ing <sup>2</sup> ts'uan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ts'uan<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	爨飯	to cook victuals (chui <sup>3</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).

<b>TSUI<sup>1</sup> 1505c</b> 土自科	堆 <sup>1200a924a</sup>	a pile, a group. See tui <sup>1</sup> .
<i>tsui<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	堆積	to accumulate.

- tsui<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>** 堆房 a godown (chan<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).
- TSUI<sup>3</sup> 1471b** 口 嘴 1174a1016a the mouth, lips, a beak, a spout.  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-ch'an<sup>2</sup>** 嘴饞 gluttonous (ch'an<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>** 嘴倅 obstinate, contradictory (t'ai<sup>2</sup>kang<sup>4</sup>-same).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>** 嘴強 a very clever speaker (t'ien<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>2</sup> the lips, the mouth. [luan<sup>4</sup> chui<sup>4</sup>].  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>ch'iao<sup>3</sup>shê<sup>2</sup>nêng<sup>2</sup>** 嘴巧舌能 eloquent, plausible (k'ou<sup>3</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup>** 嘴唇 blunt and candid (kêng<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup>** 嘴兒巧 in the mouth.  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>chih<sup>2</sup>** 嘴快心直 to smack the face (i<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>1</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>** 嘴裡 lower jaws (chia<sup>2</sup>, sai<sup>1</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>** 嘴把子 a foul-mouthed person (ch'ou<sup>4</sup>tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>** 嘴巴子 inclined to falsehood (sa<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>** 嘴不好 foul-mouthed (above).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup>** 嘴不穩 talkative (la<sup>2</sup> la<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-sao<sup>1</sup>** 嘴臊 to vilify, to slander, to malign  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-sui<sup>4</sup>** 嘴碎 muzzle (lung<sup>3</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>). [(hui<sup>3</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup>** 嘴損 deceitful (kuei<sup>3</sup> cha<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup>** 嘴套 nozzle.  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>** 嘴甜心苦 a mouth-piece (yen<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>4</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>** 嘴頭 firm language.  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>** 嘴子  
**tsui<sup>3</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup>** 嘴硬
- TSUI<sup>4</sup> 1472a** 目 最 1174b1017a very; much. M. 37 (hên<sup>3</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup>,  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>** 最初 the very first. [shên<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>** 最好 extremely good (ting<sup>3</sup> hao<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>** 最好吃 a glutton (ch'an<sup>2</sup> tsui<sup>3</sup>). [têng<sup>3</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>** 最好不過 the best, not to be surpassed (shang<sup>4</sup>  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>** 最好地方 most excellent place (hao<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>** 最後 aftermost.  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>t'ung<sup>1</sup>tieh<sup>2</sup>** 最後通牒 ultimatum (ai<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>4</sup> tun<sup>4</sup>) N.  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>** 最相好 exceedingly friendly (ch'i<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>** 最先 the very first.  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>chung<sup>1</sup>kuo<sup>2</sup>** 最新中國 the newest China N.  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>** 最可惡的 most abominable (tsêng<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>** 最老實 very honest and reliable (k'ao<sup>4</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>** 最難得的 most difficult to obtain. [chu<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-p'ao<sup>4</sup>** 最可怕 very much frightened (hsia<sup>4</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>** 最不說理 most unreasonable. [tan<sup>3</sup> tzü).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>** 最善 extremely gentle (liang<sup>2</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>).  
**tsui<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>** 最大 very large (ting<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>).

<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	最尊的	the most honourable (kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	最要	most important (chin <sup>3</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	最要緊的	same (pu <sup>4</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup> 1472b</i> 罪	罪	fault, sin, punishment (kuo <sup>4</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>	罪加一等	a degree worse sin.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	罪愆	crime, guilt (hui <sup>3</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	罪輕	a light offence.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	罪重	a heavy offence.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup></i>	罪犯	a culprit, criminal (ch'iu <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	罪衣	prison clothes (red) (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	罪人	an offender, sinner.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup></i>	罪辜	sin.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup></i>	罪魁	chief offender (fan <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	罪過	sin, crime, guilt (huo <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup></i>	罪戾	crimes (to superiors).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	罪名	reputed guilt, misdeeds.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-nieh<sup>4</sup></i>	罪孽	sin; retribution (pao <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-nieh<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	罪孽深重	very grave sins (tê <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i> [chung <sup>4</sup>	罪惡	wickedness, sin (fan <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	罪惡滔天	crying evil (wan <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> t'ao <sup>1</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup> chia<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	罪上加罪	penalty on penalty. [wei <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	罪大惡極	very wicked (man) (wu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	罪在一人	the fault lies with one man (pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup></i>	罪責	sin, crime. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup> 1473b</i> 西	醉	drunk, intoxicated (ho <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	醉解千愁	all sorrow drowned in drink.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup></i> [ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	醉酒	drunk (ming <sup>2</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	醉漢	a drunken man (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> yang <sup>3</sup>
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	醉鄉	constantly drunk. [hou <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup></i>	醉醒	sobered, recovered from debauch.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	醉醺醺的	dead drunk (chiu <sup>3</sup> nang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>	醉話	drunk man's talk.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>	醉如泥	"drunk as mud," dead-drunk.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	醉鬼	an habitual drunkard.
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	醉了	drunk, intoxicated (chiu <sup>3</sup> k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	醉死	dead drunk (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	醉倒	to fall down drunk. [hu <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup> mêng<sup>2</sup> lung<sup>2</sup></i>	醉眼朦朧	a drunk man's eyes are bleary (ma <sup>2</sup>
<i>tsui<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	醉眼迷離	same.

TS'UI<sup>1</sup> 1474b 人 催 1176a1017a to press, to urge (pi<sup>1</sup>). [chang<sup>4</sup>].  
 ts'ui<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 催賬 press payment of an account (yao<sup>4</sup>

ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	催徵錢糧	urge payment of taxes (wan <sup>2</sup> liang).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>3</sup> [liang <sup>2</sup>	催請	send and urge guest.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -k'ai <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	催開馬	to urge horse to speed.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	催科	to press for taxes (pi <sup>3</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>	催歸	name for the goat-sucker, or night-
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	催糧	to urge payment of taxes. [jar.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	催馬	to urge on a horse (ch'ou <sup>1</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup>
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	催眠術	hypnotism N. [pien <sup>1</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>1</sup>	催逼	to press, to urge (mien <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>4</sup>	催迫	same (chi <sup>2</sup> ts'u <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	催生	midwifery (chieh <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> p'ò <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -niang <sup>2</sup>	催生娘娘	midwife goddess.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup> [niang <sup>2</sup>	催稅	to press for taxes.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>4</sup>	催他一過	urge him once. [k'uai <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -k'uai <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	催他快來	urge him to come quickly (kan <sup>3</sup>
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>3</sup>	催討	to require urgently, to dun.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	催頭	the tax-collector.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>	催租	to press for rent (fang <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -ts'u <sup>4</sup>	催促	to dun, to press, to urge on.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -ts'ui <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	催催他	to importune him.
ts'ui <sup>1</sup> 1474b	山 崔	S.

TS'UI <sup>4</sup> 1476b	肉 脆	脆 <sup>1177c1018b</sup>	gristle, cartilage; brittle.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>		脆骨	gristle, cartilage (ku <sup>3</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>		脆快	quick, decided.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		脆生生的	quite tender, crisp (ka <sup>1</sup> p'eng <sup>1</sup> ts'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> 1475c	羽 翠	翠 <sup>1177b1018b</sup>	kingfisher, humming bird.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		翠雀兒	kingfisher, common larkspur.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>		翠花	flowers made of kingfisher's fea-
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>		翠館	a brothel (yao <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). [thers.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup>		翠藍	kingfisher's blue.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>		翠毛	kingfisher's feathers.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		翠玉	blue jade.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> 1475b	艸 萃	萃 <sup>1177a1018c</sup>	thick, close.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>		萃聚	collect together.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		萃錄	items (in newspaper).
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> 1475a	口 啐	啐 <sup>1176c828a</sup>	to spit; to taste.
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		啐吐沫	to spit (t'u <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'ui <sup>4</sup> 1289a	粹 粹		pure, unmixed, or sui.

TSUN <sup>1</sup> 1476c	寸 尊	尊 <sup>1178a1019a</sup>	honoured, eminent (ling <sup>4</sup> , kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
tsun <sup>1</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>		尊長	an aged person (shang <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).

<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	尊稱	a title of respect (ch'êng <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup></i>	尊駕	you, sir (ko <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	尊齒	your age (kuei <sup>4</sup> kêng <sup>1</sup> ). [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	尊親	to honour one's parents (hsiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	尊敬	to reverence (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup></i>	尊君親上	to honour the king and love super-
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup></i>	尊重	to esteem, to respect. [iors.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>tao<sup>4</sup></i>	尊重人道	to respect law of nature N.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	尊重公權	to respect public rights N.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	尊府	where is your honorable abode?
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	尊姓	what is your name? (kuei <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	尊榮	of high standing.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup></i>	尊貴	of honorable rank (kao <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup></i>	尊老	respect the aged.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup></i>	尊卑	high and low.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	尊堂	your honored mother (ling <sup>4</sup> t'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup></i>	尊翁	your honoured father (ling <sup>4</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup></i>	尊無二上	without a peer (ch'u <sup>1</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> pa <sup>2</sup> ts'ui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup></i>	尊仰	to look up to with respect; a senior.
<i>tsun<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup></i>	尊恙	how is your complaint? (ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	尊寓	your lodgings (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup> 1477c</i>	遵	to obey, to follow.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>fa<sup>3</sup></i>	遵法	to obey the law (shou <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup></i>	遵奉	to venerate, to obey (t'ing <sup>1</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	遵行	same (fu <sup>2</sup> ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	遵依	same.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	遵令	to obey orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	遵命	same. [ts'ung <sup>2</sup> , hsün <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	遵守	to observe e.g., a law, treaty (shun <sup>4</sup>
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>hsien<sup>4</sup>fa<sup>3</sup></i>	遵守憲法	to maintain the constitution N.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	遵從	to obey.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-1477b</i>	手 擷	to adjust; to manage.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	擷節	to economise (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	擷出來的	saved up by economy (chi <sup>1</sup> tsan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	擷着給人	give men sparingly.
<i>tsun<sup>1</sup> 1477b</i>	拵 樽	a pan, a vat, a bottle.

**TSUN<sup>3</sup> 399b** 口 吮 to suck, lick. Also yen<sup>3</sup>, chun<sup>4</sup>.

[人

**TSUN<sup>4</sup> (chün<sup>4</sup>) 400b** 俊 329c1020a fine, beautiful.

*tsun<sup>4</sup> 401b* 立 竣 finished==chun<sup>4</sup>.

TS'UN <sup>1</sup> (tzü)1478c	邑	郵	a village or hamlet.
ts'un <sup>1</sup>	木	村 1179c1020a	same (t'un <sup>2</sup> , chuang <sup>1</sup> , hsiang <sup>1</sup> ts'un <sup>1</sup> )-
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -chüang <sup>1</sup>		村莊	same.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		村中	in the village.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		村夫	a villager, a rustic (chuang <sup>1</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		村戶	a villager; the families of a village.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		村話	rustic talk (hsiang <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		村辱	to insult, to abuse (ai <sup>2</sup> ts'un <sup>1</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>		村堡	a village, a town.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>		村童	village boys (nan <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>1</sup> 1478c	皮	皴 1179c1001a	cracked, chapped.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -lich <sup>4</sup>		皴裂	rough and cracked.
ts'un <sup>1</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>		皴皮	chapped skin.

TS'UN <sup>2</sup> 1479a	子	存 1180a1020b	to keep, to watch over.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>		存案	preserved on the records (chi <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> )-
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -chan <sup>4</sup>		存棧	to put in store (chan <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -ch'icn <sup>2</sup>		存錢	savings (ch'u <sup>2</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> hang <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>		存據	to preserve a proof (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'an <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		存貯	to store up (chi <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		存項	money on hand (hsien <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		存心	to preserve the heart.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> liang <sup>2</sup>		存心不良	a treacherous villain (chien <sup>1</sup> o <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		存貨	to store goods, stock on hand.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		存良心	preserve a good heart.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>		存根	stub, e.g. of cheque book.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>		存客	a traveller at an inn (k'o <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>		存留	to detain, to keep in charge.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>		存票	a "drawback," (Customs).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		存不住	unable to keep a thing e.g. money.
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>		存身	to survive, be alive (huo <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>		存收	to preserve, to take care of (pao <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>		存水	water collects in a spot (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>		存多少	how much is still to my credit?
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>		存在	to remain present (tsai <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>		存財	to save money; savings (chien <sup>3</sup>
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		存亡	living or dead. [shêng <sup>3</sup> ].
ts'un <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>		存銀	to take care of one's money; savings.

TS'UN <sup>3</sup> 1478c	心	忖 1179c1021b	to consider, to conjecture.
ts'un <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>		忖想	to consider (ssü <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
ts'un <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>		忖量	to think over (ch'uai <sup>3</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> ).



ts'un<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>

ts'un<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>

忖思  
忖度

to think upon to reflect (ni<sup>4</sup> liao<sup>4</sup>).  
to conjecture, to reflect (chên<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>).

**TS·UN<sup>4</sup> 1478a** 寸 寸<sup>1179b1021b</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>nan<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>

ts'un<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>

寸心  
寸口  
寸脈  
寸步  
寸步難行  
寸食虫  
寸草不留  
寸陰

an inch, a very little (ch'ih<sup>3</sup> ts'un<sup>4</sup>).  
heart (hsin<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>). [Rad. 41.  
part where the pulse is felt (p'ing<sup>2</sup>  
same (p'ing<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>). [mo<sup>4</sup>; hao<sup>4</sup>mo<sup>4</sup>).  
a step.  
it is hard to move a step (some-  
tapeworm. [times).  
to leave not an inch of grass.  
a moment (p'ien<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).

**TSUNG<sup>1</sup> 1479c** 宗<sup>1180b1021a</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup> [chan<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>chiao<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>hsiang<sup>3</sup> 宗教思想

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup>yu<sup>2</sup> 宗教自由

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-

tsung<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> [p'an<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>3</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>2</sup> [chien<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-

tsung<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup> 1482a

tsung<sup>1</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-se<sup>4</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>2</sup>

tsung<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>

宗家  
宗教  
宗教聖戰  
宗教思想  
宗教自由  
宗旨  
宗親  
宗主權  
宗人府  
宗門裁判  
宗廟  
宗派  
宗伯  
宗譜  
宗社黨  
宗室  
宗族  
宗件件  
宗祠  
宗樣  
木 { 棕<sup>1182a1022a</sup>  
    椶<sup>1182a</sup>  
    棕箱  
    棕鞋  
    棕欄木  
    椶色  
    椶繩  
    椶箆

kind, clan, family (ch'in<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>) S.  
kindred or family.  
religion N.  
Holy War N.  
religious interest N.  
religious liberty N.  
scope, leading idea, purpose N.  
kindred, family.  
suzerainty N.  
Imperial Clan Court, Peking.  
the Inquisition N.  
ancestral temple.  
a family and its branches, sects.  
Court of Sacrificial Worship,  
a family register. [Peking.  
Manchu party N.  
the imperial kindred. G. 29.  
kindred generally.  
all sorts.  
ancestral temple (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
kind, sort.  
the coir palm.  
same.  
coir trunks.  
coir shoes.  
palm-tree wood.  
brown.  
coir rope.  
coir rain-clothes (so<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup>).

<i>tsung<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup></i>	棕毯	coir matting.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup> 1480c</i>	足踪	a footprint, a trace.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup> 1481c</i>	馬蹤	same.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	蹤跡	a footprint, a trace (shên <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup></i>	蹤影	a sign, a trace.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>yu<sup>3</sup></i>	蹤影沒有	not a sign or trace of.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup> 1481a</i>	髮髻	back part of a lady's hair, wig.
<i>tsung<sup>1</sup> 1481a</i>	馬髻	horse's mane.
<b>TSUNG<sup>3</sup> 1482c</b> 糸 總 1182c1023b		
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	總摠	collectively, all, general. M. 285.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	總機關	totals of accounts only (suan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-ch'au<sup>2</sup></i>	總稽查	head-quarters, cardinal point.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup></i>	總甲	general inspector. N.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	總角之交	a sort of constable.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	總結	friends from earliest childhood.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	總之	to combine; all completed.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>yên<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>1</sup></i>	總而言之	but, the upshot is.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	總巡	in a word, to sum up. M. 569.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>	總會	a tide-surveyor.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	總管	guild, General Assembly or Conference.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	總管事	a general manager. [ference.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	總理	same.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	總理衙門	to superintend, Premier N.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	總領事官	"Foreign Office," Peking O. G.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	總名	Consul-General. [152.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>tê<sup>2</sup>k'ung<sup>4</sup></i>	總沒得空	a general designation.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	總目	I could not possibly get leisure.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	總辦	contents of a book (mu <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	總別作惡	a general manager, a chief clerk.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	總編輯	in any case do not do evil.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup></i>	總兵	general editor (ta <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	總簿	a general (chiang <sup>4</sup> chun <sup>1</sup> ) O. G.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	總不	a ledger (chang <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ). [441.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup></i>	總不聽	never (yung <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	總是	not to listen anyhow.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	總事	it must be; after all.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	總束	chairman N.
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	總稅務司	to tie together (in bundles, etc.).
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>3</sup>lai<sup>2</sup></i>	總說起來	Inspector-General of Customs (hai <sup>3</sup>
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	總司令	to speak in a general way. [kuan <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tsung<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	總代理	Commander-in-chief N.
		a general agent (business).

tsung<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 總單  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 總得  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-iu<sup>1</sup> 總督  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup> 總牘  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 總統  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 總統制  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup> 總無  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 總要  
 tsung<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 總爺

a cargo certificate (tsai<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>).  
 must, should (pi<sup>4</sup> tē<sup>2</sup>).  
 a governor-general. G. 273 O.  
 a collection of records.  
 President of a Republic N.  
 system of Presidential responsibility  
 never, never has been, etc. [N.  
 you must, must be (pi<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
 lieutenant. G. 447 O.

**TSUNG<sup>4</sup> 1481b 糸** 縱 1181b1022c  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 縱金  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>4</sup> 縱放  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-hêng<sup>2</sup> 縱橫  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 縱性  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 縱然  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup> 縱恣  
 tsung<sup>4</sup> 1293b 耳 聳 1035a832a  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 聳肩  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 聳懼  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 聳高  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup> 聳聽  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 聳動  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>(tzü) 1482a 米 糝 1032a1023c  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 粽葉  
 tsung<sup>4</sup> 1480c 糸 綜  
 tsung<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 綜合  
 tsung<sup>4</sup> 1484b 從

to loosen, to let go, to allow.  
 to crumple up gilt letters on scrolls.  
 to tolerate, to let go. [hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 to give way to bad passions (hêng<sup>2</sup>  
 to follow one's inclinations (jên<sup>4</sup>⁴).  
 although (sui<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 disorderly (fang<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to excite. Also sung.  
 high shoulders (chien<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>2</sup>).  
 alarmed, frightened (chü<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>4</sup>).  
 high, elevated.  
 to excite, to listen.  
 to alarm, to arouse (ching<sup>1</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 three-cornered (millet dumplings;  
 leaves to wrap the dumpling.  
 to arrange.  
 synthesis, to combine N.  
 clan, family, follow. See ts'ung<sup>2</sup>.

**TS'UNG<sup>1</sup> 1483e 艸** 葱 1183c1042c  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 葱菲  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 葱心綠  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 蔥花  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 葱白兒  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 蔥頭  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup> 1486b 耳 聰 1185c1024c  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 聰慧  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>3</sup> 聰敏  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 聰明  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup> 1483c 心 蔥 忽 1183c1024b  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup> 匆忙  
 ts'ung<sup>1</sup>ts'ung<sup>1</sup>êrh<sup>2</sup>pieh<sup>2</sup> 匆匆而別

onions (ts'ai<sup>4</sup>).  
 onions and leeks.  
 pea-green.  
 minced onion.  
 a sort of primrose colour.  
 onions (suan<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 quickness of apprehension.  
 cleverness, wise (ling<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 same (chih<sup>1</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>).  
 hurried (mang<sup>2</sup>).  
 same.  
 excitedly departed.

ts'ung<sup>1</sup>ts'ung<sup>1</sup>mang<sup>2</sup>mang<sup>2</sup>匆匆忙忙 in a great hurry (k'uai<sup>4</sup> mang<sup>2</sup>).

[从

- TS·UNG<sup>2</sup> 1484b 彳** 從 1184b1024a to yield, to follow, from (tzū<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 從正道 to follow right principles.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 從家 a bridesmaid (p'ei<sup>2</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 從前 formerly (hsien<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 從今以後 from henceforth.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 從着 to follow, obedient.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 從權 to act according to circumstances.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 從軍 to turn soldier (t'ou<sup>2</sup> chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 從中 between, within this.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 從衆 to follow the multitude (sui<sup>2</sup>chung<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 從重 very severe (yen<sup>2</sup> chêng<sup>3</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 從犯 an accessory criminal (tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 從豐 plenteous, liberal (fêng<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>ho<sup>2</sup>ch'u<sup>1</sup>ch'ü<sup>2</sup> 從何處求 where shall we seek?  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>3</sup>chang<sup>3</sup> 從小長大 grown up from childhood (tzü<sup>4</sup> yu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> [ta<sup>4</sup> 從先 formerly (hsiang<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>). [hsin<sup>1</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>hsin<sup>1</sup>tsai<sup>4</sup>pan<sup>4</sup> 從新再辦 to begin afresh and do (ch'ung<sup>2</sup>  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 從新主義 readiness to follow new ideas.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 從人 to follow a person (kên<sup>1</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> 從容 graceful carriage.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>ku<sup>3</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>chin<sup>1</sup> 從古至今 from antiquity to now (kêng<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>2</sup>  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>1</sup> 從寬 to give way, to yield. [i<sup>3</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>pan<sup>4</sup>li<sup>3</sup> 從公辦理 to act according to duty (pên<sup>3</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 從來 I have not hitherto.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 從來沒有 hitherto, never (hsiang<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> [kuo<sup>4</sup> 從良 reform (kai<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>- 從沒見過 never saw before (wei<sup>4</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 從那兒 where from? from whence?  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 從那兒 from there (tzü<sup>4</sup> ts'ung<sup>2</sup>). [pien<sup>4</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup> 從便 to follow one's convenience (sui<sup>2</sup>  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 從不 never (had, did, will, etc.).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup> 從死復活 a resurrection (fu<sup>4</sup> huo<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>2</sup> 從俗 to follow custom (fêng<sup>1</sup> su<sup>2</sup>).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> [chiang<sup>4</sup> 從到 from and to.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>- 從天而降 came down from heaven.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>wei<sup>3</sup> 從頭至尾 from beginning to end. [here).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup>jung<sup>2</sup>- 從從容容 easy carriage, self-possessed (ts'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup> [jung<sup>2</sup> 從此 from this (time, place, etc.).  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup> 從此以後 from henceforth.  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup> 從無 never (wei<sup>4</sup> ts'êng<sup>2</sup>).

ts'ung<sup>0</sup>wu<sup>2</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup>pu<sup>3</sup> 從無生有  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>hao<sup>4</sup> 從吾所好  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup> 從優  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup> 從由  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup> 1486b 又 叢 叢生 1185a1025c  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 叢生  
 ts'ung<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 叢書

a pure fabrication (chiang<sup>1</sup> wu<sup>2</sup> to follow what I like. [tso<sup>4</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>). liberal, considerate (k'uan<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>). from.  
 bushy, crowded. Also 1. many growing together, rife. collection of reprints.

TU<sup>1</sup> (tou) 1488b 邑 都 1187b916a  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 都察院  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 都城  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 都憲  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 都會  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 都來了  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup> 都老爺  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 都司  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup> 都督  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup> 都統  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 都尉  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 都院  
 tu<sup>1</sup> 1489c 目 督 1188b921b  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 督軍  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>4</sup> 督勸  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 督撫  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 督撫大院  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 督學局  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 督會  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 督管  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 督工人  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 督過  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 督理  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 督糧道  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup> 督辦  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 督兵  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup> 督率  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup> 督堂  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup> 督責  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ts'ui<sup>1</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>ts'ao<sup>3</sup> 督催糧草  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-ts'ui<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 督催所  
 tu<sup>1</sup> 口 囉 ○ ○  
 tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 囉嚕兒

all, the capital. S. M. 82. [shih<sup>2</sup>). the Censorate at Peking (yü<sup>4</sup> the capital city (ching<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>). chief of the censors (yü<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>) O. town or city N.  
 all came, all have come.  
 a censor (colloquial). G. 189 O.  
 a lieutenant-general. G. 380 O.  
 a lieutenant-colonel O.  
 the Censorate at Peking O.  
 to direct, to reprove.  
 Mil.-Gov. of Province N.  
 to admonish (ch'üan<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 a gov.-general and gov. (hsün<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>). high officials O. [G. 274 O.  
 dept. of education (provincial) N.  
 session (Presbyterian) N.  
 to superintend.  
 taskmaster (kuan<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to reprove a fault (ts'o<sup>4</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to govern, to rule (chih<sup>4</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 a grain commissioner. G. 278 O.  
 to superintend (tsung<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lead troops (shuai<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>3</sup>).  
 to conduct, to lead.  
 a governor-general (tsung<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>1</sup>) O.  
 to admonish (tsê<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to urge the payment of grain-taxes. office for same.  
 to mutter.  
 a bunch (as of grapes) (p'u<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup>).

<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup></i>	哪嚕番	to speak unreasonably.
<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup></i>	哪嚕嘴	protuberant lips.
<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup></i>	哪嚕哪嚕	to speak out of all reason.
<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-nung<sup>1</sup></i>	哪嚕	to mutter.
<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup></i>	哪嚕	same.
<i>tu<sup>1</sup> 1489c</i>	糸 纛 1188a922b	banner (ch <sup>i</sup> 2 kan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>1</sup> 1380a</i>	口 凸 1102a892a	protuberant, convex (also <i>ku<sup>3</sup>, tieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>tu<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	凸眼	protuberant eyes (yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>TU<sup>2</sup> 1489b</b>	母 毒 1188a922a	poison, noxious (wu <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup>-chê<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	毒螫螫的	poisonous, relentless.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ch<sup>i</sup><sup>4</sup></i>	毒氣	foul air (hui <sup>4</sup> ch <sup>i</sup> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ch<sup>i</sup>ung<sup>2</sup></i>	毒虫	venomous insect, reptiles etc. (k'un <sup>2</sup>
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	毒害	to poison; to injure. [ch <sup>i</sup> ung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>	毒恨	to abominate (hsien <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	毒心	a malicious mind (hên <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>	毒日	a fierce sun (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	毒口	a foul mouth (ch'ou <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-nung<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	毒膿瘡	poisonous abscess, carbuncle.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup></i>	毒蛇	poisonous snake.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	毒手	a malicious or inhuman person.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	毒死	to poison; to die of poison (fu <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	毒物	a poisonous thing.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup></i>	毒藥	poison (chung <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup> 1491c</i>	犬 獨 1189c921c	singly. M. 441 (tan <sup>1</sup> , wei <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>1</sup>-ao<sup>2</sup>-i'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	獨占鰲頭	the highest literary prize O.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-chan<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	獨占事業	corporations N.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup></i>	獨唱	a solo N.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	獨出心裁	to act independently (tso <sup>4</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	獨處	to live alone. [fang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup></i>	獨房	a room all to yourself (chan <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup>
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup></i>	獨害	selfish, egotistical (ku <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> 己).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup></i>	獨行	a shop which has a monopoly.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	獨姓	the only family of the name in a
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	獨活	wild celery; a medicine. [place.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>	獨一真神	the only true God.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>4</sup></i>	獨一無二	absolute unity (t'ung <sup>3</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	獨人	a single person; a selfish person.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	獨立	to stand alone, to declare independ-
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-shen<sup>2</sup></i>	獨立精神	spirit of independence N. [ence.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	獨立主義	independency N.
<i>tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	獨立性質	independent disposition N.

tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 獨立自治  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 獨力難成  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 獨門獨戶  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup> 獨門獨院  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 獨木難行  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 獨是  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup> 獨坐  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup> 獨自  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup> 獨自個  
 tu<sup>2</sup> 1489a 言 讀 1189b923b  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup> 讀不出  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 讀書  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 讀書人  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 讀書明理  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup> 讀書念卷  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 讀書的  
 tu<sup>2</sup> 1492b 骨 獨 1190b922a  
 tu<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>1</sup> 獨髑山  
 tu<sup>2</sup> 1490c 牛 犢 1189a923a

TU<sup>3</sup> 1487b 士 堵 1186b916b  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 堵氣  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 堵勦  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup> 堵漸防微  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 堵住門口  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup> 堵窟窿  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 堵塞  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-sang<sup>4</sup> 堵喪  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 堵頭  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 堵嘴  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 堵禦  
 tu<sup>3</sup> 1487c 貝 賭 1186c916c  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup> 賭場  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 賭氣  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 賭錢  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup> 賭咒  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 賭局  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>2</sup> 賭個輸贏  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 賭個東兒  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup> 賭博  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 賭博場兒  
 tu<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 賭賽

self-governing N. [it.  
 if you stand alone, you cannot do-  
 to be the only family of that name.  
 to live alone. [crossed over.  
 (fig.) a single plank cannot be-  
 only, barely (wei<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to sit alone.  
 one's self (tzū<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>).  
 by one's self, all alone.  
 to read, to study (a comma or  
 illegible. [colon read tou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to study (uien<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 literati, students (ju<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 read and understand.  
 to study (hsiao<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>).  
 students (shên<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a skull (or k'u<sup>1</sup>).  
 Calvary.  
 calf (niu<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>).

to stop up, to guard S.  
 to conceal anger.  
 to exterminate rebels, etc (ch'ao<sup>1</sup>  
 guard against evils early. [chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 block up the doorway.  
 to stop up a hole (sai<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to stop up, to close against.  
 to snub, to bluff off. [t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 end piece, e. g., of coffin (huai<sup>2</sup>-  
 to stop the mouth (sai<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>).  
 to ward off, to guard against.  
 to play, to gamble, to bet, to risk.  
 a gaming house (ko<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>2</sup>).  
 to get angry and insist on doing.  
 to gamble (mo<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>, ya<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to vow, to swear (ch'i<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 a gaming table or house.  
 play to see who wins (shu<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>2</sup>).  
 to bet (as who shall pay for a dinner,  
 to gamble (shua<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>). [etc.).  
 a gambling-house.  
 to compete with (sai<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>).

- tu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 賭誓  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 賭約  
*tu<sup>3</sup> 1491b* 竹 篤 1189c921c  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>* 篤志  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>* 篤厚  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>* 篤信好學  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 篤行  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 篤實  
*tu<sup>3</sup> 1487c* 日 覷 睹 1186c916b  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 睹目  
*tu<sup>3</sup>-wèn<sup>2</sup>* 睹聞  
*tu<sup>3</sup>wu<sup>1</sup>shang<sup>1</sup>ch'ing<sup>2</sup>* 睹物傷情  
*tu<sup>3</sup> 1190c* 片 牘 1189a923a
- to<sup>3</sup>* to vow, to swear (ch'í<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* a bet, a wager.  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* true, real, simple, firm.  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* determined.  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* honest, simple (lao<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* a genuine desire to learn.  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* to practise vigorously (yen<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>).  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* true and sincere (shih<sup>2</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* to look (k'an<sup>4</sup>, ch'iao<sup>2</sup>). [chien<sup>4</sup>].  
*tu<sup>3</sup>* to see for one's self (mu<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>  
to see and hear. [increases.  
when I see the thing my grief  
tablets, documents. Go<sup>2</sup>.
- TU<sup>4</sup> 1487a** 肉 肚 1186b917a  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup>* 肚脹  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 肚腸子  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 肚臍  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>* 肚腹  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>* 肚腑  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>* 肚量  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-k'uan<sup>1</sup>* 肚量寬  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>* 肚餓  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>* 肚飽  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>* 肚皮  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 肚大腰圓  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* 肚帶  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>4</sup>* 肚痛  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 肚子  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>* 肚子餓  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup>* 肚子疼  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>* 肚言  
*tu<sup>4</sup> 1493b* 广 度 1191a917b  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 度支部  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 度支使  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>* 度支大臣  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup>* 度法  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>* 度日  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>4</sup>* 度量  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 度數  
*tu<sup>4</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup>* 度外
- the entrails, the stomach. Go<sup>3</sup>.  
a swelling of the belly.  
the intestines (hsieh<sup>4</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).  
the navel.  
the abdomen. the belly.  
the intestines.  
strength of mind, capacity for food.  
liberal.  
hungry (chi<sup>1</sup> o<sup>4</sup>).  
the stomach full (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>).  
the skin of the belly.  
very corpulent.  
girths, or fig. sense.  
the bellyache.  
the stomach, the intestines; the  
hungry. [mind].  
the bellyache.  
ventriloquist.  
a degree, to pass. See to<sup>4</sup>.  
Board of Finance N.  
prov. minister of finance N.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer N.  
long or superficial measure.  
to pass the day, to make a living.  
consideration (k'uei<sup>2</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>, ch'uai<sup>3</sup>  
number of degrees. [tu<sup>4</sup>].  
to put out of one's estimate.



<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1494a</i>	水 渡	1191c917c	to cross, to ferry over.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	渡江		to cross a river (kuo <sup>4</sup> chiang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i>	渡淺		to ford or wade a shallow (tso <sup>4</sup> -
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	渡船		a ferry boat (pai <sup>3</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ]-
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	渡河		to cross a river.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	渡化世人		fig. to convert people.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	渡人		a ferryman.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	渡口		a ferry (pai tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup></i>	渡過		to cross over.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	渡過河去		to cross over the river.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>	渡水		to cross water.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1492c</i>	女 { 妬	1190c917c	envious, jealous (chi <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup></i>	妒		same.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>	妒忌		same (hên <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	妒婦		a jealous woman (nü <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1492e</i>	虫 蠹	1190c918a	worms in books, wood, or fig. sense-
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	蠹蟲		same.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	蠹國		rapacious officials (hai <sup>4</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	蠹役		rapacious official underlings.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	蠹魚		book worm (shu <sup>1</sup> tai <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1486c</i>	木 杜	1186a917a	to stop or fill up; a kind of wood S.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>1</sup></i>	杜鵑		the goat sucker, a kind of cuckoo.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	杜鵑花		the azalea.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup></i>	杜撰		bogus, fictitious.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup></i>	杜梨		a sort of small pear.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	杜門		to close a door (kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	杜弊		to stop corrupt practices (pi <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1494b</i>	金 鍍	1191c917c	to wash with silver or gold.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>	鍍金		to wash with gold.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup></i>	鍍銀		plating; to wash with silver.
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1491b (tou)</i>	言 讒	1189b923c	sedition, slander (pang <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1490a</i>	彳 瀆	1188b922c	to trouble, to defile (hsieh <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tu<sup>4</sup> 1493a</i>	木 杻		stump of a tree. Also na <sup>4</sup> .
<b>T'U<sup>1</sup> 1497c</b>	禾 秃	1194b923a	blunt, bald, bare.
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	秃尖兒		a blunt point (tun <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	秃髮		baldness (t'ou <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	秃人		a bald-headed person (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	秃筆		a blunt pencil, a pointless brush.
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	秃頭		bald-headed.
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>t'ou<sup>2</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup>kun<sup>4</sup></i>	秃頭光棍		a bald-headed rascal.
<i>t'u<sup>1</sup>-tsü<sup>3</sup></i>	秃子		a bald-headed person.

- t'u<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 秃尾巴 a hairless tail.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup> 1498b 穴突 1194c921a to rush out, to offend. Gó<sup>4</sup>.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 突進 to press ahead.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 突飛 rapid advance, as Japan N.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 突然 suddenly, abruptly (hu<sup>1</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 突然來的 came suddenly or abruptly.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 突然的 suddenly, abruptly.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 突突的 palpitation (as of the heart).  
 t'u<sup>1</sup> 1498a 疔瘡 1194b924a a scald head.  
 t'u<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 瘡疥 sores on head.
- T'U<sup>2</sup> 1499b** 口 圖 1195c918a a map, plan; to covet.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 圖章 a seal (yin<sup>4</sup>, ch'ó<sup>1</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 圖記 same.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 圖強 ambition.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 圖錢 to plot for money (t'an<sup>1</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 圖像 a likeness of a person or thing.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 圖形 a cut (of a landscape, etc.).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup> 圖需 to desire, to aim (mou<sup>3</sup>). [hua<sup>4</sup>].  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 圖畫 a picture, illustrations (hua<sup>4</sup>, ch'á<sup>1</sup>  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 圖利 to scheme after gain (li<sup>4</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 圖名 to work for fame (shêng<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-mou<sup>3</sup> 圖謀 to plan, to plot (shê<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>). [pao<sup>4</sup>].  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 圖報 desirous of recompensing (ch'ou<sup>2</sup>  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-p'ien<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 圖便宜了 bent on getting an advantage.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup> 圖什麼 what are you planning?  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 圖書 a private seal, or official (yin<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> 圖書館 library (ts'ang<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>2</sup>, wên<sup>2</sup> k'ü<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 圖財害命 to injure life through avarice.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup> 圖資 catamites.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup> 圖樣 a plan, a map, etc. [chao<sup>4</sup>].  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ying<sup>3</sup> 圖影 a photograph (chao<sup>4</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>, hsiiao<sup>3</sup>  
 t'u<sup>2</sup> 1497b 土塗 1194a918e mud; to plaster, to blot.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 塗漆 rub on lacquer.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 塗牆 to plaster a wall.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-kai<sup>3</sup> 塗改 to blot out and alter (mo<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>3</sup> 塗抹 a erase, to smear (min<sup>3</sup> mu<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> 塗泥 to plaster with mud.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 塗飾 to wash walls with any colour.  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>4</sup> 塗炭 to oppress (fig.).  
 t'u<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>1</sup> 塗汚 to blot, to daub, to efface.

t'u <sup>2</sup> 1499a	才 徒	徒 <sup>1195b919b</sup>	a pupil, only; futile.
t'u <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		徒法	a futile plan (wang <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		徒行	to go on foot (pu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		徒刑	banishment (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		徒然	in vain.
t'u <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>		徒勞	to labour in vain.
t'u <sup>2</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		徒勞無益	same (pai <sup>2</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [mên <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ].
t'u <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> .		徒弟	a pupil, an apprentice (hsiao <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ,
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>		徒罪	banishment.
t'u <sup>2</sup> 1496c	走 途	途 <sup>1193b918b</sup>	a road, or path (physically and
t'u <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		途程	a road, a route (tao <sup>4</sup> ). [morally].
t'u <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		途中	in the middle of a road (chung <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		途人	a traveller, a stranger (lu <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> 1500a	尸 屠	屠 <sup>1196a918b</sup>	to kill, to butcher (tsai <sup>3</sup> ) S.
t'u <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		屠夫	a butcher (chin <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> , tuan <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>3</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		屠戶	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		屠人	same. [mên <sup>2</sup> ].
t'u <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		屠戮	to exterminate (ch'ao <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> mieh <sup>4</sup>
t'u <sup>2</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup>		屠滅	same (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'ian <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>1</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>		屠蘇酒	wine drunk on new year's day
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		屠刀	a butcher's knife. [(kuo <sup>4</sup> nien <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup>		屠宰	to kill (as sheep, etc.).
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tsai <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>		屠宰稅	butchery tax.
t'u <sup>2</sup> 1497c	艸 茶	茶 <sup>1194a919b</sup>	a bitter edible plant. [wantonly.
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>		茶毒	bitter and poisonous; to destroy
t'u <sup>2</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>		茶毒生靈	to waste life in vain (hun <sup>4</sup> sha <sup>1</sup> ).
T'U <sup>3</sup> 1494c	土 土	土 <sup>1192a920a</sup>	earth, opium; a district. Rad. 32.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ai <sup>2</sup> -izü <sup>3</sup>		土埃子	a bank.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>		土產	productions of the soil.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		土城	an earthen city wall (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		土鷄	the partridge (shan <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		土氣	exhalations from the ground.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		土角	a cape, a promontory.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		土豬	badger (huan <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -chuang <sup>2</sup>		土莊	opium dealer's shop (ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>		土耳其國	Turkey.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>		土礬	gypsum.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -fei <sup>3</sup>		土匪	local robbers or banditti (ch'iang <sup>2</sup>
t'u <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>		土茯苓	China root. [tao <sup>4</sup> ].
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>		土行	an opium shop.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>		土星	the planet Saturn (hsing <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>1</sup> ).

t'u <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	土話	local dialect, <i>patois</i> (hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	土紅	dull red.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>	土貨	local productions.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	土人	native of a place (pên <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -kang <sup>2</sup>	土岡	a rise in the level of the ground.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	土股	a peninsula.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -k'uai <sup>4</sup>	土塊	a clod of earth.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -kun <sup>4</sup>	土棍	local rowdy.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	土工	a mason.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -lung <sup>3</sup>	土籠	a basket for carrying earth (k'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ou <sup>3</sup>	土偶	an earthen image (ou <sup>3</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -pêng <sup>1</sup>	土崩	a cataclysm.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -pêng <sup>1</sup> -wa <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup>	土崩瓦解	(fig.) separation.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	土壁	a mud wall.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>1</sup> (or p'ei)	土坯	unburnt brick.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>1</sup>	土坡	a mound, a hillock.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	土布	native cotton cloth (ts'u <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	土色	earth colour, pallid.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	土山子	a mound of earth.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	土生	earth-produced (shui <sup>3</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	土聖人	a local sage (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsiên <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	土絲	fine raw silk.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	土臺	an earthen terrace.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	土地	guardians of the soil.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	土地公	one of the gods of wealth. Note 92.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	土地神	same (or 老兒).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	土靛	dry indigo (lan <sup>2</sup> tien <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>1</sup>	土作	trade of a navvy.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	土鴨	"earth duck," the frog (ha <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup>	土腰	an isthmus.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	土音	local sound, or dialect (hsiang <sup>1</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> 1496a	吐	1193a920b
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	吐出	same.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	吐出來	same (fan <sup>3</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> , o <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> , yüeh <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>1</sup>	吐瀉	vomiting and purging, the cholera.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	吐血	to spit blood (lao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	吐花	to blossom (k'ai <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	吐話	to speak one's mind (hsien <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>4</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	吐咕都兒	to bud (as flowers) (fa <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
t'u <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	吐不出來	cannot spit it out.
t'u <sup>3</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup>	吐舌	to put out the tongue (shên <sup>1</sup> shé <sup>2</sup>
t'u <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	吐實話	to divulge the truth. [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).

- t'u<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>* 吐痰 to expectorate phlegm (k'o<sup>2</sup> sou<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'u<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 吐嘴兒 to bud or open slightly (as flowers).  
*t'u<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>* 吐藥 an emetic.
- T'U<sup>4</sup>** (*tzü*) 1498b 凡 兔 1194c920c rabbits or hares. R. 218.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup>* [兎] 兔兒爺 Mr. Hare, i.e., in the moon.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-k'uei<sup>2</sup>* 兔葵 the anemone.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>* 兔死狐悲 when the hare dies, the fox mourns.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 兔子 catamite.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup> 1411a* 口 唾 唾 1126b913b to spit. See *t'o<sup>4</sup>* (*t'an<sup>2</sup>*).  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 唾人 to spit upon a person.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 唾口水 to spit.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>* 唾面 to spit in one's face.  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>* 唾沫 to spit; spittle (*hsien<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>*).  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>* 唾沫盒 a spittoon (*t'an<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup>, t'u<sup>3</sup> t'an<sup>2</sup>*).  
*t'u<sup>4</sup> 1499a* 艸 莧 1195c919c dodder, parasite (*chi<sup>4</sup> sêng<sup>1</sup>*).  
*t'u<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 莧絲子 same.
- TUAN<sup>1</sup>** 1510a 立 端 1196c936a origin, upright.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-ang<sup>2</sup>* 端昂 correct (*chêng<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 端正 same.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 端着肩膀 stiffening the shoulders.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>[pang<sup>3</sup>* 端莊 modest, coy (*chuang<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 端飯 bring on the food (*pai<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>* 端方 upright, regular.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup>* 端詳 the full particulars (*hsiang<sup>2</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 端然 smoothly, evenly.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 端人正士 a correct moral man.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup>* [shih<sup>4</sup> 端容 a serious countenance (*mien<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 端公 name for certain sorcerers (*wu<sup>1</sup> p'o<sup>2</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 端盤兒的 waiter (*t'ang<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>*). [wan<sup>2</sup>].  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup>* 端盆 to carry a dish with hands (*p'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>* 端不平 can't carry level with both hands.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>* 端上 to set on the table e. g., food.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>* 端肅 reverential.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* 端肅拜 to pay one's respects.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>* 端底 the full particulars (*ti<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>*).  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup>* 端菜 to put food on the table.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>* 端午 the dragon boat festival (5th of 5th  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>* 端陽節 same (*ch'ung<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>*). [moon].  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>* 端硯 very fine quality of ink-stone.  
*tuan<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 端月 the 5th moon. See Note 22.

- tuan*<sup>1</sup> 1501*a* 山 崙 spring, cause—See *chuan*<sup>1</sup>.
- TUAN**<sup>3</sup> 1500*c* 矢 短<sup>1196b937a</sup> short, to shorten, a fault.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> 短長 the short and long (*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> *tuan*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>4</sup> 短氣 short of breath (*ch'uan*<sup>3</sup> *ch'i*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 短劍 a dagger (*hsiao*<sup>3</sup> *tao*<sup>1</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 短見 to commit suicide (*tzü*<sup>4</sup> *chin*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>4</sup> 短見識 inexperienced.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ch'u*<sup>4</sup> 短處 shortcomings (*huai*<sup>4</sup> *ch'u*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*chüeh*<sup>4</sup> 短纏 short so as to be unseemly (dress).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*hsing*<sup>2</sup> 短行 improper actions.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*jên*<sup>2</sup> 短人 a dwarf (*ts'o*<sup>2</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>, *ai*<sup>3</sup> *tzü*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*kung*<sup>1</sup> 短工 work by the day (*jih*<sup>4</sup> *kung*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*li*<sup>3</sup> 短禮 impolite (*wu*<sup>2</sup> *li*<sup>3</sup>, *lu*<sup>3</sup> *mang*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ming*<sup>4</sup> 短命 a short life (*huo*<sup>2</sup> *pu*<sup>4</sup> *ch'ang*<sup>2</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ming*<sup>4</sup>-*kuei*<sup>3</sup> 短命鬼 one who dies young.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*o*<sup>4</sup> 短惡 a shortcoming, a failing.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*p'an*<sup>2</sup>-*tsou*<sup>3</sup> 短盤走 to travel by stages (*p'o*<sup>4</sup> *chan*<sup>4</sup> *tson*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ping*<sup>1</sup> 短兵 short weapons (as sword, etc.).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*liao*<sup>3</sup> 短不了 frequently is (*liü*<sup>3</sup> *tzü*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*shao*<sup>3</sup> 短少 deficient (*ch'üeh*<sup>1</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*shu*<sup>4</sup> 短數 short in count, e.g. cash (*ch'üeh*<sup>1</sup> *o*<sup>2</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*tao*<sup>1</sup> 短刀 a dagger (*hsiao*<sup>3</sup> *tao*<sup>1</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> 短's 短's short, concise (*chien*<sup>3</sup> *chieh*<sup>2</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*tien*<sup>3</sup>-*rh*<sup>2</sup> 短's 短's a little shorter.  
*tuan*<sup>3</sup>-*ts'u*<sup>4</sup> 短's 短's an early death N.
- TUAN**<sup>4</sup> 1502*c* 斤 斷<sup>1197c937a</sup> to cut off, to decide. M. 326.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*an*<sup>4</sup> 斷案 to decide a case (*p'an*<sup>4</sup> *tuan*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> 斷腸 to be heart broken.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ang*<sup>2</sup>-*ts'ao*<sup>3</sup> 斷腸草 sort of poison (*ch'uan*<sup>4</sup> *c. tu*<sup>2</sup> *yao*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>4</sup> 斷氣 to breathe one's last (*ssü*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chiao*<sup>1</sup> 斷交 to break off intimacy.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chieh*<sup>2</sup> 斷結 to decide a case (*an*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chien*<sup>4</sup> 斷間 inner room (*nei*<sup>4</sup> *shih*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chiu*<sup>3</sup> 斷酒 to abstain from wine (*chieh*<sup>4</sup> *chiu*<sup>3</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chuang*<sup>1</sup> 斷莊 goods all sold out (*mai*<sup>4</sup> *ch'u*<sup>4</sup>).  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chüeh*<sup>2</sup> [*t'ung*<sup>1</sup>] 斷絕 to cut short.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chüeh*<sup>2</sup>-*chiao*<sup>1</sup> 斷絕交通 to cut off communication N.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*chüeh*<sup>2</sup>-*kuan*<sup>1</sup> 斷絕關係 to break off relations N.  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*hsien*<sup>2</sup> [*hsi*<sup>4</sup>] 斷弦 "to break the strings," the death of  
*tuan*<sup>4</sup>-*hu*<sup>1</sup> 斷乎 certainly (*shih*<sup>2</sup> *tsai*<sup>2</sup>). [a wife.]

tuan<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 斷乎不可  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup> 斷魂橋  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 斷然  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>3</sup> 斷乳  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 斷來往  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 斷路  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 斷礮  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 斷不  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'ên<sup>3</sup> 斷不肯  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 斷不能  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup> 斷不透  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 斷送  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>2</sup> 斷宰  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 斷才  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 斷斷這事  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup> 斷子絕孫  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup> 斷枉  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 斷無此理  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 斷癮  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 斷獄  
 tuan<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1502b 系 緞 1197b937c  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 緞靴子  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 緞布  
 tuan<sup>4</sup> 1502b 火 鍛 煅 1197b937c  
 tuan<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 煅煉  
 tuan<sup>4</sup> 1502a 爻 段 1197a937b

**T'UAN<sup>2</sup>** 1503c 口 團 1198c938a  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 團積  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 團結  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 團結力  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-lien<sup>4</sup> 團練  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup> 團拜  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup> 團體  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 團體精神  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup> 團團  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 團團圍住  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 團圓  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup> 1503c 手 擣 1198b938b  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-wün<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 擣成丸子  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 擣泥彈兒  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 擣土爲人

certainly may not.  
 bridge for souls (ling<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 undoubtedly (wu<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>, kuo<sup>3</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>).  
 to wean a child.  
 to cut off intercourse (chiao<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 highway robbery (chieh<sup>2</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to freshen a mill-stone (mo<sup>2</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 on no account.  
 to absolutely refuse.  
 on no account able to.  
 can't decide for certain. [do.  
 to present what one has no right to  
 to prohibit butchering (during  
 judicial ability: [drought].  
 to decide this affair.  
 without posterity (chüeh<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to decide unjustly (pu<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>2</sup>).  
 decidedly contrary to reason.  
 to break off opium (chieh<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>).  
 to decide criminal cases (pan<sup>4</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 satin; thick silk (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).  
 satin boots.  
 cotton damasks.  
 to forge metal.  
 to work; as metal.  
 a piece; a section, a paragraph.

a ball, a lump; round; a guard.  
 to accumulate.  
 to collect, affiliation.  
 united strength, unity N.  
 to drill (as troops, etc.) (ts'ao<sup>1</sup>  
 to salute in concert. [lien<sup>4</sup>).  
 an organization, group N.  
 esprit de corps N.  
 conglomerated.  
 to surround in a body.  
 a circle; united; the full moon.  
 to roll into a ball.  
 to roll into the shape of pills.  
 to make a ball of clay.  
 to model men out of clay.

- t'uan<sup>2</sup> 1503c 米糰 糰 1198b938c dumpling of flour or glutinous rice.  
 t'uan<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>3</sup> 糰粉 a paste for thickening gravies.
- T'UAN<sup>3</sup> 1504c** 田疇 疇 1199a938c a village (ts'un<sup>1</sup>, chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 [tsui<sup>1</sup>-
- TUI<sup>1</sup> 1505c** 土自泊 堆 1200a924a a heap; to pile up (chi<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>). See  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 堆棧業 godown business (chan<sup>4</sup> fang<sup>3</sup>) N.  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 堆積 to pile together.  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup> 堆牆 to build a mud-wall (ni<sup>2</sup> t'u<sup>3</sup>).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 堆房 a warehouse (ch'ao<sup>1</sup> chuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-k'a<sup>3</sup> 堆卡 a kind of barrier (octroi).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 堆兵 watchmen (ta<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 堆塞 to stop up (sai<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 堆石 to pile up stones (shih<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>3</sup> 堆梁 a heap, to pile up; mensuration.  
 tui<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 堆子 a watch-house (k'a<sup>1</sup> fang<sup>2</sup>, p'u<sup>4</sup>  
 [ts'un<sup>1</sup>].
- TUI<sup>4</sup> 1504c** 寸對 對 1199b924b opposite; to answer; a pair.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chên<sup>4</sup> 對陣 to fight; opposing armies (chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 對証 to prove, to verify. [chan<sup>4</sup>].  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 對症發藥 suit the medicine to the disease.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>3</sup> 對講 to expound by turns (chiang<sup>3</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 對質 to confront (as two witnesses) (tso<sup>4</sup>  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 對襟 single-breasted (coat). [chêng<sup>4</sup>].  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 對勁兒 to suit one's liking, to agree.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup>- 對景傷情 seeing the scene, my grief increases.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> [ch'ing<sup>2</sup>] 對着 facing, opposite.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup> 對鐘表 to set clocks and watches right.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup> 對縫兒 fitting closely at the edges.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 對付 (服) to match, to agree.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 對付之法 attitude.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 對合子利 cent per cent.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 對席 vis-à-vis at table (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 對心思 to one's mind (ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 對奕 to play at chess (hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 對人說 to speak to a person (shuo<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 對開 "opposite open," half-a-dollar.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup> 對稿 to correct proof (chiao<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-kuang<sup>1</sup> 對光 right-power spectacles (yen<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 對過 opposite to (fan<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>).  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 對聯 a pair of antithetical sentences.  
 tui<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>2</sup> 對廚撫琴 (fig.) i.e., an unappreciative boor.



tui <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	對門	opposite doors.
tui <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	對面	opposite to, to confront.
tui <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	對命	to engage in mortal combat (p'ín <sup>1</sup>
tui <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>3</sup>	對比	to contrast. [ming <sup>4</sup> ].
tui <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	對平	to counterbalance; a balance.
tui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>3</sup>	對不起	to offend a person (tè <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	對不住	same.
tui <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	對不足	same.
tui <sup>4</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>	對賽	to compete, competing (sai <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	對手	a match for.
tui <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	對數	to check figures (shu <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	對說	to reply to (hui <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>2</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup>	對答	same.
tui <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	對答如流	swift answers.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	對待	attitude or relation to N.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	對待方法	method of dealing with N.
tui <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	對頭	an opponent (fan <sup>3</sup> tui <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>	對敵	to join battle (chiao <sup>1</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup> [shuang <sup>1</sup>	對調	to allow officers to exchange posts.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -	對對成雙	by pairs.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	對對子	to match antithetical couplets.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	對子	antithetical couplets on scrolls.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	對子馬	horseman in marriage procession.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tz'ü <sup>2</sup>	對詞	to respond to a charge (tui <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	對於	in relation, regarding.
tui <sup>4</sup> 1506a	石 確	a pestle, to pound. 1200a924b
tui <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>4</sup>	確白	a mortar (chiu <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	確房	a husking mill.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	確搗	to pound in a mortar.
tui <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	確搗磨研	two punishments of Hades (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	確頭	a pestle.
tui <sup>4</sup> 1506a	几 兌	to weigh silver; to exchange. 1200b925b
tui <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	兌賬	to pay an account (huan <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	兌錢糧	to pay in one's taxes (wan <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	兌換	to exchange.
tui <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>	兌換券	draft, bill of exchange N.
tui <sup>4</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>	兌換銀兩	same.
tui <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	兌票	a bill of exchange (hui <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	兌稅	to pay duty (wan <sup>2</sup> shui <sup>4</sup> ).
tui <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	兌銀子	to weigh silver (p'ing <sup>2</sup> , t'ien <sup>1</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> )
tui <sup>4</sup> 1506b	阜 隊	a group, a company of soldiers. 1200b925a
tui <sup>4</sup> -chang <sup>3</sup>	隊長	a lieutenant N.

tui<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>tui<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>tui<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>

隊球

隊官

隊伍

volley-ball N.

a captain in army N.

rank and file, ranks (hang<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).T'UI<sup>1</sup> 1508a 手推<sup>1201c926a</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>ts'a<sup>1</sup>hou<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>ch'ü<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-fan<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-kei<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>2</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-nang<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-suan<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-to<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-t'o<sup>1</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>t'ui<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>

推場話

推車

推己及人

推前擦後

推進去

推究

推求

推舉

推拒

推出開去

推卻

推恩

推翻

推開

推給

推穀

推故

推類

推理

推論

推豐粧啞

[ya<sup>3</sup>推磨

推攘

推碾子

推鉋

推不動

推事

推算

推倒

推定

推舵

推脫

推動

推子

推辭

推爲無過

推委

to press, to refuse. See chui<sup>1</sup>.

evasive words.

to push a wheelbarrow. [ch'ü<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>4</sup>].put yourself in his place (shê<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>to shilly-shally (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup>).

to push in.

to scrutinize, to examine (yen<sup>2</sup>to investigate. [chiu<sup>1</sup>].recommend, nominate (hsüan<sup>3</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>).

to dismiss, to decline.

to push out of doors.

to decline, to refuse (ch'i<sup>4</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup>).

to extend favours to others.

to overthrow.

to push away; to evade.

to give away, to hand over.

to recommend or promote.

reason for refusal; to make excuses.

argue by analogy.

reasoning (nao<sup>3</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).

to reason, conclusion.

to pretend not to hear, or be dumb.

to turn the mill stone (yen<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).

to push from one strongly.

to turn the husking-mill.

to plane.

can't overthrow or push. [kuan<sup>1</sup>].the Judge, Justice (shên<sup>3</sup> p'an<sup>4</sup>to cast up accounts (chang<sup>4</sup>).to overturn (nung<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>1</sup>).deduction (pi<sup>3</sup> lun<sup>4</sup>).port the helm (li<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>, pa<sup>4</sup> to<sup>4</sup>).

to excuse one's self.

to turn, to budge.

safety-razor N.

to refuse.

to make excuses.

same (yüan<sup>3</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).

- t'ui*<sup>1</sup>-*yüan*<sup>2</sup> 推原 to search for the original cause.
- T'UI**<sup>2</sup> 1509a 頁頹<sup>1202b925a</sup> used up, dilapidated, also *t'ei*<sup>2</sup>.
- T'UI**<sup>3</sup> 1507c 肉 腿<sup>1201b926b</sup> the legs, thighs (*tsu*<sup>2</sup>, *chiao*<sup>3</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*k'ua*<sup>4</sup> 腿膀 the inner part of the thighs (*k'ua*<sup>4</sup>  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*k'uai*<sup>4</sup> 腿快 a good walker. [*hsia*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*suan*<sup>1</sup> 腿痠 aching legs (*t'eng*<sup>2</sup> *t'ung*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*tai*<sup>4</sup>-*tzü*<sup>3</sup> 腿帶子 garters.  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*tu*<sup>3</sup> 腿肚 the calf of the leg. [ankle.  
*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*wan*<sup>4</sup>-*rh*<sup>2</sup> 腿腕兒 the bend of the knee (underneath).
- T'UI**<sup>4</sup> 1507a 退 退<sup>1201a926c</sup> to retire, to refuse (*chin*<sup>4</sup> *t'ui*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ao*<sup>3</sup> 退潮 ebb-tide (*lao*<sup>4</sup> *ch'ao*<sup>2</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ih*<sup>2</sup> 退職 to resign.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'in*<sup>1</sup> 退親 to break off engagement (*lai*<sup>4</sup> *hun*<sup>1</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ü*<sup>4</sup> 退去 to retire, to withdraw (*hui*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hsiao*<sup>2</sup> 退學 to be dismissed, give up study.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hua*<sup>4</sup> 退化 decadence of civilization N.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hua*<sup>4</sup>-*shih*<sup>4</sup>-*tai*<sup>4</sup> 退化世代 age of decadence N.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hui*<sup>2</sup> 退回 to retire, to withdraw (*tao*<sup>3</sup> *t'ui*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hui*<sup>2</sup>-*tan*<sup>1</sup> 退回單 a "shut out" report (Customs).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*hun*<sup>1</sup> 退婚 to break off engagement, divorce.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*i*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup> 退一步 to retire a step.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*jang*<sup>4</sup> 退讓 to yield, abdicate.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*kuan*<sup>1</sup> 退關 to "shut out" (Customs).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*kuang*<sup>1</sup> 退光 polished, burnished.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*kuang*<sup>1</sup>-*ch'i*<sup>1</sup> 退光漆 a very bright varnish.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*p'i*<sup>2</sup> 退皮 to cast the skin (as a snake, etc.).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*chih*<sup>1</sup>-*tsu*<sup>2</sup> 退步知足 to retreat, satisfied with attainment.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*shu*<sup>1</sup> 退書 a deed to break off betrothal.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*so*<sup>1</sup> 退縮 to recede (*hui*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*so*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*ch'ien*<sup>2</sup> 退縮不前 same.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*t'ang*<sup>2</sup> 退堂 to retire from court (*kuo*<sup>4</sup> *t'ang*<sup>2</sup>).  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*wei*<sup>2</sup> 退位 to retire from office, to abdicate.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*wu*<sup>3</sup> 退伍 discharge or disband soldiers.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*wu*<sup>3</sup>-*ping*<sup>1</sup> 退伍兵 disbanded soldiers.  
**T'UI**<sup>4</sup> 1509a 火 燧<sup>1202b926c</sup> to scald off, as hair or feathers.  
*t'ui*<sup>4</sup>-*mao*<sup>2</sup> 燧毛 to scald off feathers.
- TUN**<sup>1</sup> 1509c 敦 敦<sup>1203a927a</sup> honest, generous, staunch.  
*tun*<sup>1</sup>-*hou*<sup>4</sup> 敦厚 same.

- tun<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>-t'i<sup>4</sup>* 敦孝悌  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup>* 敦篤篤  
*tun<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1501a* 土墩 1203a927b  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup>* 壘墩堡  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>* 墩臺  
*tun<sup>1</sup> 1510c* 足蹲 1203c1021a  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>* 蹲着  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>* 蹲店  
*tun<sup>1</sup> 1510b* 手擊 擻 1203b927c  
*tun<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-huang<sup>1</sup>* 擻的慌  
 fillial and fraternal obligation kept strongly built.  
 a hillock, a mound (mên<sup>2</sup> tun<sup>1</sup>).  
 a beacon mound, tower, etc.  
 same (laug<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>1</sup>).  
 to squat on heels.  
 squatting.  
 to be detained in an inn (liu<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 to strike, to throw.  
 jolting unpleasantly (huang<sup>3</sup>).
- TUN<sup>3</sup> 1511c** 足 躉 1024c928a  
*tun<sup>3</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup>* 躉船  
*tun<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 躉貨  
*tun<sup>3</sup>-mai<sup>4</sup>* 躉賣  
*tun<sup>3</sup> 1511a* 目 盹 1:04a927c  
*tun<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 盹目  
*tun<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup>* 盹睡  
 depot, store house, wholesale.  
 receiving-ships (opium) O.  
 to buy up goods.  
 to sell wholesale (ling<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 to take a nap, dimness of sight.  
 to close the eyes.  
 to nod, to doze (k'o<sup>3</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>).
- TUN<sup>4</sup> 1510b** 火 燉 1203c930a  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>* 燉一壺茶  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>* 燉肉  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 燉水  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 燉吊子  
*tun<sup>4</sup> 1512a* 走 遁 1204c928c  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>* 遁跡  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 遁行  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup>* 遁藏  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-tsou<sup>3</sup>* 遁走  
*tun<sup>4</sup> 1511b* 金 鈍 1204b928a  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* 鈍角  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>* 鈍尖  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 鈍刀  
*tun<sup>4</sup> 1511b* 頁 頓 1204b928a  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* 頓脚  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-kuai<sup>4</sup>* 頓壞  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-shê<sup>3</sup>* 頓捨  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 頓首  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* 頓首拜  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-tun<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* 頓頓飯  
*tun<sup>4</sup> 1511a* 手 拖 1204a928a  
*tun<sup>4</sup>-ch'é<sup>4</sup>* 拖掣  
 to, stew, to boil.  
 to boil a pot of tea (p'êng<sup>1</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup>).  
 to stew meat (chu<sup>3</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>).  
 to boil water (k'ai<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 stewed chitterlings.  
 to skulk off, to hide. [chi<sup>1</sup>].  
 to conceal the traces of (tsung<sup>1</sup>  
 to skulk off, to run away (ts'uan<sup>4</sup>  
 to conceal (yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup>). [t'ao<sup>2</sup>].  
 to skulk off, to run away.  
 blunt; dull, stupid (ch'ih<sup>2</sup> tun<sup>4</sup>).  
 an obtuse angle.  
 blunt and pointed, a blunt point (t'u<sup>1</sup>  
 a blunt knife (tao<sup>1</sup> i<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>). [chien<sup>1</sup>].  
 a time, a meal; to bow.  
 to stamp the foot (to<sup>4</sup> tsu<sup>2</sup>).  
 to be suddenly injured.  
 to reject, to part with (yên<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bow the head (chü<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 to bow the head and worship (li<sup>3</sup>  
 every meal (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>). [pai<sup>4</sup>].  
 to move, to shake (yao<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
 to shake, to bob up and down.

- tun<sup>4</sup> 1511c 目盾<sup>1204c927c</sup> a buckler, a shield (hu<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 tun<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 盾牌 same.  
 tun<sup>4</sup> 1511a 水沌<sup>1204a928a</sup> chaotic; a torrent (hun<sup>4</sup> tun<sup>4</sup>).  
 tun<sup>4</sup> (tzü)1510c 口筩 匭<sup>1204a928a</sup> an osier bin.

- T'UN<sup>1</sup> 1512a 口吞<sup>1205a929a</sup> to bolt down, to engross (nan<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 吞佔 to usurp, to engross (pa<sup>4</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup> 吞金 to swallow gold leaf (suicide).  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 吞下 to swallow or bolt down (nang<sup>3</sup>  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 吞下去 same (yen<sup>4</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>). [sang<sup>3</sup>].  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 吞騙 to overreach, to cheat (ch'i<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 吞并 to engross, to swallow all.  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 吞不下 unable to swallow.  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 吞聲 to repress one's feelings (jên<sup>3</sup>  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 吞在肚裏 to swallow down. [ch'i<sup>4</sup> t'un<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>].  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 吞吐 to swallow and to spit, stuttering.  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-t'un<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 吞吞吐吐 stuttering (chieh<sup>2</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>1</sup> 吞鴉片烟 to swallow opium (suicide).

- T'UN<sup>2</sup> 1512c 田屯<sup>1205b929a</sup> a village, a camp (chuang<sup>1</sup>, ts'un<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 屯聚 encamp, an encampment. [p'an<sup>2</sup>].  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup> 屯軍 soldiers quartered in villages (ying<sup>2</sup>  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 屯糧 to store grain (liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 屯門 to bank up the gates, e. g. in flood  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 屯兵 troops in out-quarters. [time].  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup> 屯田 military colonies.  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-tsa<sup>1</sup> 屯紮 to encamp.  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 屯子 a village (or 兒). [(t'an<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 屯養媳婦 girl brought up for one of the sons

- T'UN<sup>3</sup> 1513c 水余 a float (p'iao<sup>1</sup>, fou<sup>2</sup>).

- T'UN<sup>4</sup> 1513b 衣褪<sup>1206a930b</sup> to draw in, to take off.  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-chiu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 褪舊兒的 neither new or old (clothes).  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 褪下去 to let down (as the trowsers).  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 褪骨鷄 a boned chicken.  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 褪衣裳 put off clothes (ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 褪褲子 to put off trowsers (ch'uan<sup>2</sup> k'u<sup>4</sup>  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-hiao<sup>3</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup> 褪了顏色 color has faded out. [tzü<sup>3</sup>].  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 褪手 to draw hands into sleeve.  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 褪頭 to draw in the head, as a tortoise.  
 t'un<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>1</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup> 褪頭縮腦 same, e.g. from fear (so<sup>1</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).

- t'un<sup>4</sup> 1513a 食 餠<sup>1205c929b</sup> a kind of cake. or Go tun (hun<sup>2</sup>t'un<sup>4</sup>).
- TUNG<sup>1</sup> 1514a** 木 宋 東<sup>1206c930a</sup>  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> 東扯西拉  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 東家  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>- 東瞧西看  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> [k'an<sup>4</sup>] 東京  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 東主  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 東兒  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup> 東方  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>1</sup> 東方亮  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>ping<sup>4</sup>fu<sup>1</sup> 東方病夫  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>shan<sup>3</sup>liang<sup>1</sup> 東方閃亮  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>chieh<sup>4</sup>tung<sup>1</sup> 東風解凍  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> [chao<sup>4</sup>] 東西  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>- 東西相照  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup> 東西南北  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 東人  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup>- 東誑西借  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> [chieh<sup>4</sup>] 東陵  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup> 東南  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-p'ao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>pên<sup>1</sup> 東跑西奔  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>3</sup> 東北  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-pên<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>tso<sup>3</sup> 東奔西走  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup> 東邊  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup> 東三省  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup> 東食西宿  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup>hsi<sup>1</sup>ch'u<sup>2</sup> 東當西除  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-wai<sup>4</sup> 東倒西歪  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 東道  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup> 東土  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-wêng<sup>1</sup> 東翁  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup> 東亞  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 東亞大陸  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 東洋  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 東洋車  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 東嶽  
 tung<sup>1</sup> 1513c 冬<sup>1206b931a</sup>  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 冬至  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 冬日  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tuan<sup>3</sup> 冬日短  
 tung<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup> 冬瓜
- the east; master.  
 by hook or crook.  
 a master, a host (hang<sup>2</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 looking about.  
 Tokio, capital of Japan.  
 the master (tang<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 a meal (for guests) (i<sup>1</sup> tun<sup>4</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
 the eastern regions.  
 dawn (t'ien<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>).  
 fig. China (lao<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>) N.  
 just dawning (t'ien<sup>1</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 i. e. the spring.  
 east and west; a thing (wu<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>).  
 lies east and west.  
 E. W. N. S. (the fixed order).  
 the master.  
 reckless borrowing, etc.  
 eastern mausoleum (huang<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>).  
 the south-east.  
 to run hither and thither (pên<sup>1</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>  
 the north-west. [pên<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>].  
 run hither and thither.  
 the east side.  
 Manchuria. [(fig.).  
 to eat one's cake and have it too  
 i. e. finding it hard to get along.  
 reeling drunk (ch'ien<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>2</sup> hou<sup>4</sup>  
 a spread, a meal (for guest). [ho<sup>2</sup>].  
 the eastern regions.  
 the master (above).  
 Eastern Asia N.  
 same (excluding Japan).  
 the eastern sea; Japan (jih<sup>4</sup> pên<sup>3</sup>).  
 a jinricksha (jên<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup> ch'ê<sup>1</sup>).  
 Tai Shan, Shantung.  
 winter (ch'un<sup>1</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 the winter solstice. See Note 21.  
 a winter's day (lung<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>).  
 winter days are short.  
 a kind of pumpkin.

tung<sup>1</sup>-nuan<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-  
tung<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup> [liang<sup>2</sup>冬煖夏涼  
冬筭  
tung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 冬天  
tung<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-lêng<sup>3</sup> 冬天冷  
tung<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 冬月

warm in winter and cold in summer.  
edible bamboo shoots (chu<sup>2</sup> sun<sup>3</sup>).  
winter (hsia<sup>4</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
winter is cold.  
the 11th month. See *Note 32*.

**TUNG<sup>3</sup> 1616c** 心 懂<sup>1208c931b</sup>  
tung<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 懂局  
tung<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 懂人情  
tung<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 懂門路  
tung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup> 懂不清  
tung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 懂不得  
tung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>3</sup> 懂不懂  
tung<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup> 懂得  
tung<sup>3</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>2</sup> 懂得麼  
tung<sup>3</sup> 1516b 辨 董<sup>1208b931b</sup>  
tung<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup> 董重  
tung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 董事  
tung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 董事部  
tung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 董事人

to understand (hsiao<sup>3</sup> tê<sup>2</sup>).  
an expert (tsai<sup>4</sup> hang<sup>2</sup>).  
to understand men and manners.  
an expert (ching<sup>1</sup> t'ung<sup>1</sup>, chuan<sup>1</sup>  
do not fully comprehend. [mên<sup>2</sup>).  
cannot understand (wu<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>4</sup>).  
do you understand? (chih<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup>).  
to understand (ming<sup>2</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>).  
do you understand? (hui<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).  
to manage S. (tu<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>).  
to venerate.  
a manager, a trustee (shou<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>.  
Board of Managers N. [jên<sup>2</sup>).  
same.

**TUNG<sup>4</sup> 1516c** 力 動<sup>1207c932b</sup>  
tung<sup>4</sup>-ch'an<sup>3</sup> 動產  
tung<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup> 動機  
tung<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 動氣  
tung<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 動靜  
tung<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 動房事  
tung<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 動心  
tung<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 動刑  
tung<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 動性  
tung<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 動火  
tung<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 動干戈  
tung<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-na<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 動戈拿弓  
tung<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 動工  
tung<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 動力  
tung<sup>4</sup>-nu<sup>4</sup> 動怒  
tung<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 動兵  
tung<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 動不動  
tung<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 動身  
tung<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 動手  
tung<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>3</sup> 動捍  
tung<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 動刀

to move, to excite. M. 244.  
chattels, movable effects N.  
origin, rationale, occasion N.  
to be angry (nao<sup>3</sup> nu<sup>4</sup>).  
motion and rest, conduct (chü<sup>3</sup>.  
sexual intercourse. [chih<sup>3</sup>).  
to move the heart (kan<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
to put to the torture.  
to display temper (nao<sup>4</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
to get angry (shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
to begin a battle (chiao<sup>1</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
seizing bows and spears.  
to commence work (ch'i<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
personal influence, political power  
to be angry (nu<sup>4</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>). [N.  
to move troops (ta<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
constantly. M. 298 (lai<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>.  
to make a move (ch'i<sup>3</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>). [ti<sup>2</sup>).  
to put one's hand to anything.  
to move, to shake (yao<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
to go to war.

- tung<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>* 動作 behaviour, process, activity (hsing<sup>2</sup>  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ts'u<sup>1</sup>* 動粗 to resort to violence. [tung<sup>4</sup>].  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>* 動土 to go to work (as in digging).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-t'ü<sup>2</sup>* 動詞 a verb N.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>* 動問 to institute enquiries.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>ming<sup>2</sup>huo<sup>3</sup>* 動無名火 to get enraged.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* 動物界 animal kingdom N.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>* 動物學 zoology N.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>* 動物園 zoological gardens N.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>* 動搖 unsteady, wavering.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup>* 動員令 order to mobilize N.  
*tung<sup>4</sup> 1515a* 凍 1207b932a to freeze; cold as ice. [liao<sup>3</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>].  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>* 凍著 caught a cold (chung<sup>4</sup> 中 han<sup>2</sup>, mao<sup>4</sup>  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 凍結實 to freeze hard, to coagulate (han<sup>2</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>* 凍瘡 frost sores, chilblains (lêng<sup>3</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>* 凍冰 to freeze (han<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>3</sup> piao<sup>3</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup>* [chiao<sup>3</sup>] 凍破 to chap (ts'un<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-* 凍手凍脚 cold hands and feet (hsia<sup>4</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>* 凍的實在 frozen firm (ping<sup>1</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup>* 凍的打戰 shivering with cold (han<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>,  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>* 凍死 to freeze to death. [han<sup>2</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>].  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>huo<sup>2</sup>* 凍死凍活 very cold (lêng<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>1</sup> ping<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
*tung<sup>4</sup> 1517a* 水洞 1209a931c a cave; deep.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-ch'é<sup>4</sup>* 洞徹 deeply clever.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup>* 洞房 a bridal bed-chamber (nao<sup>4</sup> tung.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup>* 洞穴 a cavern (k'an<sup>3</sup> k'êng<sup>1</sup>). [fang<sup>2</sup>]<sup>4</sup>  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>* 洞庭湖 Tung T'ing lake, Huan.  
*tung<sup>4</sup> 1515b* 木棟 1207c932a pillars, posts, upright columns.  
*tung<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>* 棟樑 Ministers of State (fig.).
- T'UNG<sup>1</sup> 1520c** 通 1211c932a to pass through, all. M. 414 S.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 通常 regular, customary.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup>* 通貞 thoroughly pure, chaste.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 通計 a general estimate.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 通氣 have an understanding.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>4</sup>* 通竅 to understand (tung<sup>3</sup> té<sup>2</sup>). [work.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>* 通鑑 Universal Mirror, famous historical  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* 通知 to inform, to acquaint (kao<sup>4</sup> sü<sup>4</sup>).  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>4</sup>* 通志 geographical work.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup>* 通情 to be sensible of.  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>* 通州 T'ungchou (near Peking).  
*t'ung<sup>1</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup>* 通肥 rolling fat (p'ang<sup>4</sup>).



t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	通學	day-school instruction N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	通信	to send a letter to inform, cor-
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	通信所	address of letter. [response, re-
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	通信員	porter, correspondent N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	通興	everywhere current.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	通行	current.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	通話態	colloquialism N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>2</sup>	通儒	a thorough scholar (fu <sup>3</sup> ju <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	通告	proclamation, advertisement N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	通告書	circular N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	通考	biographical work.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>4</sup>	通共	the whole of, all.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -	通國皆知	the whole nation knows it.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> [chih <sup>1</sup>	通過	motion passed (kung <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>4</sup> , kung <sup>1</sup>
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	通理	to understand reason. [chüeh <sup>2</sup> ) N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	通力合作	to act with united effort (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	通力輪	a balance wheel (chi <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ). [hsin <sup>1</sup> ]-
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	通流	to flow through, to be current.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	通明	clear and intelligible (ming <sup>2</sup> pai <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	通名	to announce a visitor (pao <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -p'an <sup>4</sup>	通判	a deputy-sub-prefect O.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	通寶	copper cash, currency (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	通報	to announce. [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> )-
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	通不通	can one pass? will it do?
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	通商	commerce (especially foreign).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> an <sup>4</sup>	通商口岸	treaty ports.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -	通商大臣	Minister Superin. of Trade. G. 152.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup> [ch'ên <sup>1</sup>	通身	the whole body (hun <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	通神	moving the gods (all-powerful).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	通事	an interpreter (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> , fan <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	通書	an almanack (huang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup>	通俗	popular, suited to the public N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	通俗教育	simple instruction for adults N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	通俗語	colloquial speech N.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup>	通達	thorough perception.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>4</sup>	通套	of general application.
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup>	通條	a poker (huo <sup>3</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	通財之義	mutual help (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	通通的	all, the whole (i <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>1</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	通用	in common use.

<b>T'UNG<sup>2</sup></b> 1517c 口全	同 <sup>1209b933b</sup>	the same as, with, united. M. 305.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	同城的	a fellow-citizen.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	同姦	adultery (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	同知	mutually known, a sub-prefect. M.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	同志	united in aim. [282 O.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>	同志會友	associate members N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>	同治	Emperor's reign (1862-1875 A.D.).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	同情	fellow-feeling, sympathy N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	同情的	of the same disposition (p'i <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	同居	fellow-lodgers.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> ts'uan <sup>4</sup>	同居各爨	living together but messing apart.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup>	同去同來	to go and come together.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ün <sup>2</sup>	同羣	of the same class (ta <sup>4</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> [chên <sup>3</sup>	同窗	a fellow-student (ch'uang <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'uang <sup>2</sup> kung <sup>4</sup>	同床共枕	man and wife.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	同中人	together with the middlemen.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -	同種之國	countries of kindred race N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> [kuo <sup>2</sup>	同房	in the same room.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup>	同房居住	live in the same house. [mother.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup>	同父異母	the same father, and a different
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	同行	of the same class or trade.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup> -	同行冤家	fellow-traders hate one another.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> [chia <sup>1</sup>	同席	a fellow-guest (k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	同鄉	natives of the same province.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	同鄉會	civic or provincial guild N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	同學	a school-fellow (above).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	同心	of the same mind. [yin <sup>1</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	同心合意	unanimous (chung <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup>	同心協力	with united strength (ch'i <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> nu <sup>3</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	同行	to co-operate, to go together. [li <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	同行的	an abettor, a confederate.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> [ti <sup>1</sup>	同姓	of the same surname (ch'ung <sup>2</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -	同姓名的	a namesake. [ming <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -	同姓不宗	of same name, but different ances-
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> [tsung <sup>1</sup>	同化力	influence (kan <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ) N. [tors.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>4</sup>	同患難	sharing adversity together.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	同一	unity, identity N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>	同一般	the same manner or way.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>4</sup>	同一樣	the same fashion or sort.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	同意	same idea, to confirm (kan <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ) N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	同意氣的	congenial.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	同人	same class of people.

<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> kan<sup>1</sup> kung<sup>4</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup></i>	同甘共苦	sharing prosperity and adversity.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -kuo<sup>2</sup> -ti<sup>1</sup> -jên<sup>2</sup></i>	同國的人	a fellow-countryman.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -lei<sup>4</sup></i>	同類	of the same species.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -li<sup>4</sup> -ho<sup>2</sup> -tso<sup>4</sup></i>	同力合作	co-operation (hsieh <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ) N.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -liao<sup>2</sup></i>	同僚	a fellow-officer (t'ung <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -mêng<sup>2</sup></i>	同盟	a brotherhood, a confederacy
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -mêng<sup>2</sup> -kuo<sup>2</sup></i>	同盟國	allied kingdoms N. [(tang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -ming<sup>2</sup></i>	同名	of the same name.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -ming<sup>2</sup> -t'ung<sup>2</sup> -</i>	同名同姓	same name and surname.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -mou<sup>2</sup> [hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	同謀	to plot together (chi <sup>4</sup> ts'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -nien<sup>2</sup></i>	同年	the same year; fellow-graduates.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -pan<sup>4</sup></i>	同伴	an associate (ch'ün <sup>2</sup> p'êng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -pang<sup>3</sup></i>	同榜	fellow-graduates (pi <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -pao<sup>1</sup></i>	同胞	both of the same mother (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -pao<sup>1</sup> -ti<sup>4</sup> -</i>	同胞弟兄	same. [ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -pei<sup>4</sup> [hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	同輩	of the same class (chung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -shih<sup>2</sup></i>	同時	contemporary.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -shih<sup>2</sup> -chieh<sup>3</sup> -</i>	同時解僱	an industrial lock-out N.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -shih<sup>4</sup> [ku<sup>3</sup></i>	同事	the same affair (i <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -sui<sup>4</sup></i>	同歲	of the same age (nien <sup>2</sup> sui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -t'a<sup>1</sup></i>	同他	with him (ho <sup>2</sup> t'a <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tang<sup>3</sup></i>	同黨	party or set.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tao<sup>4</sup></i>	同道	of the same principles (chu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -têng<sup>3</sup></i>	同等	of the same kind (yang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	同在	at same place, in company with.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tso<sup>4</sup></i>	同坐	to sit together (ping <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tso<sup>4</sup></i>	同做	to co-operate (hsieh <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tsu<sup>4</sup></i>	同族	of the same clan.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -ts'uan<sup>4</sup></i>	同爨	to mess together (ta <sup>3</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	同罪	of the same punishment (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -tsung<sup>1</sup></i>	同宗	of the same kindred. [languages.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -wên<sup>2</sup> -kuon<sup>3</sup></i>	同文館	a college at Peking for study of
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -wên<sup>2</sup> -t'ung<sup>2</sup> -</i>	同文同種	of same language and race N.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -yen<sup>4</sup> [chung<sup>3</sup></i>	同硯	a fellow-student (yen <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -yin<sup>1</sup></i>	同音	of the same sound.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -yin<sup>2</sup></i>	同寅	a fellow-officer (t'ung <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	全	the same as previous character.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -k'o<sup>1</sup></i>	全科	fellow-graduates.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> 1519c 金 銅<sup>1211a934b</sup></i>	金銅	copper, brass, bronze.
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>	銅器	copper or brass ware. [chiang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -chiang<sup>4</sup> [pi<sup>3</sup></i>	銅匠	a brazier, a coppersmith (t'ieh <sup>3</sup>
<i>t'ung<sup>2</sup> -ch'iang<sup>2</sup> t'ieh<sup>3</sup> -</i>	銅牆鐵壁	exceedingly strong walls (fig.).

t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	銅錢	copper coin (kuo <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	銅青	copperas (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>4</sup>	銅臭	to stink of copper (of miser).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chuan <sup>1</sup>	銅磚	copper in slabs.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>	銅像	bronze statue.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>3</sup>	銅礦	copper mine (k'ai <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	銅綠	verdigris.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -pan <sup>3</sup>	銅板	copper type, copper cent.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	銅傍鐵底	very strong, firm.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	銅炮	a brass cannon (i <sup>1</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> p'ao <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup>	銅片	copper in sheets.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>1</sup>	銅鈸	cymbals.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>	銅薄	brass foil (hsi <sup>2</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	銅絲	copper or brass wire.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	銅打鐵鑄	made of brass or iron.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -t'iao <sup>2</sup>	銅條	copper in rods.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	銅子	copper cent.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	銅元	same.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	銅元局	copper mint (chu <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1522c 立	童 1213a934c	a boy, student; a girl S. [nü <sup>3</sup> ].
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	童貞女	a virgin (chên <sup>1</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> , huang <sup>3</sup> hua <sup>1</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -t'ui <sup>4</sup>	童習未退	not yet rid of his boyish habits.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup>	童心未化	same.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>	童蒙	a youth; a dolt (mêng <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	童男	a boy (nan <sup>2</sup> êh <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -nu <sup>3</sup>	童奴	a slave boy (ya <sup>1</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	童女	a girl, a maiden.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	童便	boy's urine (a medicine) (hsiao <sup>3</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -p'u <sup>2</sup>	童僕	a servant boy. [pien <sup>4</sup> ].
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	童生	undergraduate O.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -sou <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	童叟不欺	no imposition on old or young
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -chiün <sup>1</sup>	童子軍	Boy Scouts N. [(placed in shops).
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ch'êng <sup>1</sup> -	童子偵探	same N.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup> [t'an <sup>4</sup>	童子癆	consumption, debility, etc. [y.].
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	童養媳婦	future bride supported at home (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>	童謠	ballads, sung by boys in streets.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> 1519a 木	桐 1210b934a	varnish tree, dryandra.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	桐木	same.
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>1</sup>	桐木鉋花	shavings of wutung wood. [t'ung <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	桐樹	the t'ung tree. See 梧桐樹 (wu <sup>3</sup>
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	桐子	seed of the dryandra tree. [yu <sup>2</sup> ].
t'ung <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	桐油	oil of the dryandra tree (l <sup>1</sup> lou <sup>3</sup>

- t'ung<sup>2</sup> 1523b 目 瞳<sup>1213c935a</sup> the pupil of the eye.  
 t'ung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 瞳仁 same (yen<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-fun<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 瞳人反背 i.e., cataract (fancy name) (yen<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>3</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).
- T'UNG<sup>3</sup> 1523c** 糸 統<sup>1214a936a</sup>  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 統計 to gather into one, the whole.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 統治權 statistics, to estimate N.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 統合 administrative control N.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>1</sup> 統轄 to unite all the parts.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup> 統緒 to govern the whole (hsia<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 統一 a clue (t'ou<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 統一幣制 to unify, centralized N.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 統一黨 unification of currency N.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup> 統共 Union Party N.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>3</sup> 統領 altogether, total (lung<sup>3</sup> tsung<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 統領兵 Manchu Commandant O.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 統兵 to lead an army.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-shuai<sup>4</sup> 統帥 same (shuai<sup>4</sup> ling<sup>3</sup>). [O.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1519b 竹 筒<sup>1210c934a</sup> a tube, a case, a hollow bamboo.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup> (tzü) 1520a 木 桶<sup>1211b935c</sup> a tub, cask, a barrel, a bucket.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup> 1520a 才 捅 to break through.  
 t'ung<sup>3</sup>-p'o<sup>4</sup> 捅破 to break a hole through.
- T'UNG<sup>4</sup> 1520b** 疒 痛<sup>1211b936c</sup>  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup> 痛恨 pain, acute feeling, very.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>tsui<sup>4</sup> 痛恨己罪 bitter hatred.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>3</sup> 痛悔 repent of one's sins.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>hui<sup>3</sup>ch'ien<sup>1</sup>fei<sup>1</sup> 痛悔前非 bitter repentance (hui<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>3</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup> 痛哭 same.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 痛快 to cry bitterly (hao<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup> k'ui<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>3</sup> 痛難忍 highly delighted, outspoken.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup> [kuan<sup>1</sup>] 痛哉 hard to bear (physical or mental).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 痛癢相關 alas! oh, wretched! (ai<sup>1</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 痛飲 mutual relationship.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup> 1516b 心 慟<sup>1208b932c</sup> to drink to excess (ho<sup>1</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>2</sup> 慟切 the feelings stirred (Peking<sup>4</sup>).  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup> 慟哭 same.  
 t'ung<sup>4</sup> 1517c 行 衢<sup>1029a932a</sup> to be moved to tears (hao<sup>2</sup> t'ao<sup>2</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>  
 a street, a lane (hu<sup>2</sup> t'ung<sup>4</sup>). [k'u<sup>1</sup>].
- TZÜ<sup>1</sup> 1529a** 口 嚙 諮 咨<sup>1217c1028a</sup>  
 tzü<sup>1</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 咨嗟 to consult, to write.  
 tzü<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup> 咨訪 to sigh, to lament (t'an<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>). [wên<sup>4</sup>].  
 to write to enquire about (fang<sup>3</sup>

tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		咨行	to issue an order.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		咨明	to explain, to notify.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -mou <sup>2</sup>		咨謀	to plan, to deliberate (chi <sup>4</sup> ts'ê <sup>4</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>		咨報	a report.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>		咨稟	to state to a superior (ping <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		咨部	to state to one of the Boards O.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>		咨文	a despatch between equals.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> 1528b	貝	資 <sup>1217b1027a</sup>	goods, commodities (huo <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>		資政院	Advisory Council N.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup> -hên <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>		資質很好	excellent natural disposition (pi <sup>2</sup>
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>		資助	to help (pang <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'í <sup>4</sup> ].
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup> -tzŭ <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>		資斧自備	paying one's own expenses.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		資貨	goods, commodities.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		資格	talents (natural or acquired (ts'ai <sup>2</sup>
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		資力	capital N. [fên <sup>4</sup> ].
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>		資本	same (mu <sup>3</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		資本家	capitalists, financiers N.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>		資本團	syndicate N.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>		資兵	to despatch troops (tiao <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>		資稟	natural disposition (ping <sup>3</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -tsan <sup>3</sup>		資攢	saving, economical (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> 1528b	女	姿 <sup>1217a1028b</sup>	mien, carriage, temperament.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>		姿質	endowments, talents.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>		姿色	a beautiful colour; a beauty.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>		姿容	beauty.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>		姿態	graceful carriage.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> 1528b	心	恣 <sup>1217b1032</sup>	intrigue; levity; loose.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		恣意	licentious feeling.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -tsung <sup>4</sup>		恣縱	loose, dissipated.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> 1530a	水	滋 <sup>1218b1029a</sup>	sap, enrich, moisten.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -jui <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		滋出蕊兒	the flower came ont in bloom.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup>		滋繁	to increase (chia <sup>1</sup> tsêng <sup>1</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -jun <sup>4</sup>		滋潤	to nourish, to moisten.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>3</sup>		滋補	to supply what is wanting (pu <sup>3</sup>
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		滋生	to produce, to increase. [ch'üeh <sup>1</sup> ].
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		滋生利息	to produce interest (money).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>		滋生弊端	to produce abuses.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>		滋生事端	to produce trouble (jê <sup>3</sup> ch'u <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		滋生萬物	to cause all things to grow.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		滋事	to pick a quarrel.
tzŭ <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		滋味	taste, flavour (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> , k'o <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>tzü<sup>1</sup> 1528b</i>	齜	齜 <sup>1217a1028c</sup>	irregular teeth (ch <sup>4</sup> ih <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		齜毛兒	to snarl (as dogs) (kou <sup>3</sup> fei <sup>4</sup> , or yao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup></i>		齜牙	irregular teeth.
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup> 1529c</i>	子	孳 <sup>1218b1029b</sup>	to bear; affection for.
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup></i>		孳孳	indefatigable diligence (yin <sup>1</sup> ch <sup>4</sup> in <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup> 1529•</i>	艸	茲 <sup>1218a1029a</sup>	now, because of; initial particle.
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup> 1525b</i>	子	孜	unwearied effort.
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup></i>		孜孜不倦	same.
<i>tzü<sup>1</sup> 1527c</i>	言	訾	to detract S.
<b>TZŪ<sup>3</sup> 1524b</b>	子	子 <sup>1214a1029b</sup>	a son, seed. Rad. 39.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>		子集	miscellanies.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>		子姪	sons and nephews.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup></i>		子爵	4th grade of nobility, a viscount.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup></i>		子兒表	a small watch (chung <sup>1</sup> piao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>		子系	children, offspring (êrh <sup>2</sup> nü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>		子宮	the womb (t'ai <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		子粒	a grain, a seed (chung <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup></i>		子淋	difficulty in passing urine (lin <sup>4</sup>
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>		子碼	cartridges. [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>		子民	the people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		子母錢	principal and interest (pên <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>		子女	sons and daughters. [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		子時	11 to 1 o'clock, midnight (pan <sup>4</sup>
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>		子史	history of the philosophers (ché <sup>4</sup>
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup></i>		子嗣	children, offspring (hou <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup></i>		子孫	same (miao <sup>2</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>1</sup></i>		子孫饽饽	posterity cake.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>		子彈	cartridges.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		子彈盒	cartridge box.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		子弟	sons and younger brothers.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>		子財	income, interest. [night].
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		子午花	flower opening at midday and mid-
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup></i>		子午痧	a disease worse at midnight and
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>		子輿	Mencius (mêng <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ). [midday.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>1</sup></i>		子曰	Confucius said.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		子月	the 11th month. See Note 32
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup> 1527b</i>	糸	紫 <sup>1216b1031a</sup>	purple; a dark brown. [(la <sup>4</sup> y.).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>		紫宸	the palace, the court.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup></i>		紫金	red gold (ch'ih <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		紫禁城	the imperial city. G. 458.
<i>tzü<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup></i>		紫竹林	the foreign Settlement at Tientsin.

<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup></i>		紫河車	the afterbirth.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		紫花布	nankeen cloth (generally yellow).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-kêng<sup>2</sup></i>		紫梗	sticklac (shellac).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup></i>		紫臉	a swarthy complexion (mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup></i>		紫羅蘭	the violet (ti <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> , hu <sup>2</sup> tieh <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		紫茉莉	"the purple jessamine," jalap.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-p'ao<sup>2</sup></i>		紫袍	a purple robe.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup></i>		紫塞	the Great Wall (wan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup>
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup></i>		紫色	brown (tsung <sup>1</sup> sé <sup>4</sup> ). [ch'éng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>1</sup></i>		紫蘇	sweet basil (po <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup></i>		紫檀	red sandal wood (t'au <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>		紫菜	agar-agar, seaweed (hai <sup>3</sup> tai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup></i>		紫草	plant yielding a red dye.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup></i>		紫微	a star-god invoked in building
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		紫微微的	slightly purple. [(hsin <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> tzŭ <sup>3</sup> )-
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 1530b</i>	木	梓 <sup>1218c1031a</sup>	a stately tree.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>		梓匠	a type-cutter (k'o <sup>1</sup> tzŭ <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>		梓里	one's native village (pên <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		梓童	ladies of the palace.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 1530c</i>	水	滓 <sup>1218c1031b</sup>	grounds, dregs, sediment.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup></i>		滓泥	same (cha <sup>1</sup> tzŭ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 1530c</i>	女	姊 <sup>1219a1031b</sup>	an elder sister (chieh <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>4</sup></i>		姊妹	sisters, a sister.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 1525b</i>	人	仔 <sup>1215a1030c</sup>	careful; to sustain.
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>		仔細	careful, economical (chien <sup>3</sup> shêng <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup> 1525c</i>	米	籽 <sup>1215b1031b</sup>	seeds of cereals (chung <sup>3</sup> tzŭ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>		籽粒	same (wu <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ).
<b>TZŪ<sup>4</sup> 1525c</b>	宀	字 <sup>1215b1032a</sup>	characters, written words; name.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup></i>		字跡	hand writing (ku <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ). [chŭ <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chŭ<sup>4</sup></i>		字據	written proof, a license (p'ing <sup>2</sup>
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>		字兒	a note (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> mien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>		字號	mark, style, sign, name. [scrolls.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		字畫	characters and pictures, written
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup></i>		字彙	a dictionary (small) (tzŭ <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		字義	meaning of a character.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-jén<sup>2</sup></i>		字人	a female marrying a man (chia <sup>4</sup>
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>		字母	the alphabet; initials. [jén <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>		字部	the Chinese radicals.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		字式	a copy-slip (hsieh <sup>3</sup> tzŭ <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup></i>		字帖	copy-slip (lin <sup>2</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup></i>		字條	note paper.



<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	字典	a dictionary (tzŭ <sup>4</sup> hui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	字頭	the initial character.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup></i>	字樣	expression.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	字眼	meaning, expression.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup></i>	字眼淺	knowledge of characters small.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	字韻	finals in Chinese spelling.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup> 1531a</i>	自 自 <sup>1219b1031c</sup>	self, one's self; from. Rad. 132.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>-ch'í<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	自招其禍	self-invited calamity (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>ch'êng<sup>1</sup>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>sung<sup>4</sup></i>	自稱自頌	self praise.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	自己	one's self. M. 53.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chí<sup>3</sup>-í<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	自己意識	self-consciousness.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chí<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	自己人	very intimate (chih <sup>1</sup> chí <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chí<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>3</sup>-érh<sup>2</sup></i>	自己各兒	one's self (ch'in <sup>1</sup> shên <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chí<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	自己的	one's own (t'í <sup>3</sup> chí <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>1</sup></i>	自欺	self-deceived (hung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	自家	one's own family; one's self.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup></i>	自強社	National Development Society N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	自覺心	consciousness N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup></i>	自節	self-control (k'o <sup>3</sup> chí <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup></i>	自謙	humble (pei <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> (chiao)</i>	自知 or 覺	conscious of, to know one's self.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	自治	self-control, self-government N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	自治之權	autonomy N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	自治區	self-governing section N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-t'üan<sup>2</sup>-t'í<sup>3</sup></i>	自治團體	self-governing organization N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	自持	self-control.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-í<sup>3</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	自今以後	from this time forth.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	自盡	to commit suicide (shang <sup>3</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>ch'ing<sup>1</sup>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>chien<sup>4</sup></i>	自輕自賤	without self-respect (chün <sup>1</sup> tzŭ <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup></i>	自主	to assume consequences (ch'êng <sup>2</sup>
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>chu<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	自主之權	sovereign rights, free-will. [tang <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-ch'í<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	自取其禍	calamity self-inflicted.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup></i>	自專	self-opinionated, inclined to "boss."
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	自重	self-respect.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup></i>	自發	spontaneous.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	自費生	self-supporting students N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup>-tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup></i>	自害自身	self-inflicted injury.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	自汗	sweating fits.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	自新所	reformatory N.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup></i>	自西徂東	from west to east. (Faber's book).
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	自信	self-confidence.
<i>tzŭ<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-ch'é<sup>1</sup></i>	自行車	a toy; a bicycle (chiao <sup>3</sup> t'a <sup>4</sup> ch'é <sup>1</sup> ).

tzū <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup>	自修	self-culture.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -hsiu <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	自修室	study-room.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	自以爲是	self-opinionated.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	自縊	to hang one's self (tzū <sup>4</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	自然	certainly; spontaneous, naturally..
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	自然界	nature.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	自然而然	certainly.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	自然神學	natural theology.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -t'ai <sup>4</sup>	自然淘汰	natural selection.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	自然的	naturally.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	自然的理	a necessary truth.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -nu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	自甘奴隸	voluntary slave.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	自高	proud (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup> -ao <sup>4</sup>	自高自傲	lofty and proud.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	自古	from ancient times (kêng <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	自古以來	from ancient times till now. [lai <sup>2</sup> ].
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup>	自顧自	looking out for oneself N.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -k'ua <sup>1</sup>	自誇	to boast (k'ua <sup>1</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	自來	of course, naturally.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	自來水	waterworks.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	自來火	matches, gas (yang <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> , mei <sup>2</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	自立會	independent church N. [ch'í <sup>4</sup> ].
tzū <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>3</sup>	自立自養	self-support (mission-work).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -mai <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	自賣本身	to sell one's person.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	自滿	self-satisfied (ch'ui <sup>1</sup> niu <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	自鳴鐘	self-striking clocks (nao <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>3</sup>	自南至北	from north to south (note order).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>	自溺	suicide by drowning.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	自便	convenient to one's self.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -	自上至下	from the highest to the lowest.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> [hsia <sup>4</sup>	自勝	to conquer one's self.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	自是	self-opinionated, of course.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>	自大	self-important (ta <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>2</sup> ta <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>4</sup> ).
tzū <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	自大的	same.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	自天來	come from heaven.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>	自投羅網	fell into the net by his own fault.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	自在	to be one's self, composed.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	自在畫	free-hand drawing N.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	自作聰明	pretending to be wise.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	自作自受	it is your own fault.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	自作孽	to voluntarily commit sin.
tzū <sup>4</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	自足	satisfied with one's self.

<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-</i>	自尊自重	self-respecting.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-t'sung<sup>2</sup> [chung<sup>4</sup></i>	自從	since, from that time, etc.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup></i>	自動	automatic.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	自自然然	spontaneously.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	自此	from this time forth.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	自此以往	same.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	自衛	self-defense.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>3</sup></i>	自刎	to cut one's own throat (wên <sup>3</sup>
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	自問	to examine one's self. [kêng <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	自言自語	to soliloquize.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	自由	to have one's own way, liberty,
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	自由權	freedom. [freedom.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>tung<sup>4</sup></i>	自由行動	liberty of action N.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>	自由幸福	blessings of freedom N.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	自由黨	anarchist, iconoclast N.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	自由言論	freedom of discussion N.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	自由自在	at liberty, free.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	自有一定	of course there is some certainty.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	自有意志	freedom of belief (hsin <sup>4</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> ) N.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	自幼	from youth up.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-hên<sup>4</sup></i>	自怨自恨	blaming one's self.
<i>tzū<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	自用	to use one's own discretion.

**TZ·Ū<sup>1</sup> 1535a** 疢<sup>1222a1033a</sup>  
*tz'ü<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup>* 疵瑕  
*tz'ü<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 疵病

fault of temper, failing.  
 a flaw, a failing (hsia<sup>2</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>).  
 fault, failing (mao<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).

**TZ·Ū<sup>2</sup> 1536a** 辛 辭<sup>1222c1033c</sup>  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> [辭* 辭賬  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>* 辭朝  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 辭塵世  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* 辭呈  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-ai<sup>2</sup>hou<sup>4</sup>* 辭前挨後  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>* 辭職  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>* 辭却  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-hsiêh<sup>4</sup>* 辭謝  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 辭行  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 辭官  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>* 辭官不作  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>* 辭館  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 辭路  
*tz'ü<sup>2</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>* 辭表

words, to decline, to separate from.  
 to leave business.  
 to resign office at court.  
 to become a priest; to die.  
 letter of resignation (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> piao<sup>3</sup>).  
 to evade, to wriggle out.  
 resign office (hsieh<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).  
 to discharge, to refuse.  
 to decline with thanks.  
 to take leave (kao<sup>4</sup> tz'ü<sup>3</sup>).  
 to decline or resign office.  
 same. [(chiao<sup>1</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>).  
 to throw up position as teacher  
 to die; to leave the road.  
 letter of resignation.

<i>tz'ü²-pieh²</i>	辭別	to separate, to leave (as friends) (li²
<i>tz'ü²-shih⁴</i>	辭世	to die (hsieh⁴ shih⁴). [pieh²).
<i>tz'ü²-shou⁴</i>	辭受	to refuse and accept.
<i>tz'ü²-tien³</i>	辭典	a dictionary e. g. Hastings (tzü²
<i>tz'ü²-t'oi¹</i>	辭脫	to decline, to avoid. [tien³).
<i>tz'ü²-tsao⁴</i>	辭竈	to dismiss the kitchen god (tsao⁴
<i>tz'ü²-t'ui⁴</i>	辭退	to refuse (t'ui⁴ tz'ü²). [chün¹).
<i>tz'ü² 1536c</i>	心慈 慈	kind; love; mercy (jên²).
<i>tz'ü²-ai⁴</i>	慈愛	same (jê⁴ ch'ang²).
<i>tz'ü²-hang²</i>	慈航	Barge of Mercy (Buddhist).
<i>tz'ü²-hsin¹</i>	慈心	tender-hearted (jên² tz'ü²).
<i>tz'ü²-hui⁴</i>	慈惠	love (ai⁴).
<i>tz'ü²-mu³</i>	慈母	a tender mother (mu³ ch'in¹).
<i>tz'ü²-pei¹</i>	慈悲	mercy (lien² ai⁴, ta⁴ tz'ü² ta⁴ pei¹).
<i>tz'ü²-shan⁴</i>	慈善	sympathy, compassion.
<i>tz'ü²-shan⁴-chia¹</i>	慈善家	philanthropists. N.
<i>tz'ü²-yu⁴</i>	慈幼	to love children (hai² t'i², yu⁴ nien²).
<i>tz'ü² 1537a</i>	石瓷 磁	crockery, porcelain.
<i>tz'ü²-chên¹</i>	磁針	magnetic needle.
<i>tz'ü²-ch'ü⁴</i>	磁器	porcelain (wa³ ch'ü⁴).
<i>tz'ü²-hu²</i>	磁壺	a porcelain pot.
<i>tz'ü²-kang¹</i>	磁缸	a porcelain jar.
<i>tz'ü²-p'an²</i>	磁盤	a porcelain plate.
<i>tz'ü²-p'ing²</i>	磁瓶	a porcelain vase.
<i>tz'ü²-shih³</i>	磁石	loadstone, a magnet (hsi¹ t'ieh³ shih²).
<i>tz'ü²-t'iao²</i>	磁條	same (hsi¹ t'ieh³).
<i>tz'ü² 1535c</i>	示 祠	to worship ancestors (shêng¹ tz'ü²).
<i>tz'ü²-t'ang²</i>	祠堂	hall of ancestors (tsu³ miao⁴).
<i>tz'ü² 1535c</i>	言 詞	tales; speech, to accuse (ming² tz'ü²).
<i>tz'ü²-ch'ü¹</i>	詞曲	songs, ballads, etc.
<i>tz'ü²-yüan⁴</i>	詞苑	literary dept. of paper (wên² yüan⁴).
<i>tz'ü² 1535b</i>	隹 雌	female of birds (kung¹ mu³).
<i>tz'ü²-hsiung²</i>	雌雄	female and male (birds).
<i>tz'ü² 18b</i>	工 差	irregular. See <i>ch'a¹</i> and <i>ch'ai¹</i> .
<b>TZ·Ü³ 1534b</b>	止 此	this, these; here; now (ché⁴, pi³ tz'ü³).
<i>tz'ü³-ch'ü⁴</i>	此處	this place, here.
<i>tz'ü³-hou⁴</i>	此後	after this (i³ hou⁴).
<i>tz'ü³-jên²</i>	此人	this person.
<i>tz'ü³-k'oi⁴</i>	此刻	at present, at this moment (ju²
<i>tz'ü³-shih²</i>	此時	same. [chin¹).
<i>tz'ü³-shih⁴</i>	此世	this life or world (chin¹ shih⁴).

<i>tz'ü³-têng³</i>	此等	this class, kind, sort, etc.
<i>tz'ü³-ti²</i>	此地	this place, here.
<i>tz'ü³-wu²</i>	此物	this thing.
<i>tz'ü³ 1535a</i>	足 { 跣	to tread upon. Also ts'ai³ or ch'ai³.
<i>tz'ü³</i>	跣	same.
<i>tz'ü³-pien³-liao³</i>	跣扁了	trodden flat.
<i>tz'ü³-t'êng⁴</i>	跣凳	a footstool (chiao³ têng⁴).
<i>tz'ü³-ti²</i>	跣地	to tread the earth.
<i>tz'ü³-wên³-liao³</i>	跣穩了	to plant the foot firmly.
<b>TZ·Ü⁴ 1537b</b>	刀 刺 <sup>1223c1035a</sup>	to prick, to assassinate. See <i>la</i> ¹.
<i>tz'ü⁴-chi¹</i>	刺激	incitement, stimulus.
<i>tz'ü⁴-chou³</i>	刺肘	the brand the elbow.
<i>tz'ü⁴-fêng³</i>	刺諷	to reprehend; pointed innuendo.
<i>tz'ü⁴-hsiu⁴</i>	刺綉	to embroider (ku⁴ hsiu⁴).
<i>tz'ü⁴-hsün⁴</i>	刺訊	pointed enquiry.
<i>tz'ü⁴-k'o⁴</i>	刺客	an assassin (hsing² tz'ü⁴, an⁴ sha¹).
<i>tz'ü⁴-k'o⁴-yu³-tan³</i>	刺客有胆	the assassin is brave.
<i>tz'ü⁴-lien³</i>	刺臉	brand the face as punishment.
<i>tz'ü⁴-ma³-lun³</i>	刺馬輪	a spur.
<i>te'ü⁴-mien²</i>	刺面	brand face as punishment. [yang³].
<i>tz'ü⁴-nao²</i>	刺撓	to itch, to tingle (k'uai³ yang³
<i>tz'ü⁴-p'ei²</i>	刺配	to brand and banish (ch'ung¹
<i>tz'ü⁴-sha¹</i>	刺殺	to assassinate (sha¹ ssü³). [chün¹].
<i>tz'ü⁴-tao¹</i>	刺刀	a bayonet (ch'iang¹ tz'ü⁴).
<i>tz'ü⁴-t'ou⁴-la¹</i>	刺透了	pierced through.
<i>tz'ü⁴-tz'ü⁴</i>	刺字	to brand (as criminals; to write
<i>tz'ü⁴-wei¹</i>	刺蝟	the hedgehog. [with a style.
<i>tz'ü⁴-ya²</i>	刺牙	to pick the teeth (t'i¹ ya²).
<i>tz'ü⁴-yang²-mei²</i>	刺楊梅	raspberry N.
<i>tz'ü⁴-yen³</i>	刺眼	irritating to the eye. [(chi³ or kei³).
<i>tz'ü⁴ (ssü³) 1538a</i>	貝 賜 <sup>1224b838b</sup>	to bestow (applied to the Emperor
<i>tz'ü⁴-chüeh²</i>	賜爵	to confer rank or nobility.
<i>tz'ü⁴-ên¹</i>	賜恩	to bestow favour (ên¹ tien³).
<i>tz'ü⁴-fu²</i>	賜福	to bestow blessings on (fu² ch'i⁴).
<i>tz'ü⁴-hui⁴</i>	賜惠	to confer a favour, to be kind.
<i>tz'ü⁴-kei³</i>	賜結	to bestow on (ên¹ tz'ü⁴).
<i>tz'ü⁴-kuang¹</i>	賜光	to honor with your presence (comp.).
<i>tz'ü⁴-pai²</i>	賜帛	i. e. give leave to strangle oneself.
<i>tz'ü⁴-yen⁴</i>	賜宴	an imperial banquet (yen² hsi²).
<i>tz'ü⁴-yü³</i>	賜予	to confer, to bestow.

<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 1533c</i>	次	次 <sup>1221a1034c</sup>	second to, next in order; a time.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup></i>		次長	assistant minister N.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-hsü<sup>4</sup></i>		次序	regular order.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>		次一等	the second quality or sort.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup></i>		次日	the next day.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup></i>		次等	second quality.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		次第	arrangements, order.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>3</sup></i>		次早	next morning early (tsao <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>		次子	the second son.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		次於	next to, next in order.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 1535b</i>	人	伺 <sup>1222b837c</sup>	to wait upon or for; to spy out.
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>		伺查	to examine (ch'a <sup>2</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>		伺候	to wait on (chih <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>4</sup> , fêng <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup></i>		伺探	to spy out, to find out (k'uei <sup>2</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 1537c</i>	艸	刺 <sup>1224a1035b</sup>	thorns, prickles (ching <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>		刺玫瑰花	the prickly rose (mei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>tz'ü<sup>4</sup> 1275b</i>	厂	刺	a privy. also ssü <sup>4</sup> (mao <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>4</sup> ).
<b>WA<sup>1</sup> 1539c</b>	手	挖 <sup>1225c1037a</sup>	to scoop, hollow out (t'iao <sup>1</sup> wa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>		挖井	to dig a well (t'ao <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> , chüeh <sup>2</sup>
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-êrh<sup>3</sup></i>		挖耳	to pick the ears. [ching <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		挖河	dig out a river.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>		挖個坑	to scoop out a hole.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup></i>		挖刻	to scoop out; to carve.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>		挖醋	to berate, or 苦 or 窟.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-lung<sup>2</sup></i>		挖窟窿	to dig or scoop a hole.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup></i>		挖苗斷根	to utterly eradicate.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>		挖補	to erase and patch up.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup></i>		挖眼睛	to gouge the eyes out (wan <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup> 1539a</i>	口	哇 <sup>1225a1036</sup>	to vomit; a sound.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>		哇一聲	the sound of vomiting.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>		哇喇	a sound (crying of babies) (wa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>		哇吐	to spit out, to vomit (yüeh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-wa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup></i>		哇哇的哭	crying of babies (ying <sup>1</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>3</sup></i>		哇咬	lewd songs (yin <sup>2</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup> 1539b</i>	凵	凹 <sup>1225b623b</sup>	concave, hollow, indented.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>		凹坑	a pit (k'u <sup>1</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		凹地	a hollow place (k'êng <sup>1</sup> k'êng <sup>1</sup> wa <sup>1</sup>
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>1</sup></i>		凹凸	concave and convex. [wa <sup>1</sup> , tieh <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>wa<sup>1</sup> 1539b</i>	欠	窪 <sup>1225b1036a</sup>	low ground.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>		窪地	same.
<i>wa<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		窪田	same.

- wa<sup>1</sup> 790b 女 媧 Eve; Fuhsi's sister. Also kua.  
 wa<sup>1</sup> 1540a 口 呱 to cry as a child (see above).
- WA<sup>2</sup> 1539a** 女 娃<sup>1225a1036a</sup> a baby, babies.  
 wa<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 娃子 same.  
 wa<sup>2</sup>-wa<sup>2</sup> 娃娃 baby, doll.
- WA<sup>3</sup> 1538a** 瓦 瓦<sup>1224a1036b</sup> tiles, bricks, flags. Rad. 98.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-ch'a<sup>4</sup> 瓦罇 fragment of pottery.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 瓦器 earthenware.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup> 瓦匠 a brick layer, a brick or tile maker.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-ch'iao<sup>3</sup> 瓦雀 sparrow (chia<sup>1</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup> 瓦解 fig. separation N.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup> 瓦解棋分 same N.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup> 瓦甃 tiles and bricks.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 瓦房 a tiled house.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup> 瓦灰 tile-dust, tile-color (hui<sup>1</sup> sé<sup>4</sup>).  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 瓦罐 a common earthen jar.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-lung<sup>3</sup> 瓦隴 the ridges of tiles.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup> 瓦盆 an earthen bowl.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-p'ien<sup>4</sup> 瓦片 a piece of tile.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 瓦苔 moss, etc., growing on tiles.  
 wa<sup>3</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup> 瓦窑 tile kiln.  
 wa<sup>3</sup> 1540b 手 攬 to seize, to grasp.
- WA<sup>4</sup>(tzü)1540a** 衣襪 { 襪<sup>1285c1937c</sup> stockings, socks (i<sup>1</sup> shuang<sup>1</sup>).  
 wa<sup>4</sup> 襪 same.  
 wa<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-ch'êng<sup>1</sup>p'o<sup>4</sup> 襪子撐破 stockings burst because too tight.  
 wa<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>2</sup> 襪子肥 stockings too big.  
 wa<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup> 襪子瘦 stockings too tight.
- WAI<sup>1</sup> 1541c** 止 歪<sup>1227a1037a</sup> crooked, irregular (ch'ü<sup>1</sup>, hsieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 歪正 slanting and upright (ch'í wai<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 歪斜 aslant (tung<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>3</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>1</sup>). [niu<sup>3</sup>].  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 歪心的 depraved (hsieh<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>4</sup>).  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-niu<sup>3</sup> 歪扭 awry, lounging (pu<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-hêng<sup>1</sup>liang<sup>2</sup> 歪霸橫樑 domineering, overbearing.  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 歪戴帽子 to wear one's hat awry.  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 歪脖子 wry-necked (po<sup>2</sup> kêng<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 wai<sup>1</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup> 歪嘴 a distorted mouth.

- WAI<sup>3</sup> 1607a** 白挑 昏<sup>1276a1076c</sup> to bale (as water). See *yao*<sup>3</sup>.  
*wai<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>* 昏水 same.
- WAI<sup>4</sup> 1540b** 夕 外<sup>1226b1037b</sup> outside, foreign.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup>* 外債 foreign loans N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* [jo<sup>4</sup> 外氣 unfriendly, unsocial.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 外強中弱 outwardly strong, inwardly weak.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 外教的人 a non-convert.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>* 外交 foreign intercourse (kuo<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>* 外交家 diplomats N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>* 外交部 Foreign office N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>* 外交司 prov. foreign office N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 外交大使 ambassador N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'uan<sup>2</sup>* 外交團 diplomatic body N.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>* 外僑 foreign settlers (Chinese).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>* 外篆 your name? (kuai<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>* 外海水師 sea-squadron. [wai<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>* 外行 not an expert, an amateur (chü<sup>2</sup>  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup>* 外號 a nick-name (ch'ö<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>, hun<sup>4</sup>  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 外鄉人 belong to another region. [ming<sup>2</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* 外心 disaffection, estrangement.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup>* 外姓 of a different surname (i<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>* 外話 slang (t'u<sup>3</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 外人 an outsider.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>* 外感 outside influence.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>han<sup>2</sup>* 外感風寒 to be exposed to cold and wind.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>* 外科 a surgeon (nei<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 外科醫生 same.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>* 外褂 an outer coat (ma<sup>3</sup> kua<sup>4</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 外觀 external appearance.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 外公 a maternal grandfather.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>* 外國 a foreign country.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 外國來的 come from abroad.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>* 外國語科 course in foreign languages.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 外簾官 the officials outside the exam. hall.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>* 外貌 external appearance (hsing<sup>2</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup>* 外面 the outer surface.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>* 外邊 same.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>* 外腎 the testicles.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>chung<sup>3</sup>ta<sup>4</sup>* 外腎腫大 orchitis or hernia humoralis.  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 外甥 a sister's son, a nephew (chih<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
*wai<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup>* 外甥女 a sister's daughter, a niece.



<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup></i>	外省	provinces other than that of the
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup></i>	外孫	a daughter's child. [speaker-
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	外道	an outsider, another sect, etc.
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-t'ao<sup>4</sup></i>	外套	an overcoat, an outer wrapper.
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>4</sup></i>	外舵	to starboard the helm (right) (li <sup>3</sup> to <sup>4</sup> )-
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	外頭	outside; a husband (chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	外財	illegitimate gain (pu <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup></i>	外祖	a maternal grandfather.
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-tsu<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	外祖母	a maternal grandmother.
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>	外委	a sergeant or corporal (shao <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> )-
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	外務	outside one's calling.
<i>wai<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	外務部	Foreign Office, in Peking O.
<b>WAN<sup>1</sup> 1544a</b> 刀	剗 <sup>1228c1038a</sup>	to cut, to carve, to engrave (chüeh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup></i>	剗削	to scrape.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	剗肉補瘡	fig. a silly proceeding.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup></i> [ch'uang <sup>1</sup>	剗割	to cut out. [neatly, etc.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>3</sup></i>	剗補	to shape a hole, so as to patch it
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	剗地	to dig or hoe the ground (ch'u <sup>2</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	剗菜	to cut up vegetables by the root.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	剗土	to dig up earth.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup></i>	剗眼	to gouge eyes (wa <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1545a</i> 水	灣 <sup>1229b1038a</sup>	a bay; to anchor (po <sup>4</sup> , hsia <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	灣直	crooked and straight.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup></i>	灣尺	a square (carpenter's, etc.).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	灣着	to anchor, anchored (po <sup>4</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> )-
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	灣船	to lie at anchor.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup> 1544c</i> 弓	彎 <sup>1229b1038a</sup>	curved, winding, to bend.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	彎曲	same (ch'i <sup>1</sup> wai <sup>3</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> niu <sup>3</sup> ). [chiao <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	彎曲的路	a winding road (chuan <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>4</sup>
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	彎弓	to bend a bow, a curve.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	彎過來	to crook, to bend (wo <sup>1</sup> kuo <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-po<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup></i>	彎脖子喇叭	a ram's horn trumpet (yang <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-wan<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup></i>	彎彎曲曲	very winding or crooked.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup></i>	彎腰	to stoop, hunch-backed (lo <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup> 1544c</i> 豆	豌 <sup>1229b1038a</sup>	the garden pea (pien <sup>3</sup> t., hei <sup>1</sup> t.).
<i>wan<sup>1</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup></i>	豌豆	same.
<i>wan<sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1544a</i> 巾	腕 <sup>1228c1038b</sup>	remnants in tailoring.
<b>WAN<sup>2</sup> 1542c</b> 完	完 <sup>1228a246b</sup>	to finish, to end, done. M. 275.
<i>wan<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>3</sup></i>	完整	complete.
<i>wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	完成	completed (kao <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ).

- wan<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 完結  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 完親  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>] 完全  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 完全主權  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup> 完全說  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-tsé<sup>2</sup> 完全責任  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup> [jén<sup>4</sup>] 完婚  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-jén<sup>2</sup> 完人  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 完固  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 完工  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> [ts'ao<sup>3</sup>] 完糧  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>- 完糧完草  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup>chieh<sup>2</sup>kuo<sup>3</sup> 完美結果  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 完備  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 完畢  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 完事  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 完數  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup> 完稅  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 完銀糧  
 wan<sup>2</sup> 1547a 丸<sup>1231a246c</sup>  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 丸散膏丹  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 丸子  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup> 丸藥  
 wan<sup>2</sup> 1542c 頁 頑<sup>1227c1038a</sup>  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 頑福  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 頑戶  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup> 頑梗  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 頑固  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup> 頑固派  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup> 頑固黨  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 頑劣  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 頑疲  
 wan<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 頑石
- to complete, wound up. [hun<sup>1</sup>].  
 to complete a marriage (chieh<sup>2</sup>).  
 complete, preserved entire (yüan<sup>2</sup>).  
 complete sovereignty N.  
 efficiency N.  
 full responsibility N.  
 to consummate a marriage.  
 a complete man (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 strong and well made (chien<sup>1</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>).  
 to finish a job.  
 to pay taxes (na<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>).  
 pay taxes in money and kind.  
 perfect results N. [liao<sup>3</sup>].  
 fully prepared, ready (ch'i<sup>2</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bring an affair to an end (liao<sup>3</sup> same (ch'êng<sup>2</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>].  
 to settle an account (suan<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to pay duties (ch'ou<sup>1</sup> shui<sup>4</sup>, pao<sup>4</sup> to pay taxes (na<sup>4</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>). [shui<sup>4</sup>].  
 a pill; anything round.  
 pills, powders, plasters and boluses.  
 pills; balls of meat, etc.  
 pills.  
 silly.  
 fortune in spite of stupidity.  
 an obstinate fellow (kuang<sup>1</sup> kun<sup>4</sup>).  
 obstinate (chan<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 conservative N.  
 reactionaries N. [tang<sup>3</sup>].  
 the conservative party (wei<sup>1</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> good for nothing (pu<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>).  
 mischievous; obstinate (tiao<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>).  
 fancy stoneware (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).
- WAN<sup>3</sup> 1545b** 日 晚<sup>1230a1038c</sup>  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup> 晚間  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup> 晚景  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 晚莊稼  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 晚飯  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 晚霞  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 晚香玉  
 wan<sup>3</sup>-hun<sup>1</sup> 晚婚
- evening, late; too late (ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
 in the evening.  
 evening of life.  
 the second crop.  
 supper.  
 a bright evening sky. [rose].  
 "evening fragrant jade," the tube-  
 a widow marrying again (kua<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).

wan <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	晚來一天	to come a day late (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	晚來的	late comer; a widow marrying again
wan <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	晚了	late (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ). [(shuang <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>	晚年	old age (shou <sup>4</sup> , nien <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	晚輩	juniors, inferiors.
wan <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	晚上	in the evening (yeh <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	晚生	juniors, inferiors, I, my.
wan <sup>3</sup> -ts'an <sup>1</sup>	晚餐	the Lord's Supper.
wan <sup>3</sup> 1545a	手挽	1229c1039a to bend, to force round; to pull.
wan <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	挽扶	to support (ch'an <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -hsiu <sup>4</sup>	挽袖	to roll up the sleeves.
wan <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup>	挽回	to draw back; to alter, to restore.
wan <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	挽回利權	to recover lost privileges N.
wan <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	挽個髻兒	to make up the hair into knot (ko <sup>1</sup>
wan <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	挽弓	to draw a bow (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ). [ta <sup>2</sup> ].
wan <sup>3</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	挽留	to detain by gentle force. [shih <sup>4</sup> ].
wan <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -tsuan <sup>3</sup>	挽水鑽	Taoist style of hairdressing (tao <sup>4</sup>
wan <sup>3</sup> 1543b	宛	1228b1136c yielding, crooked; as if (see yüan <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -chuan <sup>3</sup>	宛轉	accommodating, persuasive.
wan <sup>3</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	宛然	as if; according to.
wan <sup>3</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	宛容	a mild pleasing countenance.
wan <sup>3</sup> (yüan) 1695b 女	婉	1344a1136c yielding, pleasant (jou <sup>3</sup> shun <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -chuan <sup>3</sup>	婉轉	specious, roundabout.
wan <sup>3</sup> -jung <sup>2</sup>	婉容	a mild pleasing countenance.
wan <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup>	婉婉	flattering, complaisant.
wan <sup>3</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	婉女	a yielding complaisant woman.
wan <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	婉言好語	courteous words.
wan <sup>3</sup> 1544b 石 碗 盃	碗	1229a1039b a basin, bowl or cup (pei <sup>1</sup> , p'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>1</sup> p'an <sup>2</sup>	碗盞杯盤	bowls, cups, glasses and plates.
wan <sup>3</sup> -chan <sup>3</sup> -tieh <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup>	碗盞碟子	bowls, cups and plates.

WAN <sup>4</sup> 1542b	玉 玩	1227c1039c to play, trifle.
wan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	玩器	playthings, toys, curious.
wan <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	玩巧	to perform clever tricks (shou <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>3</sup>	玩景	to enjoy the scenery (ching <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	玩兒	to play.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	玩戲	same.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	玩戲法	jugglers.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>	玩笑	to quiz.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	玩話	jesting (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	玩意兒	playthings, toys. [virtue.
wan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	玩人喪德	by trifling with men he ruins their

wan <sup>4</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>	玩弄	to play or trifle with (hsi <sup>4</sup> lung <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	玩把戲	sleight of hand man (chê <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	玩票	amateur actors.
wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>4</sup>	玩不得	not to be fooled with.
wan <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup>	玩賞	to find pleasure in.
wan <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	玩社火	calithumpians, etc.
wan <sup>4</sup> -shua <sup>3</sup>	玩耍	to play, to trifle.
wan <sup>4</sup> -shua <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	玩耍兒	same (hsi <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	玩索	to like practise, to study (hsi <sup>2</sup> hshiao <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	玩頭	amusement. (k'ai <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> mên <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup>	玩童	a boy (depreciatory of one's pupil).
wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	玩物	playthings, toys.
wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -sang <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>4</sup>	玩物喪志	by playthings, he ruins his aims.
wan <sup>4</sup> 1546a 卅万	萬 1230b1040a	ten thousand, a large number S.
wan <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> tsung <sup>1</sup>	萬法歸宗	all law is resolved into one source.
wan <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	萬福	innumerable blessings (said by very good. [women]).
wan <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	萬好	immense felicity (hsing <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	萬幸	kaleidoscope.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	萬花鏡	same.
wan <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>3</sup>	萬花筒	just a possibility. [t'ang <sup>4</sup> ].
wan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	萬一	burial place of criminals (mai <sup>3</sup> from remotest antiquity (kêng <sup>3</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> all antiquity (ku <sup>3</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ). [i <sup>3</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ].
wan <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>	萬人坑	may his fame last a myriad ages.
wan <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	萬古	the slicing process (ling <sup>2</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	萬古千秋	a very rich man (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	萬古流芳	a very wealthy family (fu <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>3</sup> ch'ih <sup>2</sup>	萬剛凌遲	the world (shih <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ch'an <sup>3</sup>	萬貫家產	Hague Conference N.
wan <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	萬貫家財	International Reform Bureau N.
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> chiu <sup>3</sup> chou <sup>1</sup>	萬國九州	international law.
wan <sup>4</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> p'ing <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>4</sup>	萬國和平會	Universal Peace Society N. (會).
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -kai <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>3</sup>	萬國改良	Postal Union N.
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	萬國公法	all nations come to court.
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	萬國弭兵	map of the world (ti <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	萬國郵會	the Great Wall of China.
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> ch'ao <sup>2</sup>	萬國來朝	the masses (tá <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	萬國圖	gifts given popular officials.
wan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	萬里長城	all-powerful (wu <sup>2</sup> so <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> nêng <sup>2</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup> [ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	萬民	evergreen.
wan <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	萬民衣傘	a perpetual calendar (huang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	萬能	
wan <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup>	萬年青	
wan <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	萬年歷	

wan <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup>	萬年柏	evergreen cypress.	[ying <sup>2</sup> ].
wan <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup> -t'ao <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	萬惡滔天	outrageously wicked	(o <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> man <sup>3</sup> )
wan <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	萬般有理	everything has a principle.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	萬寶全	all sorts of valuables.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	萬倍	ten thousand fold.	[k'o <sup>3</sup> ].
wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	萬不	not on any account	(tuan <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> )
wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	萬不可	on no account (ch'üeh <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).	
wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>	萬不能	on no account able to.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	萬不得已	to be obliged to do.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	萬牲園	zoological gardens N.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	萬事	everything.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	萬壽	everlasting old age.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>2</sup>	萬壽菊	marigold.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	萬壽宮	a hall dedicated to the Emperor.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	萬壽山	a mount and pleasure gardens near	
wan <sup>4</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	萬歲	a myriad years; the Emp. [Peking.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	萬歲爺	same.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -t'o <sup>3</sup> wan <sup>4</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	萬妥萬當	very satisfactory. [it (tuan <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).	
wan <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	萬萬不可	you must not on any account do	
wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	萬無一失	perfectly safe, etc.	
wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	萬物	all things.	[(man).]
wan <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>	萬物之靈	the most intelligent of all things	
wan <sup>4</sup> 1544a	手挽	1228c1038b	to turn, to twist. [(man).]
wan <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -tsuan <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	挽個纂兒		to twist up the back hair (of a wo-
wan <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	挽辮子		to twist the queue round the head
wan <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	挽上		to twist up. (p'an <sup>2</sup> pien <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
wan <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1544b	腕	1229a1039c	the wrist; the elbow.
wan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	腕力		capacity, ability.

**WANG<sup>1</sup> 1549a** 水 汪 1021b1043a wide and deep, vast; a lake S.  
 wang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 汪水 a vast expanse of water.  
 wang<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 汪洋 the open sea (hai<sup>3</sup>).

**WANG<sup>2</sup> 1547b** 王 1032b1043b a prince, a king, royal S.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 王杖 sceptre (kuei<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>2</sup> 王爵 rank of a prince.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 王法 laws, royal laws.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup> 王妃 a prince's concubine.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 王府 palace of a prince.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-hou<sup>2</sup> 王侯 princes and earls, nobility.  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 王化 laws (lü<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
 wang<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup> 王瓜 the cucumber.

wang <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	王公	princes and dukes, nobility.
wang <sup>2</sup> -mang <sup>3</sup>	王蟒	boa-constrictor (shê <sup>2</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	王命	power of life and death.
wang <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	*王八	a bastard, a tortoise (pieh <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>1</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	王八羔子	a bastard (young) (reviling).
wang <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	王八蛋	same (reviling) (k'u <sup>1</sup> tsa <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	王八頭	a cuckold.
wang <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup>	王蛇	the boa-constrictor (mang <sup>3</sup> shê <sup>2</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	王世子	the son of a prince or king.
wang <sup>2</sup> -sun <sup>1</sup>	王孫	the grandson of a prince.
wang <sup>2</sup> -tso <sup>3</sup>	王佐	a minister of state (ch'ên <sup>2</sup> , tsai <sup>2</sup>
wang <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	王子	a prince, a king. [hsiang <sup>4</sup> ].
wang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	王位	the rank of a king.
wang <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>2</sup>	王爺	a prince, a king.
wang <sup>2</sup> 1549c 亡	亡 <sup>1233a1044a</sup>	to die, lost.
wang <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup>	亡種	race extinction (mieh <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> ) N.
wang <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	亡人	a runaway, an exile (t'ao <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	亡故	dead (ping <sup>4</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	亡國	national extinction N.
wang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -nü <sup>2</sup>	亡國奴	a man without a country N.
wang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	亡國敗家	the State is ruined.
wang <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	亡過	dead (pu <sup>4</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	亡命徒	a ruffian ready for any crime.
wang <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>2</sup>	亡沒	to die, to perish (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
wang <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	亡羊	a lost sheep (mi <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).

<b>WANG<sup>3</sup> 1549a 往</b>	往 <sup>1232c1044b</sup>	to go towards, past (and Go <sup>4</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	[往] 往常	hitherto, usual (p'ing <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	往前	to go forward (hsiang <sup>4</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chui <sup>1</sup>	往者不追	let bygones be bygones (chi <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>3</sup>
wang <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>3</sup>	往返	to go and come. [pu <sup>4</sup> chiu <sup>4</sup> ].
wang <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	往復	same.
wang <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	往好裏學	study to do good (chêng <sup>3</sup> tun <sup>4</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	往後	to go behind, hereafter (ch'ü <sup>4</sup>
wang <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	往後頭走	same. [hou <sup>4</sup> ].
wang <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	往昔	formerly (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	往下	henceforth. [hui <sup>2</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ].
wang <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	往回裏走	to start on return journey (chuan <sup>3</sup>
wang <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>3</sup>	往古	of old, in ancient time (ku <sup>3</sup> chin <sup>1</sup> ).
wang <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	往來	to and fro; correspondence (chiao <sup>4</sup>
wang <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>2</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	往來寒熱	fever and ague. [chieh <sup>1</sup> ].

\*Note 95.

- wang<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup>shui<sup>3</sup>* 往裏灌水  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 往那兒去  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>* 往那兒去  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup>* 往年  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup>* 往拜  
*wang<sup>3</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>chuang<sup>1</sup>* 往上撞  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 往世  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup>* 往往  
*wang<sup>3</sup> 1548c* 木 枉 1232b1044c  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>* 枉費  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup>* 枉費心思  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 枉然  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup>* 枉誓願  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>* 枉作  
*wang<sup>3</sup> 1551c* 罔 罔 1234b1044c  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>* 罔然  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>4</sup>* 罔赦  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>2</sup>* 罔談  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>* 罔聞  
*wang<sup>3</sup>(tzü) 1552a* 系 網 1234c1045a  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>* 網球  
*wang<sup>3</sup>-lo<sup>4</sup>* 網絡  
*wang<sup>3</sup> 1552b* 車 効 軛 1234c1045a  
  
**WANG<sup>4</sup> 1550a** 女 妄 1233a1045b  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 妄証  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>* 妄取  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>* 妄費  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>3</sup>* 妄想  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 妄人  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>* 妄告  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup>* 妄冒  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>* 妄殺  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>* 妄誕  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>* 妄作  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>* 妄自尊大  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup>* 妄自尊大  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>* 妄爲  
*wang<sup>4</sup> 1550b* 心 忘 1233b1044b  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>* 忘記  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>* 忘恩  
*wang<sup>4</sup>-ên<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 忘恩失義  
  
 water gets into it (lou<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
 where are you going?  
 I am going there.  
 last year, in former years (ch'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 to visit. [nien<sup>2</sup>].  
 nausea, eruptions (yüeh<sup>1</sup>).  
 ages past and gone; to die.  
 repeatedly (ch'ang<sup>2</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
 crooked, oppressed; in vain.  
 to expend in vain (pai<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 a waste of thought (or 心機<sup>1</sup>).  
 useless (pai<sup>2</sup> fei<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 to force to make a vow (ch'i<sup>3</sup>  
 to do in vain (t'u<sup>2</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>). [shih<sup>4</sup>].  
 a net; not, without, deceive.  
 undecided.  
 no forgiveness (shê<sup>4</sup> mien<sup>2</sup>).  
 don't speak of it; in vain to speak  
 don't listen to it. [of it].  
 a net, a web (lo<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 tennis N.  
 net work (top of a sedan, etc.).  
 fellow of a wheel. See ch'ê<sup>1</sup>.  
  
 false, incoherent.  
 false evidence (chien<sup>4</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>).  
 to steal; to purloin.  
 to squander (k'uang<sup>4</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).  
 to indulge in vain hopes.  
 a brutish person (p'i<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>).  
 to accuse falsely (wu<sup>1</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to assume name falsely (chia<sup>3</sup>  
 to put to death unjustly. [ch'ung<sup>1</sup>].  
 unfounded stories (yao<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>3</sup>).  
 to act disorderly (nao<sup>4</sup> lian<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 wildly arrogant (tzü<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>1</sup> tzü<sup>4</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>).  
 to wildly boast of one's self (k'ua<sup>1</sup>  
 disorderly behaviour. [k'ou<sup>3</sup>].  
 to forget; absence of mind.  
 same (chi<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>).  
 to forget kindness, ungrateful.  
 same (for shih may use 負).

wang<sup>4</sup>hsing<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup> 忘性兒大  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-ch'ih<sup>1</sup>- 忘了吃飯  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> [fan<sup>4</sup> 忘八  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 忘本  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 忘不下  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 忘不了  
 wang<sup>4</sup> 1550c 月望 望<sup>1233c1045c</sup>  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup> 望長久遠  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> [yüan<sup>3</sup> 望乞  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> [hou<sup>4</sup> 望見  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>- 望候望候  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 望鄉台  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 望一  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 望日  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup> 望日蓮  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-k'an<sup>4</sup> 望看  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-k'ung<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>1</sup>- 望空撲影  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup> [ying<sup>3</sup> 望六  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup> 望樓  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>k'o<sup>3</sup> 望梅止渴  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 望不見  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup> 望不到  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 望臺  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 望道的  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 望遠  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup> 望月  
 wang<sup>4</sup> 1548b 日旺<sup>1232a1045b</sup>  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 旺相  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 旺地  
 wang<sup>4</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 旺運

**WEI<sup>1</sup> 1560c** 女 威<sup>1241a1046a</sup>  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup> 威權  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 威風  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup> 威嗟  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 威儀  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup> 威烈  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup> 威猛  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup> 威逼  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 威勢  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 威望  
 wei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 威武

"forgetter" great.  
 forgot to eat food.  
 a bastard. See Note 95 (also 丑).  
 to forget the source; ungrateful.  
 cannot forget (ming<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>-  
 I will not forget (chi<sup>4</sup>). [ku<sup>3</sup>].  
 look towards, to hope (hsi<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>)-  
 expecting long, continuance.  
 I beg, I trust, etc. [tê<sup>2</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>]-  
 to look towards, to be visible (k'an<sup>4</sup>-  
 to visit, to wait upon (mien<sup>4</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>)-  
 View-Home Tower in Hades.  
 to glance.  
 the 15th of the moon (so<sup>4</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>)-  
 the sun-flower (hsiang<sup>4</sup> jih<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>2</sup>)-  
 to visit.  
 vain effort (fig.).  
 nearly sixty.  
 a look-out, signal station. [plum.  
 to quench thirst by looking at sour  
 unable to see (chien<sup>4</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>)-  
 cannot see that far.  
 a lookout, bridge of ship.  
 an enquirer (religious).  
 to look to a distance (yüan<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>)-  
 the full moon (yüeh<sup>4</sup> man<sup>3</sup>)-  
 prosperous (hsing<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>4</sup>)-  
 healthy (of a child) (k'ang<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>)-  
 a prosperous place (hsing<sup>1</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>)-  
 good fortune (yün<sup>4</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup>)-

majestic, dignified, stern (yen<sup>2</sup>)-  
 authority, power (ch'üan<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>)-  
 grandeur, majesty.  
 to browbeat (hsia<sup>4</sup>=ho<sup>4</sup>)-  
 a dignified manner (t'í<sup>3</sup> t'ung<sup>3</sup>)-  
 majestic, terrible.  
 fierce, ferocious (mêng<sup>3</sup>)-  
 to browbeat, to tyrannize (pi<sup>1</sup> po<sup>4</sup>)-  
 pomp, grandeur, splendour.  
 prestige (shih<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>) N.  
 martial (hsing<sup>2</sup> chuang<sup>4</sup>)-



<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	威嚴	grave, stern.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1561a</i>	符 微 <sup>1241b1550b</sup>	trifling, a little, abstruse.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	微氣	ether (i <sup>3</sup> t'o <sup>1</sup> ) N.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	微賤	an inferior position or condition.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	微敬	a trifling present (pu <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> ching <sup>4</sup>
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>	微蟲	microbes, bacteria N. [i <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>	微風	a light breeze (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	微笑	a smile, to smile (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>1</sup></i>	微乎	a little, rather (liao <sup>4</sup> , i <sup>1</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup></i>	微弱	sickly, feeble (juan <sup>3</sup> jo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	微利	trifling or small profit (li <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup></i>	微妙	abstruse, minute (ao <sup>4</sup> miao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	微名	of little repute (ming <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	微末	very small (hsiao <sup>3</sup> hsiao <sup>3</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>	微辯	to insinuate, to criticise.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	微生物	microbes, bacteria N.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	微點	atom, molecule N.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	微物	an insignificant thing.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1557b</i>	人 俛 <sup>1238c1047b</sup>	to hug (huai <sup>2</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	俛近	to hug closely.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1559a</i>	山 巍 <sup>1240a1050b</sup>	high, lofty, eminent.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1551c</i>	火 煨	to bake in a vessel.
<b>WEI<sup>2</sup> 1556a</b>	彳 違 <sup>1237b1049a</sup>	to oppose, to disobey (k'ang <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	違禁	to disobey prohibition (chin <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	違法	illegality N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	違憲行爲	unconstitutional action. N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	違理	to go against reason (tao <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-lî<sup>4</sup></i>	違例	to disobey the laws (lü <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>4</sup></i>	違令	to disobey an order (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>4</sup></i>	違慢	to disobey (wu <sup>3</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	違命	to disobey an order.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>4</sup></i>	違拗	obstinate.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	違悖	same.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup></i>	違背	to oppose, to disobey or 犯.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	違背國法	disobey the laws.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup></i>	違背天命	disobey the divine will.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	違避	to avoid, to abscond (to <sup>3</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1554c</i>	口 圍 <sup>1239b1048b</sup>	to surround, to guard, to limit (jao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	圍場	Imperial Hunting Reserves. G.436.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	圍城	a surrounding wall, to besiege a city.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	圍棋	chess (played with 360 pieces).

<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>2</sup></i>	牆	a surrounding wall (chou <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>1</sup></i>	圍桌	hangings round a table (i <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup>
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	圍着	surrounded, beset (k'un <sup>4</sup> ). 4 [cho <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup></i>	圍住	same.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-jao<sup>2</sup></i>	圍繞	to wrap round, to besiege.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup></i>	圍掛	table hangings.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup></i>	圍困	to besiege, to hem in.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup></i>	圍裹	to wrap round, to invest.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	圍獵	to hunt (ta <sup>3</sup> lieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	圍屏	folding screen. [cart.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	圍子	a wall, mud ramparts, hood of a
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	圍腰兒	cholera belt (huo <sup>4</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1561c</i>	危	dangerous S.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	危機	crisis, danger-point N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup></i>	危急	same.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	危期	crisis N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup></i>	危處	a dangerous place.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>3</sup></i>	危險	danger, peril (li <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup></i>	危邦不入	do not go into a disturbed country-
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	危病	a dangerous illness (ch'ui <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup></i>	危塞	strategic point (yao <sup>4</sup> sai <sup>4</sup> ). N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	危殆	very hazardous or dangerous.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup></i>	危篤	dangerous.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>2</sup></i>	危亡	dead (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	危言	bold words.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1552b</i>	爪爲	to do, to be, because of (4). M. 198.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	爲照會事	I therefore write (official).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>[chung<sup>1</sup></i>	爲這箇	on account of this (yin <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-</i>	爲臣盡忠	as minister, be wholly loyal.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ên<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	爲臣不易	to be a minister is not easy.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup></i>	爲己	for one's self (tzü <sup>4</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	爲着	same as 爲 alone.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup></i>	爲君難	to be a king is difficult (wang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-tai<sup>3</sup></i>	爲非作歹	to act wickedly (hsing <sup>2</sup> hsiung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	爲何	why? wherefore?
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup></i>	爲虎作倀	to aid in machinations.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>	爲然	because, on account of.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	爲人	to act as a man; on account of.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	爲官的	officials (tso <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	爲利	for gain (li <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	爲了	same as 爲 alone.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup></i>	爲惡	to do evil (tso <sup>4</sup> o <sup>4</sup> , hu <sup>2</sup> tso <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup></i>	爲不着	can't do (pu <sup>4</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	爲善	to do good (hsing <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-lê<sup>4</sup></i>	爲善最樂	to be virtuous is very pleasing.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup></i>	爲甚麼	why? on what account? (yüan <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-tî<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	爲的是	because, on account of.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>tsui<sup>3</sup>shang<sup>1</sup>shên<sup>1</sup></i>	爲嘴傷身	suffers for gluttony (tsui <sup>3</sup> ch'an <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	爲子盡孝	as a son, be wholly filial (hsiao <sup>4</sup>
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup></i>	爲伍	to form acquaintance. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>3</sup> 1563a</i>	糸 維 <sup>1242c1049c</sup>	to tie, to bind, only, but.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup></i>	維持	to help; to consider important.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>	維持治安	to uphold the peace N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	維持人道	to work for uplift of mankind N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>	維持國貨	to encourage native goods N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	維繫	to tie, to fasten, to connect.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	維新	new, novel; reform.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>3</sup></i>	維新黨	the "Reform" party of 1898 (wan <sup>2</sup>
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>3</sup></i>	維網	a net. [ku <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1562c</i>	心 惟 <sup>1242c1049b</sup>	but, only, just so, think of. M. 441.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup></i>	惟一	unity, single, unique N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-k'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	惟恐	I fear, lest perchance (k'ung <sup>3</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	惟是	then it is.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-t'a<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup></i>	惟他是問	he alone is responsible.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-tu<sup>2</sup></i>	惟獨	the exception, only.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>	惟有	there is only, etc.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1562b</i>	口 唯	only, but for.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	唯心論	idealism. N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	唯理論	rationalism. N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	唯物主義	materialism. N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	唯物論	same. N.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1562b</i>	巾 帷 <sup>1242b1049a</sup>	a curtain, a tent (chang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	帷帳	curtains.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup></i>	帷裙	apron.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup></i>	帷幕	a screen.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>	淮屏	same.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1556b</i>	門 闈 <sup>1237c1049a</sup>	doors of the palace.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup></i>	闈姓	lottery on names of successful candoor of palace. [didates.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	闈門	
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	闈墨	i. e. Essays.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1562a</i>	木 桅 <sup>1242a1050a</sup>	a mast (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup></i>	桅杆	same.
<i>wei<sup>2</sup> 1555b</i>	巾 幃 <sup>1236c1049a</sup>	curtains (see above).
<i>wei<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>4</sup></i>	幃幔	same (mu <sup>4</sup> , chang <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> 1554b	韋	韋 <sup>1236b1048b</sup>	韋 dressed leather. Rad. 178.
<i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'ó <sup>2</sup>		韋陀	the Vêdas.
<b>WEI</b> <sup>3</sup> 1558a	女	委 <sup>1239a1051b</sup>	to give up; to depute (p'ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>4</sup>		委酌	committee to discuss subject N.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>		委曲	oppression, wrong.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>		委屈	same (ch'ü <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		委去	to send away (ta <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> wan <sup>3</sup> chuan <sup>3</sup>		委曲婉轉	to devise some plan to do it.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		委人	to entrust to a person (t'o <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>4</sup>		委任	to commission (govt.) N.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		委鄰封	to send a neighboring official to.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup> -pieh <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		委派別人	to send another in your place.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -pan <sup>4</sup>		委辦	to depute a person to manage, com-
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		委輸	to pay up, as taxes, etc. [mittee.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -t'ó <sup>1</sup>		委託	to commission an underling.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>		委頓	to be ruined.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>		委婉	soft, winning, insinuating.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>		委員	officer deputed.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 1563c	尸	尾 <sup>1243b1051a</sup>	the tail, small. See <i>i</i> <sup>3</sup> .
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>		尾姦	unnatural crime (chi <sup>1</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>		尾後	afterwards, behind.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsiu <sup>3</sup>		尾宿	the constellation Scorpio.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		尾來	to come last (mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>		尾末	the fag end of anything.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		尾數	outstanding accounts (ch'ien <sup>4</sup>
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 1558c	艸	萎 <sup>1239c1047c</sup>	plants drooping. [chang <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>		萎絕	decayed; exterminated.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>		萎木	decayed wood (hsiu <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 1554c	人	偉 <sup>1236b1051c</sup>	huge, remarkable, heroic.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		偉人	a remarkable person, hero.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		偉大	great, remarkable (ta <sup>4</sup> chang <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 155c	艸	葦 <sup>1237b1051c</sup>	reeds (lu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		葦蓆	mats made of reeds.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		葦笠	a coarse conical rain hat.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup>		葦簾	a reed screen.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>		葦蘆	reeds (lu <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> -po <sup>4</sup>		葦箔	a reed mat for temporary walls etc.
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 1558c	疒	痿	paralysis (t'an <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei</i> <sup>3</sup> 1558c	言	諉 <sup>1239c302c</sup>	retract, excuse (t'ui <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>WEI<sup>4</sup> 1564b</b>	木	未 <sup>1243c1052c</sup>	not, not yet, 1 to 3 p.m.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		未嘗	not in any case, never (yung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		未嘗不可	it is allowable, no objection to (k'o <sup>3</sup>
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		未成	not yet completed (wan <sup>2</sup> ). [i <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup></i>		未及回話	not yet given a reply.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>		未見	not seen (k'an <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [alive.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>		未知死活	I don't know whether dead or
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		未娶妻的	not yet married (kuan <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup></i>		未詳	not clearly explained (chieh <sup>3</sup> shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		未然	not so (pu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>		未入流	unclassed, of little note.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		未可	not yet suitable (pu <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>		未可知	cannot know (hsiao <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		未來	not yet come.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-mien<sup>3</sup></i>		未免	could not avoid (mien <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>		未必	improbable (kung <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup></i>		未必見其	not very likely, dubious (huo <sup>4</sup> ché <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup></i>		未必然	not certain, not necessarily.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>4</sup></i>		未便	not convenient.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>		未時	1 to 3 o'clock p.m.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>		未始非	originally was.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>		未定	unresolved, uncertain (fou <sup>3</sup> ch'ên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ts'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		未曾	not yet, not so, have not.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>3</sup></i>		未完	not yet ended (newspaper article).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup></i>		未聞	not yet heard.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		未有	have not, is not.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>		未月	the sixth month. See Note 32.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup> 1554a</i>	人	僞 <sup>1236a1055a</sup>	false, hypocritical (chia <sup>3</sup> Go <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-cha<sup>4</sup></i>		僞詐	to deceive, deceit (hung <sup>3</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		僞錢	counterfeit money.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup></i>		僞神	a false god (chia <sup>3</sup> shên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>		僞造的	counterfeit, false.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>		僞做	to counterfeit.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup> 1557a</i>	田	畏 <sup>1238b1054b</sup>	to fear; awe.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i>		畏怯	timorous, cowardly (fa <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>		畏懼	fear, dread (chü <sup>4</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>		畏敬	to venerate (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>		畏疑	dread and suspicion (i <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>-an<sup>1</sup></i>		畏難苟安	fearing difficulty, indulge in ease.
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-p'a<sup>4</sup></i>		畏怕	fear, dread (hai <sup>1</sup> p'a <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup></i>		畏首畏尾	very timid (t'i <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> tiao <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>1</sup></i>		畏縮	same.

- wei<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup> 畏天命  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 畏罪自盡  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup> 畏惡  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 1559a 食喂 { 餵<sup>1239c1054b</sup>  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 喂  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 喂孩子  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup> 喂了沒有  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup> 喂馬  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-niu<sup>2</sup> 喂牛  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 喂飽了  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 喂牲口  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup> 喂養  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 1564c 口 味<sup>1244a1053a</sup>  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 味極好  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 味氣  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 味道  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 1556e 行衛 衛<sup>1238a1054c</sup>  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-chiün<sup>4</sup> 衛軍  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup> 衛護  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup> 衛顧  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 衛國  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 衛生  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>1</sup> 衛生針  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 衛生球兒  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-chiü<sup>2</sup> 衛生局  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 衛生術  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 衛生隊  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 衛戍  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 衛嘴子  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-ts'ung<sup>2</sup> 衛從  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 1555b 糸 緯<sup>1237a1056b</sup>  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 緯線  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 緯帽  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 緯道  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 緯度  
 wei<sup>4</sup> 1565b 人 位<sup>1244c1053b</sup>  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 位置  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 位置私人  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-tsun<sup>1</sup> 位高爵尊  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup> 位格  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 位列三台  
 wei<sup>4</sup>-pei<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 位卑言高

fear Heaven's decree (chü<sup>4</sup>wang<sup>2</sup>fa<sup>3</sup>.  
 suicide from fear of punishment.  
 to dread and abominate (tsêng<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to feed animals.

same.

to feed a child (ch'ih<sup>1</sup>ho<sup>1</sup>, ju<sup>3</sup>, nai<sup>3</sup>).  
are they (the animals) fed? etc.

to feed a horse (i<sup>1</sup> p'i<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).

to feed a cow (ts'ao<sup>3</sup>).

feed full (or 足).

to feed animals (pan<sup>4</sup>shang<sup>4</sup>ts'ao<sup>3</sup>).

to feed (kung<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).

taste, relish (wu<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>). [wei<sup>4</sup>].

flavour extremely good (k'ai<sup>1</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>

taste, flavour (suan<sup>1</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup> k'u<sup>3</sup>

same (tzü<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>). [la<sup>4</sup>].

to escort, to protect S.

body-guard.

to escort, protect (pao<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>4</sup>).

same.

a kingdom. B. C. 1022-241.

hygiene N.

[chên<sup>1</sup>) N.

safety pin (pao<sup>3</sup> an<sup>1</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>, k'ou<sup>4</sup>

naphthaline balls N.

Board of Health N.

sanitation N.

sanitary inspectors N.

garrison.

a talkative Tientsinese (t'ien<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>).

escort, guard (pao<sup>3</sup> piao<sup>1</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).

to weave, to bind; the woof.

silk tassel; the woof (ching<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>3</sup>).

"tassel hats," official hats.

parallels of latitude (ching<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>).

same.

position, place; a seat, case (gram.).

to station, position. [M. 66.

favouritism in appointing. N.

his rank is high (chiao<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).

personality N.

of high rank (ti<sup>4</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>).

his rank is low, but words lofty.

<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-t'z'ü<sup>1</sup></i>		位次		in order, arranged ; a position.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1559b</i>	肉	胃	1240b1053c	the stomach (fan <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ). [t'êng <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>		胃氣疼		gripes, pain in stomach (tu <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup><sup>4</sup></i>		胃滯		dyspepsia (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> k'o <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-han<sup>2</sup></i>		胃寒		"cold" in the stomach.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup></i>		胃火		biliousness, indigestion.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>		胃口		the pylorus, appetite.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ch'ing<sup>1</sup></i>		胃口不清		to have no appetite.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1560a</i>	言	謂	1240c1054a	to speak of, to say.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		謂何		how is it? how is it styled?
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup></i>		謂說		to speak.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1560a</i>	虫 猬	蝟	1240c1053c	a porcupine, a hedgehog.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		蝟虫		same (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1566b</i>	心	慰	1245a1055c	to soothe, to comfort (an <sup>1</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wei<sup>1</sup> 1556a</i>	鬼	魏	1240a1055a	high, lofty S.
<i>wei<sup>1</sup>-ch'üeh<sup>1</sup></i>		魏闕		great gate of the palace.
<b>WĒN<sup>1</sup> 1570b</b>	水	溫	1248a1040a	warm, genial, mild (jê <sup>4</sup> , nuan <sup>3</sup> ) S.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>		溫泉		hot springs (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup></i>		溫牀		hot-bed (green house) N.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup></i>		溫風		a gentle breeze (ch'ing <sup>1</sup> fêng <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup></i>		溫服		take warm medicines (yao <sup>4</sup> ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>		溫和		warm, genial (nuan <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>		溫厚		amiable, bland.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup></i>		溫厚和平		very genial disposition (p'i <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup></i>		溫習		to practise (hsi <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>2</sup></i>		溫柔		gentle, quiet, mild.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		溫開水		boiled (still warm) water.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>		溫故知新		to go over the old and add new.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>		溫良		mild yet virtuous (liang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-nuan<sup>3</sup></i>		溫暖		warm.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>3</sup></i>		溫飽		fed and clothed (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup></i>		溫水		warm water (k'ai <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ts'un<sup>2</sup></i>		溫存		to cherish, mild, gentle.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>		溫度		temperate zone N.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup> 1570c</i>	疔	瘟	1248b1040c	an epidemic, plague.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>3</sup></i>		瘟疹		rash, measles, etc. (or 症).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>		瘟氣		malaria, infection.
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		瘟疫		contagion, pestilence. [chêng <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>		瘟疫流行		a widespread epidemic (shih <sup>2</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>		瘟病		pestilence (ping <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wên<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>		瘟痧		pestilence, cholera (huo <sup>4</sup> luan <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).

- wên<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup> 瘟神 god of the plague.  
 wên<sup>1</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup> 瘟灾 contagion, pestilence (jan<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).
- WĒN<sup>2</sup> 1567a** 文 文<sup>1246a1041a</sup> literature, classical S. Rad. 67.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 文案 documents.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>2</sup> 文案先生 secretary in yamen.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup> 文章 literary essays, belles-lettres (ch'u<sup>1</sup>  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup> 文籍 books (shu<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>2</sup>). [ti<sup>2</sup>].  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 文契 an indenture, a deed.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>1</sup> 文教大興 literature very flourishing.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 文縹緲的 pedantic.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 文舉 a literary M. A. O.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 文具 stationery.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 文法 book style, style, grammar.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> pao<sup>3</sup> 文房四寶 writing materials (pi<sup>3</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> shên<sup>4</sup> hao<sup>3</sup> 文風甚好 literary pursuits much in evidence.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 文學會 a Literary Society N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 文修武備 schools and army well developed.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 文話 classical language.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 文化 to civilize N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 文火 a gentle heat; a wood fire (wu<sup>3</sup>  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 文人 a literary person. [huo<sup>3</sup>].  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 文稿子 draft of a document (ts'ao<sup>3</sup> kao<sup>3</sup>).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 文科 Literary or Arts Course N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>4</sup> 文庫 library (ts'ang<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>2</sup>) N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 文官 a civil officer (wu<sup>3</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 文理 book style (kuan<sup>1</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup> 文理不順 style is not smooth.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>1</sup> 文理不通 the style is unintelligible.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup> 文廟 literary temple.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> [hun<sup>1</sup>] 文明 illustrious, civilized.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>- 文明結婚 foreign style wedding N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 文明理髮 modern hair-cut N.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup> 文墨 style, literature.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 文報 despatches (below).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup>-t'a<sup>3</sup> 文筆塔 Confucian tower to improve the  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup> 文憑 diploma N. [luck].  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 文生 a B.A. (hsiu<sup>4</sup> ts'ai<sup>2</sup>, hsiang<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>)  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup> 文飾 ornaments; to ornament. [O.  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 文士 scribes (N. T.). [fêng<sup>1</sup> cha<sup>2</sup>).  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 文書 despatches (chi<sup>1</sup> mao<sup>2</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>, ting<sup>4</sup>  
 wên<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup> 文蛋 pumelo (from Wenchow).



wên <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	文才	literary talents.
wên <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	文才茂富	high scholarship (hsiao <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	文采	elegant style or thing; adorned.
wên <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	文草	draft of a document (ts'ao <sup>3</sup> k'ao <sup>3</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>4</sup>	文字	classical characters, writing.
wên <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	文字學	grammar.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	文王	an ancient king. B. C. 1231-1135.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	文武	civil and military.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup> -	文武全才	versed both in lit. and mil. arts.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	文武百官	all the civ. and mil. officials.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup>	文物之邦	a civilized state.
wên <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	文雅	polite, genteel (li <sup>3</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> -yo <sup>1</sup>	文約	a contract, an agreement (yo <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>4</sup>	文苑	literary dept. (newspaper).
wên <sup>2</sup> 1571b	耳聞	to hear; to smell (t'ing <sup>1</sup> ) S. and 4-
wên <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	聞見	same.
wên <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	聞知	to hear.
wên <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	聞風而來	he comes at the first sign.
wên <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	聞風而逃	fig. very nervous.
wên <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	聞訊	to hear and examine (also hsün).
wên <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup>	聞一知二	i. e., naturally apt.
wên <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	聞名	famous, to hear of by repute.
wên <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	聞鼻烟	to take snuff.
wên <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	聞道	I hear it said; to listen to reason.
wên <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	聞聽	to hear, heard.
wên <sup>2</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	聞聽說	I hear it said.
wên <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	聞味	to smell a smell (pi <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> 1569b	糸紋	streaks; fine silk.
wên <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	紋兒	streaks, lines.
wên <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	紋理	lines in the palm, streaks.
wên <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	紋銀	fine sycee (sui <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> , hsi <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> 1569b 虫 蚊 帳	蚊	the mosquito, gnats (hsün <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
wên <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	蚊帳	mosquito curtains. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
wên <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>	蚊虫	mosquitoes.
wên <sup>2</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>3</sup>	蚊子咬	mosquitoes bite.
wên <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	蚊拂	mosquito whisk.

WĒN <sup>3</sup> 1572b 禾 穩	穩	firm, stable, safe (t'o <sup>3</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
wên <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	穩健	firm of purpose, stable.
wên <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup>	穩住	firm, steady (an <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>3</sup> ).
wên <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	穩重	modest, reserved, coy.
wên <sup>3</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>	穩婆	a midwife (chieh <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).

wên <sup>3</sup> -tang <sup>1</sup>	穩當	firm. safe (lao <sup>3</sup> lao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
wên <sup>3</sup> -t'ô <sup>3</sup>	穩妥	same (lo <sup>4</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>3</sup> 1572a	刀 刻 <sup>1249b1042a</sup>	suicide by cutting throat (tzū <sup>4</sup>
wên <sup>3</sup> -kêng <sup>3</sup>	刻頸	same (mo <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ). [chin <sup>4</sup> ].
wên <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	刻死	same (tiao <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
wên <sup>3</sup> 1572b	口 喂 吻 <sup>1249b1042a</sup>	to kiss (ch'in <sup>1</sup> tsui <sup>3</sup> , chieh <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>3</sup> ).

<b>WÊN<sup>4</sup></b> 1570c	口 問 <sup>1048b1042c</sup>	to ask, to examine.
wên <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>4</sup>	問案	to try cases (kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
wên <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	問住了	can't answer (pi <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
wên <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	問好	to enquire one's health (ch'ing <sup>3</sup>
wên <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	問候	to make civil enquiries. [an <sup>1</sup> ].
wên <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	問心	to examine one's heart.
wên <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> (hsun <sup>4</sup> )	問訊	salutation of priest.
wên <sup>4</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>	問話	an interrogation.
wên <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>	問一問	to enquire.
wên <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	問人	to ask a person.
wên <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>3</sup>	問劓	a punishment. See kua <sup>3</sup> .
wên <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup>	[liao <sup>3</sup> ] 問流	to banish (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> , t'u <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -	問明白了	ask till clearly understood.
wên <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup>	問不出	cannot find out by asking.
wên <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	問死罪	to condemn to death (ting <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>2</sup>	問答	question and answer, catechism.
wên <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	問他要	to ask him for.
wên <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	問倒了	overthrown by question.
wên <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	問道	to enquire, seek instruction (ta <sup>3</sup>
wên <sup>4</sup> -t'i <sup>2</sup>	問題	theme, question, problem.
wên <sup>4</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup>	問罪	to condemn (ting <sup>4</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
wên <sup>4</sup> 1572c	玉 璽 <sup>1249c1043b</sup>	a flaw, a crack.

<b>WÈNG<sup>1</sup></b> 1512c	羽 翁 <sup>1250a1046a</sup>	an old man; a title of respect S.
wêng <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	翁父	an old man. [(lao <sup>3</sup> ).
wêng <sup>1</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	翁鞋	wadded shoes (mien <sup>2</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup> ).
wêng <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>4</sup>	翁婿	father-in-law and son-in-law.
wêng <sup>1</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	翁姑	a husband's father and mother.
wêng <sup>1</sup> -p'ô <sup>2</sup>	翁婆	same.
wêng <sup>1</sup> 1573a	口 翁 <sup>1250a1046a</sup>	lowing, humming.
wêng <sup>1</sup> wêng <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>3</sup>	翁翁直響	continual lowing or humming.

<b>WÈNG<sup>4</sup></b> 1573b	瓦 甕 <sup>1250b1046c</sup>	a wine jar (chiu <sup>3</sup> t'an <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
wêng <sup>4</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> [瓮 甕]	甕城	the enceinte of city gates.
wêng <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>1</sup>	甕圈	same.

- wêng<sup>4</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup> 甕缸 a wine jar.  
wêng<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 甕洞兒 archway at city gate (ch'êng<sup>2</sup>mên<sup>2</sup>).
- WO<sup>1</sup> 1574c** 穴 窩<sup>1251b1056a</sup> a nest, a den, cave, hole or lair.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>1</sup> 窩娼 a brothel, to harbour prostitutes.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup> 窩巢 a bird's nest, a home (ch'iao<sup>3</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 窩雞子兒 poached eggs.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 窩脚 to catch one's foot (pan<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 窩主 receiver of stolen goods (tsang<sup>1</sup>wu<sup>4</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-fo<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 窩佛寺 a famous temple near Peking.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 窩孩子 to put a child to bed (shui<sup>4</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 窩心 to feel put out.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 窩心脚 a kick in the stomach (t'i<sup>4</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup> 窩過來 to bend around inwards (wan<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup>  
wo<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 窩留 to shelter. [lai<sup>2</sup>].  
wo<sup>1</sup>-p'êng<sup>2</sup> 窩棚 a shanty, a shed (lu<sup>2</sup> shê<sup>3</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup> 窩鋪 same.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-t'iao<sup>1</sup> 窩挑 to sow discord (t'iao<sup>1</sup> so<sup>1</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-ts'ang<sup>2</sup> 窩藏 to shelter (yin<sup>3</sup> ts'ang<sup>2</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup> 窩賊 to shelter thieves.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup> 窩作死 to die in great wretchedness.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-tu<sup>3</sup> 窩賭 a gambling hell.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 窩子 a den, a nest (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> hsüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 窩窩頭 cakes in shape of bird's nest.  
wo<sup>1</sup> 1574b 人 倭<sup>1251a1057a</sup> dwarfs.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> 倭種 the Japanese race (contempt) (jih<sup>4</sup>  
wo<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 倭人 a Japanese (contempt). [pên<sup>3</sup>].  
wo<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>1</sup> 倭瓜 a kind of pumpkin.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 倭國 Japan (contempt).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup> 倭嚙 yielding, timid, dirty.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-nang<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 倭嚙廢 a noodle.  
wo<sup>1</sup> 1571b 足 踉<sup>1151a1057b</sup> to sprain (niu<sup>3</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 踉脚 to sprain the foot (or 足).  
wo<sup>1</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 踉腿 to sprain the leg.  
wo<sup>1</sup> 1575a 艸 蒿<sup>1251c1057a</sup> lettuce etc.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 蒿苳 same.  
wo<sup>1</sup>-sun<sup>3</sup> 蒿笋 dried stems of a sort of lettuce.  
wo<sup>1</sup> 1571b 水 渦 a whirlpool, a dimple.
- WO<sup>3</sup> 1571a** 戈 我<sup>1250c627c</sup> I, me, my, our (an<sup>1</sup>).  
wo<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 我兄弟 i. e., I (polite) (hsiao<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
wo<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup> 我意已決 my idea is already settled (chu<sup>3</sup>i<sup>4</sup>).

wo <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	我	一個人	I, my own self.
wo <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	我	我國	our country (pên <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
wo <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup>	我	我們	we, us (tsan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
wo <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	我	我們各人	each of us.
wo <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	我	我們的	our, ours.
wo <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	我	我輩	we, us (wên-li).
wo <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	我	我不管	I will have nothing to do with it.
wo <sup>3</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup>	我	我等	we, us.
wo <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	我	我的	my, mine.
wo <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>1</sup>	我	我的呢	and mine? where is mine?
wo <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	我	我曹	we, us (wên-li).
wo <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	我	我自己	I myself.
wo <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup>	我	我與你	I and you, I with you.
<b>WO<sup>4</sup> 1575a</b>	臣	臥 1251c1057c	to lie down, to sleep (t'ang <sup>3</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>2</sup>		臥床	a bed; to lie on a bed (shui <sup>4</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -ch'uang <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>3</sup>		臥床不起	dangerously ill (kao <sup>1</sup> mang <sup>2</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		臥房	a bed-chamber (ch'in <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		臥息	to stop, to cease (an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup> -r <sup>h</sup> <sup>2</sup>		臥箱兒	pad inside of cart (ch'ê <sup>1</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>4</sup>		臥櫃	chest for clothing, etc. (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
wo <sup>4</sup> -t'a <sup>4</sup>		臥榻	a couch, to lie on a couch.
wo <sup>4</sup> 1580b	手	握 1255c1064b	to grasp, hold tight. See wu <sup>2</sup> .
wo <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>		握兵權	to have military power.
wo <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>		握手	to shake hands.
wo <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		握手禮	same. N.
wo <sup>4</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> huan <sup>1</sup>		握手言歡	to shake hands with joyful words.
wo <sup>4</sup> -tsuan <sup>4</sup>		握攥	to grasp and crumple.
<b>WU<sup>1</sup> 1577c</b>	水	污 1253c1058b	foul, filth, to stain, low.
wu <sup>1</sup>		污	same (ang <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -cho <sup>3</sup>		污濁	foul, dirty, filthy (hsieh <sup>2</sup> p'i <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup>		污卷	to disfigure one's essay O.
wu <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		污穢	nasty, filthy (wu <sup>1</sup> ts'u <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>		污穢東西	to dirty a thing.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup>		污辱	to defile, to insult (ling <sup>2</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>		污吏	an avaricious official (t'an <sup>1</sup> tsang <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		污穢大臣	to disgrace a high official.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>		污名	to disgrace one's name (tiu <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		污泥	mire.
wu <sup>1</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>		污點	blemish, stigma.
wu <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>		污塗	to defile.

wu <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>2</sup>	汚淫	to ravish (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> 1578a	火 烏 <sup>1254a1058a</sup>	a crow; black, not (hei <sup>1</sup> ) S.
wu <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	烏 鷄	the silk fowl.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	烏 雀	the swallow (yen <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	烏 綢	black silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	烏 髮	black hair (t'ou <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup>	烏 黑	black, dark.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	烏 合	unorganized gathering (fig.) N.
wu <sup>1</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	烏 髮 藥	hair-dye (jan <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	烏 乎	alas!
wu <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	烏 人	a black man (hei <sup>1</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup>	烏 龜	"black tortoise" a cuckold (pao <sup>3</sup>
wu <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	烏 帽	a black cap (tai <sup>4</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> ). [êrh <sup>2</sup> ].
wu <sup>1</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	烏 面	a black face.
wu <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -hei <sup>1</sup>	烏 墨 漆 黑	very black (ch'i <sup>1</sup> hei <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	烏 木	ebony.
wu <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	烏 木 桿	ebony pipestem.
wu <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	烏 紗	black crape.
wu <sup>1</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	烏 紗 帽	the Ming black crape cap.
wu <sup>1</sup> -t'o <sup>2</sup> -pang <sup>1</sup>	烏 托 邦	Utopia N.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup>	烏 鴉	the crow (lao <sup>3</sup> kua <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	烏 煙	opium (ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	烏 有	there is not; gone.
wu <sup>1</sup> 1579c	工 巫 <sup>1255a1059c</sup>	a witch, a magician S.
wu <sup>1</sup> -chou <sup>4</sup>	巫 咒	to recite spells, etc. (tu <sup>3</sup> chou <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	巫 醫	quacks; magicians.
wu <sup>1</sup> -p'o <sup>2</sup>	巫 婆	a witch (tuan <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> , ch'iao <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup>
wu <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	巫 術	sorcery (hsieh <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> ). [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
wu <sup>1</sup> 1579c	言 誣 <sup>1255b1059c</sup>	to lie, calumny.
wu <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	誣 證	false evidence (chien <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -kao <sup>4</sup>	誣 告	to accuse falsely (nieh <sup>1</sup> tz'ü <sup>2</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	誣 賴 好 人	falsely accuse the good (liang <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	誣 良 爲 盜	falsely accuse of theft (wang <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -nieh <sup>1</sup>	誣 捏	to accuse falsely (nieh <sup>1</sup> tsao <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1580a F	屋 <sup>1255b1064a</sup>	a room, a house (fang <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup>	屋 脊	the ridge of the roof (chi <sup>3</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	屋 主	the landlord.
wu <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	屋 客	the tenant.
wu <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>2</sup>	屋 廬	a house, a cottage (fang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	屋 壁	the wall of a house or room.
wu <sup>1</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	屋 山	the gable (shan <sup>1</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	屋 舍	a house, a cottage.

wu <sup>1</sup> -tsu <sup>1</sup>	屋租	house rent (lin <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	屋簷	the eaves (fang <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> 1579a	口 嗚 <sup>1254c1058b</sup>	to sigh, to lament, alas (ai <sup>1</sup> tsai <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	嗚呼	same (t'an <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>	嗚嗚	crying, blubbering.
wu <sup>1</sup> 1579b	木 檇 <sup>1254c1058c</sup>	a wild fruit tree.
wu <sup>1</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	檇木	same.
wu <sup>1</sup> 1578a	木 坊 朽 <sup>1254a1058b</sup>	to plaster.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	朽牆	plaster a wall.
wu <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>	朽鏟	a trowel.
wu <sup>1</sup> (wo) 1575b	齧 齧 <sup>1252a1057c</sup>	the teeth too close together.
wu <sup>1</sup> -ts'u <sup>4</sup>	齧齧	worried N. dirty S. (a <sup>1</sup> tsa <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>1</sup> 1586a	惡	how, also=see wu <sup>4</sup> .
<b>WU<sup>2</sup> 1582a</b>	火无云 無 <sup>1257a1059a</sup>	not, not to be, not to have. M. 344.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	無礙於事	it does not interfere with us.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup>	無差	accurate, correct.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup>	無差	without employment (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	無常	to die, death (ssü <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	無政府	anarchy N.
wu <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	無機	inorganic (yu <sup>3</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	無稽之談	baseless stories (yao <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	無極	boundless (see below).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	無價	priceless.
wu <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	無價寶	a priceless treasure (pao <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	無疆	boundless (see under).
wu <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	無見識	inexperience.
wu <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	無知	ignorant, stupid (yü <sup>2</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	無恥	shameless (pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> lien <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	無精打彩	dejected (hui <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> , shih <sup>1</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	無情無理	contrary to reason and circum-
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'üung <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	無窮盡	without limit or end. [tances.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	無出其右	no one excelled him.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	無處可去	no place to go to.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	無趣	mortified.
wu <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>4</sup>	無中生有	fabrications.
wu <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	無二塊	a vagabond, rascal (kuang <sup>1</sup> kun <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -ch'u <sup>3</sup>	無法可處	no way to arrange the affair.
wu <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	無法無天	lawless, reckless.
wu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>4</sup>	無妨	of no consequence, etc. (pu <sup>4</sup> fang <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup>	無非	really, truly; is it not? (mo <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup> lang <sup>4</sup>	無風起浪	baseless.

<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ju</i> <sup>4</sup>	無隙可入	no crack to enter.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pan</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	無暇辦理	no leisure to do it ( <i>hsien</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>k'ung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsia</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tz'ü</i> <sup>1</sup>	無瑕疵	without fault.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>4</sup>	無學問	no learning ( <i>mu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ting</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsiao</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	無效的	unsuccessful, fruitless.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup>	無限	unlimited, boundless.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>liang</i> <sup>4</sup>	無限無量	same.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup>	無線電報台	wireless telegraph N.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>t'ai</i> <sup>1</sup>	無線電台	wireless installation N.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup>	無形	invisible ( <i>k'an</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup>	無形無像	incorporeal.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>3</sup>	無花菓	"fruit without flowers," the fig.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup>	無毀無譽	without praise or blame.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup>	無益	useless ( <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>3</sup>	無疑	without doubt or suspicion.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>	無意之間	unintentionally ( <i>ku</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chih</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup>	無義之財	unjust gain ( <i>fa</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>ts'ai</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>hsiang</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>kan</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kan</i> <sup>1</sup>	無干	no connexion, no part in ( <i>chüeh</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kên</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>3</sup>	無根底	without root or foundation.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ti</i> <sup>1</sup>	無可盡的	inexhaustible.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>3</sup>	無可取	nothing praiseworthy ( <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>k'ua</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ju</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>	無可如何	in straits.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>k'ao</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>2</sup>	無可考查	without proof.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>k'o</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>nai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>	無可奈何	irremediable ( <i>ch'u</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yü</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>nai</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>1</sup>	無辜	inoffensive.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>4</sup>	無故	causeless ( <i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yüan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>w. k.</i> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ku</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ch'a</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>sung</i> <sup>4</sup>	無故插認	needlessly meddling with law ( <i>ta</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>ai</i> <sup>4</sup>	無罣礙	of no consequence. [ <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup>	無關緊要	same ( <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chin</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>hsi</i> <sup>4</sup>	無關係	same.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup>	無功食祿	a useless official.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup>	無過	no faults ( <i>ts'o</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuo</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup>	無過不及	the golden mean ( <i>chung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yung</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	無來子	rowdies.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>	無來由	same.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>4</sup>	無賴	nothing to depend on.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lai</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>fei</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>2</sup>	無賴匪徒	rowdies.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup>	無禮	unceremonious, incivility.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tê</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>hên</i> <sup>3</sup>	無禮得很	very impolite ( <i>tuan</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liang</i> <sup>2</sup>	無量	immeasurable.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>liao</i> <sup>2</sup>	無聊	without resource, in despair.
<i>wu</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lien</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ih</i> <sup>3</sup>	無廉恥	indecent ( <i>li</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>l. c.</i> ).

<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-lun<sup>4</sup></i>	無論	without discussing, no matter.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>	無門	without ability, or chance ( <i>mên<sup>2</sup>lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup></i>	無名	nameless, anger ( <i>shêng<sup>1</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup></i>	無名指	the fourth finger ( <i>chih<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>3</sup></i>	無名稿	anonymous contribution N.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	無名氏	anonymous ( <i>ni<sup>4</sup> ming<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	無名的	nameless.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup></i>	無名無利	neither fame nor profit to be got out
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-nai<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup></i>	無奈何	no help for it. [of it.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	無能	incapable, inability.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup></i>	無惡不作	execrably bad.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>3</sup></i>	無比	incomparable ( <i>pi<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup></i>	無邊	boundless, e.g., a flood ( <i>hung<sup>2</sup>shui<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	無邊無岸	same.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	無不	invariably, always ( <i>ch'ang<sup>3</sup>ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	無不全	complete, perfect.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	無色的	colourless ( <i>yên<sup>2</sup> sé<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>ch'ên<sup>2</sup></i>	無善可陳	nothing good to relate.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	無神派	atheists N.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-lêi<sup>4</sup></i>	無生類	neuter (grammar).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	無事	disengaged, absence of trouble.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-mang<sup>2</sup></i>	無事忙	a busy body.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup></i>	無是無非	without cause, unprovoked.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	無數	innumerable ( <i>mo<sup>4</sup> shu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup></i>	無所倚	nothing to depend on.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	無所不知	omniscient ( <i>chih<sup>1</sup> tao<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>	無所不至	going everywhere ( <i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup></i>	無所不好	he likes everything.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup></i>	無所不能	omnipotent.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup></i>	無所不在	omnipresent ( <i>ch'u<sup>4</sup> ch'u<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	無所不為	able to do anything e. g. bad ( <i>kan<sup>3</sup></i>
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-so<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	無所措手	difficult ( <i>nan<sup>2</sup></i> ). [ <i>tso<sup>1</sup> kan<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>2</sup></i> ].
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	無私無弊	wholly incorruptible ( <i>hui<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	無思無慮	free from anxious care ( <i>yu<sup>1</sup> lü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-tan<sup>3</sup></i>	無膽	cowardly ( <i>tan<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	無道	without correct principles ( <i>li<sup>3</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup></i>	無敵艦	a dreadnought. N.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup></i>	無底	bottomless.
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>-k'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	無底坑	bottomless pit ( <i>ti<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>4</sup></i>	無頭案	(fig.) without a clue ( <i>t'ou<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>4</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup></i>	無頭蒙	(fig.) stupid blunderer ( <i>yü<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>1</sup></i> ).
<i>wu<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup></i>	無災無病	no trouble or sickness ( <i>p. chêng<sup>4</sup></i> ).



wu <sup>2</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	無錯	accurate, correct.
wu <sup>2</sup> -tsung <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -	無踪無影	not a trace of.
wu <sup>2</sup> -tuan <sup>1</sup>	[ying <sup>3</sup> 無端	incorrect, improper.
wu <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup>	無子	childless (chüeh <sup>2</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -tzū <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	無子彈	blank cartridges N.
wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>4</sup>	無爲教	quietism, a sect of the Buddhists
wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	無味	tasteless, insipid (ching <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	無畏艦	dreadnaught N. (above).
wu <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -tsêng <sup>4</sup>	無物可贈	nothing to give as a present.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	無涯	boundless, unlimited (see above).
wu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	無言可對	nothing to say in reply.
wu <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	無烟藥	smokeless powder N.
wu <sup>2</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	無因	without reason, causeless.
wu <sup>2</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	無影	shadowless, not a shadow of.
wu <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>	無有	without and with, have not, etc.
wu <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	無緣	without reason, not one's lot.
wu <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	無緣無故	without reason (pu <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>	無冤無仇	without enmity, i.e., on good terms.
wu <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	無用	useless (pu <sup>4</sup> chung <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>4</sup> , wu <sup>2</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> 1584a	毋 毋 <sup>1258b1060a</sup>	do not; a denial S. Rad. 80.
wu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	毋必	don't positively.
wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	毋違	don't be obstinate, or perverse.
wu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	毋爲	don't do, don't act as.
wu <sup>2</sup> 1582a	无 无 <sup>1257a1059a</sup>	not, no, wanting. Rad 71.
wu <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>	无疆	boundless, illimitable.
wu <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup>	无咎	faultless (mao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> 1576b	口 吾 <sup>1252c1060b</sup>	I, me (wo <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>	吾兄	my brother (compl.) (hsiung <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	吾輩	we, us (wo <sup>3</sup> mên <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -têng <sup>3</sup>	吾等	same.
wu <sup>2</sup> 1581c	虫 蜈 <sup>1256b1060a</sup>	the centipede (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	蜈蚣	same (pai <sup>3</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -t'ü <sup>1</sup>	蜈蚣梯	a centipede ladder.
wu <sup>2</sup> 1577a	木 梧 <sup>1253b1060b</sup>	name of a tree, the dryandra.
wu <sup>2</sup> -i'ung <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	梧桐樹	same. See Note 96.
wu <sup>2</sup> -t'ung <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	梧桐子	dryandra seeds (used as a med.).
wu <sup>2</sup> 1581b	口 吳 <sup>1256b1060a</sup>	to talk loud; to vociferate S.
WU <sup>3</sup> 1575c	二伍 五 <sup>1252a1060c</sup>	five. [Note 97.
wu <sup>3</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>	五常	"the five constant [virtues]." R.311.
wu <sup>3</sup> -chao <sup>3</sup> -lung <sup>2</sup>	五爪龍	imperial dragon; convolvulus.
wu <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	五戒	"the five precepts." R.315. Note 98.

wu<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-tsa<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fang<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-tso<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> (or liu<sup>4</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>)  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>3</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>4</sup>-ch'ao<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-lün<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>  
 wu<sup>3</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup>

五金  
 五經  
 五處  
 五爵  
 五絕  
 五中  
 五方  
 五方雜處  
 五方元音  
 五分像  
 五風十雨  
 五福  
 五福臨門  
 五服  
 五行八作  
 五刑  
 五行  
 五行生尅  
 五鬚  
 五虎大將  
 五湖四海  
 五根  
 五更  
 五更天  
 五個  
 五穀  
 五穀豐登  
 五官  
 五官百骸  
 五菓  
 五六  
 五柳長髯  
 五露朝天  
 五倫  
 五內  
 五八四十  
 五貝子  
 五色  
 五色旗  
 五十  
 五大洲

the metals.

"the Five Classics." R. 315 (ssü<sup>4</sup> everywhere (pien<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>). [shü<sup>1</sup>].

"nobility"—公, 侯, 伯, 子, 男.

five deaths, stanza with 5 words to the 5 viscera (wu<sup>3</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>). [line. east, south, west, north and centre. a place where all sorts meet.

a famous Chinese dictionary.

"a  $\frac{5}{10}$  likeness," a profile. [ch'ü<sup>4</sup>].

the ideal weather of antiquity (t'ien<sup>1</sup> "the five blessings" R. 312. Note 99.

may the 5 blessings descend on this the 5 grades of mourning. [door. small tradesmen. [100.

"the 5 punishments" R. 313. Note water, fire, wood, metal and earth. action and interaction of the ele- a full beard. [ments. R. 313..

five famous generals of antiquity.

the empire (t'ien<sup>1</sup> hsia<sup>4</sup>).

5 roots of moral strength.

5th watch, very early.

same.

five.

the 5th watch (about 3 or 4 a.m.). millet, hempseed, rice, wheat and a bountiful harvest. [pulse.

"the 5 senses." R. 316. Note 101.

the 5 senses and all the bones.

cultivated fruits. R. 316.

five or six.

full beard (hu<sup>2</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>).

the 5 orifices pointing up (Conf.).

the 5 relations. R. 316. Note 102.

the heart (hsin<sup>1</sup>).

5 times eight are forty.

nutgalls (or 倍子).

blue, yellow, red, white and black.

the Republican flag N.

fifty.

the 5 continents N.

wu <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	五代	“the five generations.” Note 103.
wu <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup>	五台山	a famous mountain in Shansi.
wu <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	五彩	same as 五色 (sê <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup> hung <sup>2</sup>	五彩花紅	colored hangings. [neys (liu <sup>4</sup> fu <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -tsang <sup>4</sup>	五臟	heart, spleen, liver, lungs and kid-
wu <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	五族	the 5 races, C.M.M.M.T. N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -lien <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	五族聯合	federation of the 5 races N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	五毒	snake, toad, lizard, scorpion & centi-
wu <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	五味	bitter, sweet, sour, acrid & salt. [pede.
wu <sup>3</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -tzu <sup>3</sup>	五味子	a medicine (used for lung diseases).
wu <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	五五	five times five, twenty-five.
wu <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	五音	the five tones of Chinese.
wu <sup>3</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup>	五營官兵	five camps of Imperial soldiers. O.
wu <sup>3</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	五岳	the five Sacred Mountains.
wu <sup>3</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup>	五月五日	the Dragon-Boat Festival (tuan <sup>1</sup>
wu <sup>3</sup> 1576b	人伍	five, five persons, a squad S. [wu <sup>3</sup> ].
wu <sup>3</sup> 1580c	止武	military S. [ch'i <sup>4</sup> ].
wu <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	武器	military weapons, ornaments (ping <sup>1</sup>
wu <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	武將	a general (chiang <sup>4</sup> chun <sup>1</sup> ) O.
wu <sup>3</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>	武壯	martial, strong.
wu <sup>3</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>2</sup>	武裝和平	armed peace N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	武學	a military B.A., military studies.
wu <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	武火	a strong heat; a coal fire (wên <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>	武夷茶	Bohea tea (Fukien) (yü <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> )
wu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	武藝	military arts or tactics.
wu <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	武官	military officers.
wu <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>3</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	武力解決	to settle by appeal to arms N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	武力干涉	military question N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -miao <sup>4</sup>	武廟	military temple.
wu <sup>3</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	武備	military strength.
wu <sup>3</sup> -shêng <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	武聖人	the god Kuan Ti (kuan <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	武仕	executioners (kuei <sup>4</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	武侍衛	Emperor's gate keepers. [in play.
wu <sup>3</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	武旦	tumblers, boys personating women
wu <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	武王	Wu Wang, a model prince.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1584b	十午	noon, 11 to 1 o'clock, 7th 地支.
wu <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>	午正	exactly noon (shang <sup>3</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	午飯	dinner (chung <sup>1</sup> fan <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	午刻	midday.
wu <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>	午門	the southern gate of the palace.
wu <sup>3</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	午牌	noon.
wu <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	午上	the forenoon (shang <sup>4</sup> pan <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).

wu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		午時		noontide, 11 o'clock to 1.
wu <sup>3</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>		午月		the fifth moon. See Note 32.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1584a	人 得	侮 <sup>1258c1061c</sup>		to deceive, to insult.
wu <sup>3</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>		侮凌		to insult (ling <sup>2</sup> ju <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -man <sup>4</sup>		侮慢		to despise (miao <sup>3</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>		侮弄		to deceive (ch'í <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> 1583b	舛	舞 <sup>1258a1062b</sup>		to gesticulate, to dance.
wu <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		舞劍		sword exercise.
wu <sup>3</sup> -nung <sup>4</sup>		舞弄		to play tricks, to make a fool of.
wu <sup>3</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>		舞臺		theatre (modern) (hsi <sup>4</sup> ) N.
wu <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>1</sup>		舞刀		to fence.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1584c	心 稽	忤 <sup>1259a1063a</sup>		undutiful, stubborn.
wu <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup>		忤逆		perverse, disobedient (pei <sup>4</sup> ni <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>4</sup> -pü <sup>4</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		忤逆不孝		disobedient and unfilial (hsiao <sup>4</sup>
wu <sup>3</sup> 1584c	人 作	忤 <sup>1258c1061a</sup>		to inspect; an equal. [ching <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>		忤作		a coroner.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1583a	女	嫵 <sup>1257c1062a</sup>		flattering (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>		嫵媚		soothing, flattering.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1579a	手	搗 <sup>1254c1061b</sup>		to cover with the hand.
wu <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -to <sup>3</sup>		搗耳朵		to muffle the ears (yen <sup>3</sup> êrh <sup>3</sup> sai <sup>4</sup>
wu <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		搗了		spoilt by mildew or fading. [êrh <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		搗死		smothered to death.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1579a	土 陽	塢 <sup>1254c1061b</sup>		a dry dock (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> 1579b	火	塢 <sup>1255a1061b</sup>		to bank a fire.
wu <sup>3</sup> 1581b	鳥	鵓 <sup>1256b1061c</sup>		kind of parrot (ying <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>3</sup> 1580b	手	握 <sup>1255c1064b</sup>		to grasp. See wo <sup>4</sup> .
<b>WU<sup>4</sup> 1584c</b>	勺	勿 <sup>1259a1065b</sup>		not, do not (pu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> , pieh <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		勿能		inability, unable (nêng <sup>3</sup> nai <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>		勿聽		don't listen (fei <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		勿視		don't look at (fei <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>4</sup>		勿動		don't move (fei <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		勿要		don't want, need not.
wu <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		勿言		don't speak of (fei <sup>1</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>		勿用		don't use.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1585a	牛	物 <sup>1259b1065c</sup>		things, any thing.
wu <sup>4</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>		物產		natural productions (wan <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
mu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		物件		things (tung <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		物質		matter (yüan <sup>2</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup> tsé <sup>2</sup>		物競天擇		natural selection N.
wu <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>3</sup>		物種原始		origin of species N.
wu <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>		物各有主		everything has an owner.

wu <sup>4</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	物類	classes of things.
wu <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	物理學	physics N.
wu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	物料	articles, things.
wu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	物傷其類	animals grieve for their likes.
wu <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>4</sup>	物神派	atheists N.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1581c	言 誤	1256c1263c to make a mistake.
wu <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	誤會	misconceive.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1581c	心 悞	1256c1064b to delay, to neglect (tan <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -ch'é <sup>1</sup>	悞車	cart stuck in mire (ni <sup>2</sup> t'u <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -ch'o <sup>4</sup>	悞觸	unintentionally push against.
wu <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>4</sup>	悞犯	unintentionally break the law (ku <sup>4</sup>
wu <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	悞入迷途	went astray unwittingly. [i <sup>4</sup> ].
wu <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	悞工	to neglect or delay work.
wu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	悞了	neglected, delayed (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>	悞了主顧	lost a customer.
wu <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	悞了操了	late for drill (tien <sup>3</sup> mao <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>3</sup>	悞卯	to be late or fail at rollcall.
wu <sup>4</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	悞殺	to kill by accident (ou <sup>3</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	悞傷	to unintentionally injure (hai <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>	悞失	to miss, to err.
wu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	悞事	to delay business (tan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> -fei <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	悞作非爲	unintentionally wicked.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1587c	力 務	1261a1062b business; the verb "must." M.
wu <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>	務須	must (pi <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>1</sup> ). [285.
wu <sup>4</sup> -nung <sup>2</sup>	務農	agricultural affairs (nung <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -pên <sup>3</sup>	務本	to attend to the main thing.
wu <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>	務必	must assuredly, is sure to.
wu <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	務要	must, indispensable.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1586a	心 惡	1259c1063b to hate, abominable. See o <sup>4</sup> .
wu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	惡劇	a bad play N.
wu <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	惡恨	to abhor, to hate (tsêng <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>	惡感	ill-pleased, displeased N.
wu <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>	惡惡	to abominate the bad (hao <sup>4</sup> shan <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>	惡善	to hate the good.
wu <sup>4</sup> 1588a	雨 霧	1261b1062c mist, fog, vapour (mêng <sup>1</sup> mêng <sup>1</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	霧氣	same (yün <sup>2</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	霧露	mist and dew (lu <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	霧騰騰的	ascending vapor (yün <sup>2</sup> chang <sup>1</sup> chang <sup>1</sup>
wu <sup>4</sup> 1576c	心 悟	1253a1063a to notice, to understand. [ti <sup>1</sup> ].
wu <sup>4</sup> -hsing <sup>4</sup>	悟性	natural quickness of perception.
wu <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>4</sup>	悟不透	cannot comprehend (hsing <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
wu <sup>4</sup> -t'ung <sup>1</sup>	悟通	to thoroughly understand (min <sup>3</sup> ).

- wu<sup>4</sup> (tzu) 1587b 木 机 1260c1065a stunted; stump of a tree; a stool.  
 wu<sup>4</sup>-t'êng<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 机 凳子 a stool (square) (pan<sup>3</sup> t'êng<sup>4</sup>).  
 wu<sup>4</sup> 1577b 牛 牯 1253b1063a to butt, resist.
- YA<sup>1</sup> 1592a** 手 押 11264b1068a to press; to guard, (also 2,3).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup> 押解 to escort prisoners (sung<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ai<sup>1</sup> 押解差 escort of taxes or prisoners.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 押住 to keep in custody (so<sup>3</sup> na<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 押船 to impress boats (t'ieh<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 押房 to mortgage a house (tien<sup>3</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 押封 to affix as houses, vessels, etc.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 押畫號 to affix one's signature (hua<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 押日子 to date.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 押名 to affix one's name (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> ya<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 押班房 to be kept in custody.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-p'u<sup>4</sup> 押舖 unlicensed pawn-shops (hsiao<sup>3</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 押守 to keep in custody. [sung<sup>1</sup>].  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 押送 to convey under arrest (chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup> 押攤 to shake dice (chih<sup>4</sup> shai<sup>3</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>4</sup> 押當 to pawn, to mortgage (tang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 押廳裏 more honorable detention than in  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 押頭 article pledged (tang<sup>4</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>). [jail-  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup> 押字 to sign (ch'ien<sup>1</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 押文書 to fix bargain in case of deeds.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 押獄 to imprison (chien<sup>4</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup> 押韻 to rhyme, rhymes (shih<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup> 1953a 土 壓 1265a1069a to press, to crush (also 4).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>-man<sup>3</sup> 壓盛滿 to cram full.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 壓紙 burn papers at temple on a death.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 壓制 to repress, to keep in subjection.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 壓緊 press tight. [(ching<sup>1</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup> 壓驚 to keep down alarm, to pacify  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup> 壓住 to keep down, to suppress.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup>-man<sup>3</sup> 壓裝滿 to cram full (sai<sup>4</sup> man<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 壓伏 to oppress, to subject.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 壓服 to subdue, to suppress (chih<sup>4</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 壓害 to oppress and injure.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup> 壓箱 guardian of theatrical clothes.  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-huai<sup>4</sup> 壓壞 to crush. [boxes-  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-kang<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup> 壓杠子 a mode of torture. M. 612 (杆).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 壓力 oppression, tyranny (chê<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>1</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 壓量 to presume, to browbeat.

ya <sup>1</sup> -man <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	壓滿了	to cram full (sai <sup>4</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>3</sup>	壓寶	to play at thimble-rig (pao <sup>3</sup> ho <sup>2</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup>	壓平	to flatten; discount of weight.
ya <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>	壓不折	can't break by pressing down.
ya <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	壓不下去	cannot crush down.
ya <sup>1</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>	壓睡	nightmare (méng <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	壓死	to crush to death (chi <sup>3</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -sui <sup>4</sup>	壓碎	crush to pieces. [a bridge.
ya <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	壓塌了	to break down by weight, e. g.,
ya <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>3</sup>	壓倒	to overthrow; intimidated.
ya <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup>	壓載	ballast (ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>3</sup>	壓載鐵	kentledge, pigs of iron for ballast.
ya <sup>1</sup> -tsai <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	壓在底下	to press down.
ya <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1592c 鳥	鴨 1264c1062b	the duck (also 子) (la <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -chuai <sup>3</sup>	鴨蹠	a duck waddles.
ya <sup>1</sup> -luan <sup>3</sup>	鴨卵	ducks' eggs (p'i <sup>2</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	鴨蛋	same.
ya <sup>1</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>1</sup> -sé <sup>4</sup>	鴨蛋青色	blue like duck's egg.
ya <sup>1</sup> 1589b 口	呀 1262b1066a	an ejaculation; gaping; a sound.
ya <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	呀蘭治木	kranjee wood.
ya <sup>1</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	呀蘭米	cochineal.
ya <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>1</sup> -p'ei <sup>1</sup>	呀呀呸	pish! pooh! (insulting).
ya <sup>1</sup> 1590b 鳥	鴉 1263a1066a	the crow with a white breast.
ya <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup>	鴉鴿	same (wu <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>1</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	鴉雀無聲	not a sound to be heard.
ya <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup> -ch'iao <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	鴉默雀靜	same.
ya <sup>1</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	鴉片烟	opium (ying <sup>1</sup> su <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> , ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> 1593a 丨	丫 1265a1066a	forked (ch'a <sup>4</sup> ). [fingers.
ya <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup>	丫叉	forked; the spaces between the
ya <sup>1</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	丫叉路	branch off, as a road.
ya <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>	丫鬟	a slave-girl.
ya <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup>	丫巴	crotch of a tree.
ya <sup>1</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>	丫頭	slave-girl (nu <sup>2</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
ya <sup>1</sup> 1589c 牙	孖	very young child.
ya <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	孖兒梨	a winter pear.
YA <sup>2</sup> 1588a 牙	牙 1261a1066b	tooth, serrated, cogs (hsiang <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
ya <sup>2</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	牙車	the jaw-bone. [Rad. 92.
ya <sup>2</sup> -ch'ên <sup>3</sup>	牙碇	gritty.
ya <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>	牙匠	a worker in ivory (hsiang <sup>4</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
ya <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>1</sup>	牙籤	a tooth-pick (t'i <sup>1</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).
ya <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>3</sup>	牙齒	the teeth (mên <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> , ts'ao <sup>2</sup> ya <sup>2</sup> ).

- ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'ing<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> pai<sup>2</sup> 牙清口白 clearly understood.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 牙床子 the gums, the cheek-bone.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 牙行 kind of middleman (ching<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup> 牙黃 buff colour.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 牙醫生 a dentist.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 牙人 a broker.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup> 牙疳 a gum-boil.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup> 牙科 dentistry (i<sup>1</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup> 牙狗 male dog (ha<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> kou<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 牙口 the teeth (ch'ih<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 牙骨 the jaw-bone.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup> 牙僮 a broker, agent.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup> 牙關 the jaw-bone.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 牙關緊閉 lockjaw (mên<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>, ts'ao<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 牙工 (匠) a worker in ivory (hsiang<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>1</sup> 牙貓 tom-cat.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 牙牌 dominoes (ku<sup>3</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-sê<sup>4</sup> 牙色 buff or straw colour, ivory white.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup> 牙扇 ivory fans (ta<sup>3</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 牙刷子 tooth-brush.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup> 牙疼 the tooth-ache (t'ung<sup>4</sup>, ch'ung<sup>2</sup> ch'ih<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 牙的 dental. [ya<sup>2</sup>].  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup> 牙音 dental sounds.  
 ya<sup>2</sup> 1593b 行 衙 衙 衙 衙 a public office (shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 衙役 constables, runners, etc. (tsao<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 衙門 Mandarin's office, court-house.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 衙署 same (kung<sup>1</sup> so<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup> 1589c 艸 芽 芽 芽 shoots, sprouts, to bud.  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup> 芽菜 bean sprouts (tou<sup>4</sup> ya<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 芽子 shoots, sprouts, buds.  
 ya<sup>2</sup> 1591b 水 涯 the edge, a shore (or yai, or ai<sup>2</sup>).
- YA<sup>3</sup> 1591a 二 亞 1263b1068a ugly, the second in order.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-fei<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 亞非利加 Africa (fei<sup>1</sup> chou<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 亞父 an imperial preceptor.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup> 亞西亞 Asia.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 亞如 like, similar (hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 亞麻仁 linseed (hu<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 亞賽 like, similar.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup> 亞聖 sages of the second class (Mencius).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup> 亞似 like, similar (lei<sup>4</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 亞元 the second in order of the chin-shih



- ya<sup>3</sup> 1591b 口 啞<sup>1263b1066b</sup> dumb (from birth), hoarseness. [O.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup> 啞鈴 dumb-bells N.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>2</sup> 啞謎 an enigma, a riddle (ts'ai<sup>1</sup> mi<sup>2</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 啞密密的 quietly, silently.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup> 啞吧 dumb (êrh<sup>3</sup> lung<sup>2</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>1</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 啞子 dumb man.  
 ya<sup>3</sup> 1591b 疒 瘡<sup>1263c1067a</sup> dumb (from sickness, etc.).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup> 瘡症 dumbness, unable to speak.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 瘡口 same.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup> 瘡門 the hollow in the back of the neck.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-sang<sup>3</sup> 瘡噪 hoarse.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 瘡子 a dumb person.  
 ya<sup>3</sup> 1590a 隹 雅<sup>1262c1067b</sup> elegant, learned, pure.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup> 雅致 genteel, stylish (ching<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 雅趣 refined pleasure (lê<sup>4</sup>).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 雅意 your fine idea. [enjoy it.  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>3</sup>shang<sup>3</sup> 雅俗共賞 both the refined and the vulgar  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 雅道 elegant (men), well done (act).  
 ya<sup>3</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup> 雅辭 elegant expression.
- YA<sup>4</sup> 1590a 言 訝<sup>1262c1067c</sup> to wonder at, to be startled.  
 ya<sup>4</sup> 1591c 車 軋<sup>1264a1068c</sup> crunching of wheels. [floor].  
 ya<sup>4</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 軋場 to crush grain on the threshing  
 ya<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>3</sup> 軋碾 to hull millet (ku<sup>3</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 ya<sup>4</sup> 1590a 走 迓 to receive as a guest.
- YAI<sup>2</sup> 1594a 厓 崖 cliff, ledge, or ai<sup>2</sup> or 崖.
- YAI<sup>4</sup> 1594c 阜 隘 defile, or ai<sup>4</sup>.
- YANG<sup>1</sup> 1598c 禾 秧<sup>1269b1070b</sup> first shoots of grain.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup> 秧猪 a boar.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup> 秧歌 songs sung by stilt walkers.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-miao<sup>2</sup> 秧苗 rice shoots (ta<sup>4</sup> mi<sup>3</sup>).  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 秧子 first shoots, a rich man's child.  
 yang<sup>1</sup> 1598b 歹 殃<sup>1269a1070a</sup> calamity; to injure.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 殃害 to injure.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 殃禍 calamity, judgment (tsai<sup>1</sup> nan<sup>4</sup>).  
 yang<sup>1</sup> 1598a 大 央<sup>1269a1070a</sup> the middle, to invite.  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 央及 to entreat (k'ên<sup>3</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).  
 yang<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 央求 to entreat, to beseech (yao<sup>4</sup> ch'iu<sup>2</sup>).

- yang<sup>1</sup> 1599a 鳥 鶩 1269c1070b female of the mandarin duck.
- YANG<sup>2</sup> 1594c** 羊 羊 1266b1072a the sheep or goat. Rad. 123 S.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>-hsien<sup>2</sup> 羊腸絃 sheep-gut string. [chou<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>].
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup> 羊城 ancient name of Canton (kuang<sup>3</sup>
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup> 羊角燈 horn lanterns (têng<sup>1</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 羊角 a ram's horn.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 羊角風 a whirlwind (hsüan<sup>4</sup> fêng<sup>1</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup> 羊角瘋 epileptic fits (hsieh<sup>2</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>, tien<sup>1</sup>
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup> 羊圈 a sheep-fold (see below). [hsien<sup>2</sup>].
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>pa<sup>1</sup> 羊撞籬笆 a sheep stuck in a hedge.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 羊羣 a flock of sheep (fang<sup>4</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 羊一隻 one sheep.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup> 羊肉 mutton (ch'iang<sup>1</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>-ch'uang<sup>2</sup>- 羊肉床子 a butcher's shop.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup> [tzü<sup>3</sup> 羊絨 fine wool. [yang<sup>2</sup>].
- yang<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup> 羊羔 sheep and lambs, lambs (kao<sup>1</sup>
- yang<sup>2</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>4</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 羊羔跪乳 'a lamb kneels to suck (filial
- yang<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup> 羊欄 a sheep-pen. [posture].
- yang<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup> 羊毛 wool (jung<sup>2</sup> mao<sup>2</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 羊皮 sheep skin.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 羊皮葉 the common duck weed (fu<sup>2</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>
- yang<sup>2</sup>-tsai<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 羊息子 lamb (kao<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>). [ts'ao<sup>3</sup>].
- yang<sup>2</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup> 羊腿 a leg of mutton.
- yang<sup>2</sup> 1595c 水 洋 1266b1072b the ocean; vast, foreign. [or 缺 or 銀.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 洋錢 foreign coin, Mexicans (wai<sup>4</sup> kuo<sup>2</sup>)
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> 洋鎗 a foreign gun (shou<sup>3</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 洋鎗隊 the file with foreign arms.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 洋綢 foreign silk (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> tuan<sup>4</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 洋船 foreign vessels.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 洋莊 foreign dress (i<sup>1</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 洋服 same.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hai<sup>3</sup> 洋海 oceans and seas, the ocean.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup> 洋行 a foreign firm.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hang<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 洋行商 a foreign merchant.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hao<sup>4</sup> 洋號 cornet, trumpet etc. (la<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 洋繡球 the common scarlet geranium.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-hung<sup>2</sup> 洋紅 turkey-red.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup> 洋火 matches (tzü<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>2</sup> huo<sup>3</sup>).
- yang<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup> 洋貨 foreign goods.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>-chuang<sup>1</sup> 洋貨莊 shop for sale of foreign goods.
- yang<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 洋人 foreigners (hsi<sup>1</sup> yang<sup>2</sup>).

<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	洋鬼子	"foreign devil."
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>lan</i> <sup>2</sup>	洋藍	indigo colour ( <i>tien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuei</i> <sup>1</sup>	洋玫瑰	the lemon scented geranium.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mi</i> <sup>3</sup>	洋迷	affectation of foreign ways &c. N.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mien</i> <sup>4</sup>	洋面	seas, oceans ( <i>hai</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>p'ien</i> <sup>4</sup>	洋片	peep shows ( <i>la</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>p'ien</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	洋布	foreign cloths ( <i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shang</i> <sup>1</sup>	洋商	foreign merchants.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wên</i> <sup>2</sup>	洋文	foreign writing.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chü</i> <sup>2</sup>	洋務局	prov. foreign office N.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>té</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>4</sup>	洋洋得意	highly elated ( <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yao</i> <sup>4</sup>	洋藥	foreign medicine; opium ( <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup>	洋煙	opium ( <i>ta</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup>	洋油	coal oil ( <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>yu</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>yüan</i> <sup>2</sup>	洋元	foreign dollar N.
<i>yang</i> 1600b 阜陽氣	陽 <sup>1270c1071c</sup>	the male principle, the sun.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽氣	the male principle.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽間	amongst the living, alive.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'un</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽春	the spring ( <i>ch'un</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>t'ien</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'un</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>yüeh</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽春月	the 10th month. See Note 32.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fêng</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽奉陰違	hypocrisy ( <i>chia</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mao</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kou</i> <sup>1</sup>	[ <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> ] 陽溝	open drain ( <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>kou</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽關	a public road ( <i>kung</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>lu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>la</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>3</sup>	陽蠟子	a kind of hairy caterpillar ( <i>mao</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>li</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽歷	solar calendar ( <i>yin</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>li</i> <sup>4</sup> ). [ <i>ch'ung</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pao</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽報	recompense in this world.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽事	sexual intercourse.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽世	in the world, alive ( <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chieh</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>san</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>chien</i> <sup>1</sup>	陽世三間	in the world.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽壽	life, old age ( <i>kao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tzü</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽字	raised letters.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>wu</i> <sup>4</sup>	陽物	the <i>membrum virile</i> .
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> 1599b 手	揚 <sup>1269c1070c</sup>	to hold up; to spread; to winnow,
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	揚場	a winnowing ground.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	揚場去	to go off abruptly ( <i>i</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>liu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	揚氣	conceited, supercilious ( <i>chiao</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>ao</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>fan</i> <sup>1</sup>	揚帆	to spread sail, to depart.
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup>	揚眉	to expand the eyebrows ( <i>so</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>mei</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>t'u</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	揚眉吐氣	very comfortable ( <i>shu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>fu</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [ <i>t'ou</i> <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	揚名	to become famous ( <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup>	揚聲	to spread a report ( <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>san</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup>	揚手	to hold up the hand ( <i>chü</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shou</i> <sup>3</sup> ).

<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup></i>	揚子江	the river Yang-tse (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> chiang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>yang<sup>2</sup>pu<sup>4</sup>ts'ai<sup>3</sup></i>	揚揚不睬	supercilious.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>	揚揚得意	elated (kao <sup>1</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup> 1599c</i>	木楊	a kind of poplar S.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup></i>	楊柳	the poplar and willow.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	楊梅	the arbutus; a venereal ulcer.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>tu<sup>2</sup></i>	楊梅結毒	a buboe, a tumour (ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup></i>	楊梅瘡	a venereal ulcer (jou <sup>4</sup> ting <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-tou<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	楊梅疔子	same.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>shu<sup>4</sup>mang<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	楊樹芒子	the beard or awn of poplar tree.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup> 1595b</i>	人伴	false; to feign (chuang <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>	佯笑	to pretend laughter (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-k'uang<sup>2</sup></i>	佯狂	to feign madness (tien <sup>1</sup> k'uang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup></i>	佯不知	to pretend not to know.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	佯爲	to pretend, fictitious.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup> 1061a</i>	風颺	to let off; to escape.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup></i>	颺言	to spread a report.
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	颺場	to winnow grain.

**YANG<sup>3</sup> 1597a** 食養

<i>yang<sup>3</sup>chan<sup>1</sup>chia<sup>1</sup>k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	養贍家口	to bear, to rear (pao <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>3</sup> ) S. (4).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	養濟院	to support one's family (chia <sup>1</sup> a charity hospital. [ch'üan <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	養氣	oxygen.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-sun<sup>1</sup></i>	養兒孫	to rear children (or 女).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-hai<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	養孩子	she gave birth to a child.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-han<sup>4</sup></i>	養漢	a woman to keep a paramour
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	養下來	give birth to. [(ch'ang <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	養心	to nourish the mind, to cultivate
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup></i>	養性	same. [virtue.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-huo<sup>2</sup></i>	養活	to support, to rear.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup></i>	養狗	to keep a dog.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup></i>	養老宮	a home for aged people.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	養老院	same.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup></i>	養廉	means of living, salary (hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	養母	a foster-mother (kan <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	養目鏡	glasses to strengthen the eyes (yen <sup>3</sup>
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup></i>	養娘	a foster-mother. [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yang<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	養病院	a hospital (i <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	養不成	unable to rear.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	養不起	can't afford to keep.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>2</sup></i>	養不住	unable to keep at home.
<i>yang<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	養傷	under treatment for injuries.

yang<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 養身  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 養生  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>su<sup>4</sup> 養生要素  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 養頭  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 養育  
 yang<sup>3</sup> 1601b 人 仰<sup>1271b1073a</sup>  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 仰仗  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup> 仰告  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>- 仰觀天文  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>4</sup> [wên<sup>2</sup>] 仰賴  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-mien<sup>4</sup> 仰面  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 仰慕  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>rh<sup>2</sup> 仰八脚兒  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup> 仰板  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-p'êng<sup>3</sup> 仰棚  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 仰天  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup> 仰望  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup> 仰臥  
 yang<sup>3</sup> 1597c 癢<sup>1266c1073a</sup>  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 癢酥酥的  
 yang<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>3</sup>-p'a<sup>2</sup>rh<sup>2</sup> 癢癢爬兒  
 yang<sup>3</sup> 1596b 癢<sup>1266c1073a</sup> 痒

**YANG<sup>4</sup>** (tzü) 1596c 樣<sup>1267c1073c</sup>  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-ts'ê<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> [木] 樣冊子  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 樣法  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-pên<sup>3</sup> 樣本  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 樣式  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> [ch'üan<sup>2</sup>] 樣事  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup> 樣樣齊全  
 yang<sup>4</sup> 1595c 心 恙<sup>1267a1074b</sup>  
 yang<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup> 恙病

**YAO<sup>1</sup>** 1603a 肉 腰<sup>1272c1074a</sup>  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-chan<sup>4</sup> 腰站  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>- 腰中掛劍  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> [chien<sup>4</sup>] 腰房  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup> 腰骨  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 腰裏無錢  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-p'ai<sup>2</sup> 腰牌  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup> 腰背  
 yao<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 腰部

to take care of one's health (ai<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup> to support life. [p'i<sup>2</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>].  
 necessities of life N.  
 worth supporting (pao<sup>3</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to train.  
 to look up to, to trust to (i<sup>4</sup>lai<sup>4</sup>)IS.  
 same.  
 to pray (tao<sup>3</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>). [hsiao<sup>2</sup>].  
 to study astronomy (t'ien<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup> to depend on, to trust to (i<sup>4</sup> lai<sup>4</sup>).  
 an upturned face (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> shang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to look up to a person (ai<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 to fall flat on the back.  
 a ceiling (ting<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 to look up to heaven (ch'ao<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 to look up with hope (fu<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to lie on the back (t'ang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to itch (k'uai<sup>3</sup>, nao<sup>2</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>).  
 to itch terribly.  
 a sort of body rake.  
 a sore, an ulcer; to itch.

kind, fashion, a pattern.  
 a pattern book used by tailor, etc.  
 fashion, kind. [(冊 ch'ai<sup>2</sup>).  
 a sample copy.  
 fashion (chü<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 every form of business or affair.  
 all complete.  
 sorrow, care, sickness.  
 sickness (ping<sup>4</sup>, chêng<sup>4</sup>).

the loins, the middle (chung<sup>1</sup>).  
 intermediate stations (ch'ê<sup>1</sup> chan<sup>4</sup>).  
 to carry a sword at one's waist.  
 the best room in middle of yard.  
 the waist.  
 no money in pockets (ch'üing<sup>2</sup>).  
 a soldier's belt ticket (ping<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>).  
 lower part of back (chi<sup>3</sup> niang<sup>2</sup>).  
 the loins.

yao <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>3</sup>	腰帶着	to gird round the waist.
yao <sup>1</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup> -tsū <sup>3</sup>	腰帶子	a sash, a girdle, a waistband.
yao <sup>1</sup> -iao <sup>1</sup>	腰刀	a short sword, a dagger (tuan <sup>3</sup> t.).
yao <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	腰道	a cross road, a roundabout road.
yao <sup>1</sup> -t'êng <sup>2</sup>	腰疼	pain in the loins.
yao <sup>1</sup> -t'ung <sup>4</sup>	腰痛	same.
yao <sup>1</sup> -tsū <sup>3</sup>	腰子	the loins, the kidneys of animals.
yao <sup>1</sup> -tsū <sup>3</sup> -juan <sup>3</sup>	腰子軟	e. g., with little money in purse.
yao <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	腰眼	the small of the back.
yao <sup>1</sup> 1607b	口 吆 1276a1075a	to cry or hawk goods.
yao <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>1</sup> -san <sup>1</sup>	吆二吆三	bawling, clamoring.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup>	吆喝	to scold, to call out, to cry wares.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	吆喝故衣	to call out second-hand clothing.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup>	吆喝他	scare one by loud talk (hsia <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>1</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>1</sup>	吆呼	to scold, cry out.
yao <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup>	呱喚	same (chiao <sup>4</sup> huan <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -huan <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	呱喚甚麼	what is he crying? etc.
yao <sup>1</sup> 1603c	禿 邀 1273a1075a	to invite, to request.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>3</sup>	邀請	same (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	邀會	to invite to join.
yao <sup>1</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	邀客	to invite a guest (ch'ing <sup>3</sup> k'o <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -mai <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	邀買人心	to court popularity (mai <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
yao <sup>1</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -lai <sup>3</sup>	邀他來	request him to come. [hsin <sup>1</sup> ].
yao <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	邀定	to command.
yao <sup>1</sup> 1604a	大 夭 1273b1074b	young, calamitous.
yao <sup>1</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>	夭折	cut off prematurely
yao <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	夭命	same.
yao <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	夭壽	premature death and long life.
yao <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	夭亡	premature or untimely death.
yao <sup>1</sup> 1604a	女 妖 1273b1074b	demons, imps, fiends.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	妖氣	uncanny atmosphere.
yao <sup>1</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	妖精	demons &c. (huan <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>1</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>	妖風	a wind raised by fiends (k'uang <sup>1</sup>
yao <sup>1</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	妖異	an ominous portent. [fêng <sup>1</sup> ].
yao <sup>1</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	妖人	wizards, sorcerers (tuan <sup>1</sup> , wu <sup>1</sup> p'o <sup>2</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>	妖怪	strange, unnatural appearance.
yao <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	妖魔	a ghost, a fiend (kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup> -kuai <sup>4</sup>	妖魔鬼怪	evil spirits, hobgoblins.
yao <sup>1</sup> -nieh <sup>4</sup>	妖孽	an elf, a sprite, a monster.
yao <sup>1</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	妖術	magic spells (hsieh <sup>3</sup> shu <sup>4</sup> , huan <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>1</sup> 1607b	么 么	same. Rad. 52.

- YAO<sup>2</sup> 1605a** 手 搖<sup>1274a1075c</sup> to shake, to wave.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup>* 搖車 a hammock, swing or cradle (ch'iu<sup>1</sup>  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>2</sup>* 搖旗 wave a flag. [ch'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>* 搖鐘 to ring a bell (ling<sup>2</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>* 搖撼不動 cannot be shaken (wên<sup>3</sup> tang<sup>1</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-huang<sup>3</sup>* 搖幌 to shake, to jolt.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>* 搖椅 a rocking chair. [lang<sup>2</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 搖鼓兒 a pedlar (seller of calico, etc.) (huo<sup>4</sup>  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-ling<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 搖鈴 a pedlar (seller of thread, etc.).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup>* 搖櫓 to scull (san<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>* 搖擺 to swagger, to strut.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup>* 搖手 to wave the hand (pai<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>* 搖攤 a game with dice (chih<sup>4</sup> shai<sup>3</sup> tzū<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>* 搖頭 to wag the head. [(ch'ih<sup>2</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>* 搖頭瘋 idiocy in form of shaking head.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>huang<sup>3</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>* 搖頭晃腦 nodding and wagging the head.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>3</sup>* 搖頭擺尾 head and tail wagging, e.g., a dog.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>* 搖動 to move, to shake (jao<sup>3</sup> lian<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-yao<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>-pai<sup>3</sup>* 搖搖擺擺 to strut, to swagger (k'uang<sup>4</sup> tang<sup>4</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1605c** 穴 窯<sup>1274c1075c</sup> a kiln, a pottery (shao<sup>1</sup> chuan<sup>1</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-chiang<sup>1</sup>* 窯匠 a potter, a burner of bricks, etc.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup>* 窯貨 pottery, earthenware (tz'ü<sup>2</sup> ch'i<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 窯工 potter's work.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 窯桶子 a coal mine (mei<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* 窯子 a brothel (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> lou<sup>2</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1606a** 疋 遙<sup>1274c1076b</sup> remote, distant (yüan<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>* 遙遠 same.  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1605c** 言 謠<sup>1275a1076a</sup> lies, slander, rumour (hsia<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>* 謠歌 a ballad, a ditty (ch'ang<sup>4</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup>* 謠言 idle unfounded stories (liu<sup>2</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1604c** 土 堯<sup>1273c1076b</sup> a celebrated Emp. B.C. 2156 R. 272.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>* 堯舜 two celebrated Emperors. R. 189.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>chih<sup>1</sup>shih<sup>4</sup>* 堯舜之世 the golden age.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>t'ang<sup>1</sup>* 堯舜禹湯 four famous Emperors of antiquity.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-shun<sup>4</sup>jih<sup>4</sup>* 堯天舜日 the golden age (chin<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 542a** 食 餼<sup>446a192c</sup> prepared food, victuals (shih<sup>2</sup> wu<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup>* 餼饌 same (yung<sup>4</sup> chuan<sup>4</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1060b** 水 淆<sup>1275b193a</sup> muddy water; mixed up.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-hun<sup>4</sup>* 淆混 same (hun<sup>4</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1607a** 風 颯<sup>1275a1076b</sup> whirling round with the wind.  
**yao<sup>2</sup> 1606b** 爻 爻<sup>1275a192c</sup> to intertwine, Rad. 89.  
*yao<sup>2</sup>-kua<sup>4</sup>* 爻卦 certain symbols, to divine (pa<sup>1</sup>kua<sup>4</sup>).

- yao*<sup>2</sup>-tʰü<sup>3</sup> 爻辭  
*yao*<sup>2</sup> 1606c 女 姚 interpretation of signs, etc.  
 handsome S.
- YAO<sup>3</sup> 1606c** 齒 { 齧  
*yao*<sup>3</sup> 口 { 咬 1275c1077b to bite, to bark, also ao<sup>1</sup>, chiao<sup>3</sup>.  
 same.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-ch'ê<sup>3</sup> 咬扯 to evade, to trump up a case.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-ch'ün<sup>2</sup> 咬羣 a biting animal, said of bad child-  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 咬一口 to give a bite to. [ren-  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 咬人 to bite a person. 咬  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-kang<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup>- 咬鋼截鐵 very fierce (hsiang<sup>1</sup> hêng<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-p'ô<sup>4</sup> [t'ieh<sup>3</sup> 咬破 torn by a bite.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> 咬不動 can't bite into it (k'ên<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup> 咬傷 a wound from a bite (shou<sup>4</sup> shang<sup>1</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-shê<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> 咬舌兒 to clip one's words in speaking.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 咬定牙齒 to set the teeth firmly.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-tuan<sup>4</sup> 咬斷 to bite off.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>chüeh<sup>1</sup>tzü<sup>4</sup> 咬文嚼字 to study; pedantic.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup> 咬牙 to grind or gnash the teeth.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>ch'ieh<sup>1</sup>ch'ih<sup>3</sup> 咬牙切齒 same.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup> 1607a 臼 杓 1276a1076c. to bale out; a ladle. See wai<sup>3</sup>.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup> 杓水 to bale or ladle water.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 杓子 a ladle (shao<sup>2</sup> shui<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>3</sup> 1607c 穴 窵 1276b1077a. deep, profound; retired, still.  
*yao*<sup>3</sup> 975b 木 杓 obscure, distant, also miao<sup>3</sup>.
- YAO<sup>4</sup> 1601c** 西 要 1271a1077c to want, important, will. M. 32,  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup> 要賬 to collect debts (t'ao<sup>3</sup> c., ch'i<sup>2</sup> c.).  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup> 要幾多呢 how much do you want?  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 要價 to ask a price.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>2</sup> 要劫 highway robbers (hsiang<sup>3</sup> ma<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 要鍵 essential point N.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 要錢 to want money.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup> 要緊 important (chung<sup>4</sup> ta<sup>4</sup>, tang<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 要緊的 same (chin<sup>3</sup> yao<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-ch'ing<sup>2</sup> 要晴 it is going to be clear.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup> 要求 to claim, to demand N.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-chu<sup>3</sup> 要主 a purchaser (mai<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>),  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 要犯 ringleader.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 要犯的 a beggar (ch'i<sup>3</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>).  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup> 要挾 to compel by measures.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 要義 main thought.  
*yao*<sup>4</sup>-hai<sup>4</sup> 要害 strategic point N.



yao <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup> -	要歸正道	must return to the true way.
yao <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	[tao <sup>4</sup> 要路	abridgment (chieh <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	要路	an important road; fairway of
yao <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	要命	to take life, deadly. [river.]
yao <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>	要命鬼	a fatal spirit (t'i <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	要不起	can't afford to buy it (mai <sup>3</sup> p. c.).
yao <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	要不得	ought not to be taken, bad.
yao <sup>4</sup> -sai <sup>4</sup>	要塞	strategic point N.
yao <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>2</sup>	要甚麼	what do you want?
yao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	要是	if it is, should it be, etc.
yao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	要是	I do want it.
yao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	要事	an important matter.
yao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	要死	at the point of death (lin <sup>2</sup> wei <sup>2</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	要素	a requisite, an essential N.
yao <sup>4</sup> -tei <sup>3</sup> (te)	要得	must, necessary to etc (pi <sup>4</sup> te <sup>2</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup>	要點	chief points, essential N.
yao <sup>4</sup> -to <sup>1</sup> -shao <sup>3</sup>	要多少	how much do you want?
yao <sup>4</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup>	要做	about to do.
yao <sup>4</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	要走	about to go (chiang <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup> -hsi <sup>1</sup>	要東西	to buy articles (mai <sup>3</sup> t. h.).
yao <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	要	to be on the point of.
yao <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	要言	important words.
yao <sup>4</sup> 1608a	藥	medicine (also yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup>	藥	same (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	藥劑	a dose of medicine (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	藥敬	a physician's fee (ma <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> , hshieh <sup>4</sup>
yao <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>	藥酒	medicated spirits. [i <sup>1</sup> ].
yao <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	藥局	a dispensary. [tzü <sup>3</sup> ].
yao <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	藥方	a medical prescription (k'ai <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>1</sup>
yao <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	藥料	medicines (chih <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>4</sup>	藥末	medicinal powders (below).
yao <sup>4</sup> -p'u <sup>4</sup>	藥舖	a chemist's shop (p'ei <sup>4</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	藥散	medicinal powders.
yao <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup> -	藥石成仇	good medicine is hated (if bitter).
yao <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	[ch'ou <sup>2</sup> 藥書	medical books (k'an <sup>4</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	藥水	medicine (liquid). [tu <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ].
yao <sup>4</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>	藥死	to poison (by accident or purposely)
yao <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup> -rh <sup>3</sup>	藥單兒	a medical prescription.
yao <sup>4</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>	藥店	a dispensary, a chemist's shop.
yao <sup>4</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	藥材	medicines, drugs (chua <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ).
yao <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>2</sup>	藥丸	a pill (wan <sup>2</sup> san <sup>3</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>1</sup> ). [medicine.
yao <sup>4</sup> -yin <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	藥引子	something to take along with the

- yao<sup>4</sup> 1608a* 羽耀 耀<sup>1276c1078b</sup> splendour, bright (also *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>1</sup>* 耀輝 same (jung<sup>2</sup> *yao<sup>4</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>* [kuang<sup>1</sup> 耀眼 to dazzle the eyes (huang<sup>3</sup> *yen<sup>3</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup>* 耀眼爭光 dazzling.  
*yao<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1608c* 疔瘡<sup>1277b638c</sup> fever and ague (also *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>2</sup>* 瘡疾 same (fa<sup>1</sup> *yao<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>* 瘡病 same.  
*yao<sup>4</sup> 1609a* 金 鑰<sup>1277b1117b</sup> a key, a lock, a bolt (also *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>* 鑰匙 a key (or *ch'ih<sup>2</sup>*).  
*yao<sup>4</sup> 1653b* 糸 約<sup>1310b1117a</sup> to weigh. See *ch'êng<sup>4</sup>, yo<sup>1</sup>*.  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>* 約一約 to weigh; weigh it.  
*yao<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>liang<sup>2</sup>* 約約分量 to estimate the weight.
- YEH<sup>1</sup> 1611b** 口 噎<sup>1279a1080b</sup> to choke, to hiccup (hou<sup>2</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>).  
*yeh<sup>1</sup>-chu<sup>4</sup>* 噎住 something stuck fast in the throat.  
*yeh<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>2</sup>* 噎噎 hiccup, to choke.  
*yeh<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* 噎食 to choke.  
*yeh<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>* 噎死鬼 spirit of man who died by choking.
- YEH<sup>2</sup> 1611a** 父 爺<sup>1278c1079a</sup> father, a term of respect.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-lia<sup>3</sup>* 爺兒倆 father and son or daughter.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-mên<sup>1</sup>* 爺們 men, personal attendants of official.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-niang<sup>2</sup>* 爺娘 father and mother (fu<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>3</sup>).  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup>* 爺台 a term of respect.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup>* 爺爺 a grandfather.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup> 1610b* 耳 耶<sup>1278b1078a</sup> father; interrogative particle. Gi-  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 耶教 Protestantism N.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>* 耶和華 Jehovah.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>* 耶穌 Jesus (chi<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>1</sup>, chiu<sup>4</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>).  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>4</sup>* 耶穌教 Protestantism (t'ien<sup>1</sup> chu<sup>3</sup>).  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-su<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* 耶穌堂 a Christian church or chapel.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1610c* 木 椰<sup>1278c1079a</sup> the cocoa-nut (k'o<sup>1</sup>).  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup>* [挪 椰肉 flesh of cocoa-nut.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>* 椰花酒 arrack.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-p'iao<sup>3</sup>* 椰子瓢 shell as ladle.  
*yeh<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 椰子樹 cocoa-nut tree (pin<sup>1</sup> lang<sup>2</sup>).
- YEH<sup>3</sup> 1611c** 乙 也<sup>1279b1079b</sup> and, also, even, still; final particle.  
*yeh<sup>3</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup>* 也好 also well, still it is good, etc.  
*yeh<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 也行 still it will do.  
*yeh<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>* 也可以 also do; still answer, etc.  
*yeh<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-pai<sup>2</sup>* 也明白 also clear (ch'ing<sup>1</sup> ch'u<sup>3</sup>).

<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-kou<sup>4</sup></i>	也能設	also able to.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	也罷了	still do, all right, never mind.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	也不行	it will not do either.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-ts'êng<sup>1</sup></i>	也會	already (i <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup> 1612b</i>	里埕	country, moor, wild (k'uang <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup></i>	野鷄	the pheasant (shan <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup></i>	野球	foot ball (t'i <sup>1</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> , tsu <sup>2</sup> ch'iu <sup>2</sup> ) N.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup></i>	野猪	a wild hog or boar.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-chu<sup>1</sup>huan<sup>2</sup>yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	野猪還愿	(fig.) a substitute for real culprit.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-chung<sup>3</sup> or tzu<sup>3</sup></i>	野種	a bastard (tsa <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>3</sup> , ssü <sup>1</sup> tzu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	野心	brutal, crass, mad ambition.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	野心家	barbarians, ruffians N. [chi <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup></i>	野花	wild flowers; prostitutes (ch'ang <sup>1</sup>
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	野人	countrymen, barbarians (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup></i>	野蠻	barbarous, rude. [min <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>shou<sup>3</sup>tuan<sup>4</sup></i>	野蠻手段	barbarous methods N.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-man<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	野蠻自由	unbridled license N.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-mao<sup>2</sup></i>	野貓	the wild cat.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	野食	prey, pickings.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>4</sup></i>	野獸	wild animals (tsou <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup></i>	野地	uncultivated ground (k'uang <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>1</sup></i>	野大夫	wandering quack (i <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	野攤的	wandering vendor of sundries (pai <sup>3</sup>
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>3</sup>-nao<sup>3</sup></i>	野頭野腦	wild, unruly (ts'u <sup>1</sup> yeh <sup>3</sup> ). [t'an <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	野菜	wild vegetables.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-ts'an<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	野蠶絲	wild raw silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	野味	game-served as food.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup> 1612c</i>	冶	smelt, fuse.
<i>yeh<sup>3</sup>-chin<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup></i>	冶金家	assayers.
<b>YEH<sup>4</sup> 1609b</b>	夕	night (hei <sup>1</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	夜叉鬼	a night ogre.
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup></i>	夜察	night watchmen, patrol (hsün <sup>2</sup>
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup></i>	夜間	in the night. [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>kêng<sup>1</sup></i>	夜間打更	act as watch in night.
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>3</sup></i>	夜緊	not safe at nights (chin <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup></i>	夜靜	the stillness of night.
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>san<sup>4</sup></i>	夜聚明散	i.e. as secret societies do.
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup></i>	夜黑	the night is dark.
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup></i>	夜行	to travel by night; thieves (tsei <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-hsün<sup>2</sup></i>	夜巡	night patrol or rounds (hsün <sup>2</sup> lo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yeh<sup>4</sup>-hu<sup>2</sup></i>	夜壺	a chamber utensil (pien <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>2</sup> ).

yeh <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>	夜個	yesterday (tso <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	夜光	the carbuncle; a firefly.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	夜光珠	the pearl (chên <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	夜光石	the carbuncle (hung <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>	夜來	yesterday (tso <sup>2</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	夜來香	the tuberose (yüeh <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	夜裏	at night.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup>	夜裏時候	night time, in the night.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -mao <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	夜貓子	"night cat," the owl (ch'ih <sup>1</sup> hsiao <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	夜明珠	the carbuncle or ruby (ch'ao <sup>2</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>	夜明沙	ordure used as medicine (ta <sup>4</sup> fên <sup>4</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	夜票	a "permit" to load a ship at night.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	夜不閉戶	peaceful, safe (golden age).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	夜上	during the night.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>	夜深	late at night (wan <sup>3</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>	夜晚	late at night, night.
yeh <sup>2</sup> -yeh <sup>4</sup>	夜夜	every night. [yeh <sup>4</sup> ].
yeh <sup>4</sup> 1612c	木業	land, property; occupation (ch'an <sup>3</sup>
yeh <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	業經	past and done (i <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup>	業主	a man of property (chu <sup>3</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup>	業已	past and done.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	業公會	trade union, guild N. [chai <sup>4</sup> ].
yeh <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -chai <sup>4</sup>	業不抵債	assets not equal to debts (ch'ien <sup>2</sup>
yeh <sup>4</sup> 1610b	手掖	to hold up under the arms.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	掖起衣裳	to tuck the clothes, e.g., the girdle.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -t'ing <sup>2</sup>	掖庭	side apartments in the palace.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	掖垣	wall round the palace (huang <sup>2</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1613c	葉	leaf of a tree, book, etc. S.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>4</sup> -kuei <sup>1</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>	葉落歸根	i. e. finally.
yeh <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	葉子戲	playing cards (or 格) (p'ai <sup>2</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	葉子菸	tobacco in leaf.
yeh <sup>4</sup> 1610b	肉腋	the armpit (ko <sup>2</sup> chou <sup>3</sup> wo <sup>1</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	腋下	under the armpit.
yeh <sup>4</sup> 1614c	言謁	to visit a superior. See ai <sup>4</sup> .
yeh <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	謁見	same (pai <sup>4</sup> yeh <sup>4</sup> ).
yeh <sup>4</sup> 685b	手曳拽	to pull, to drag. See chuai <sup>4</sup> . [hsieh <sup>2</sup> ].
yeh <sup>4</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>	拽根	a strap (for pulling on shoes) (t'ü <sup>2</sup>
yeh <sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1611b	頁	the head; the leaf of a book, etc. Rad. 181.
YEN <sup>1</sup> 1617a	火菸煙	smoke; tobacco; opium (ya <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>1</sup>	煙	same (yang <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>	煙塵	rebellion, anarchy (fan <sup>3</sup> lüan <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-t'êng<sup>2</sup>-</i>	煙氣騰騰	the smoke ascends in volumes.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ch'iang<sup>1</sup> [t'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	煙鎗	an opium pipe (ta <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-chiu<sup>3</sup>-hsieh<sup>2</sup>-</i>	煙酒邪莊	wine and opium are a bad trade.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-chüan<sup>3</sup>[chuang<sup>1</sup></i>	煙捲	cigar (chih <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> , hsiang <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ch'ung<sup>1</sup></i>	煙衝	an outlet for the smoke (mao <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup></i>	煙荷包	a tobacco pouch.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup></i>	煙霞	red sky at sun rise or set.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-hsün<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>liao<sup>3</sup></i>	煙燻火燎	sooty and scorched.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-lang<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	煙花浪子	a rake, a debauchee (lang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>3</sup>-</i>	煙花柳巷	opium shops and brothels.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup> [hsiang<sup>4</sup></i>	煙館	opium-den.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	煙煤	"smoke coal," the common coal
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	煙盤子	tray for tobacco etc. [(t'an <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	煙包兒	a tobacco pouch (huo <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	煙絲	tobacco (manufactured) (p'i <sup>2</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	煙袋	a pipe (hsi <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	煙袋杆兒	the stem of a pipe (hsüeh <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	煙袋鍋兒	the bowl of a pipe (chih <sup>3</sup> yen <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>3</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	煙袋嘴兒	the mouth-piece of a pipe.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	煙台	Yen-t'ai, i. e., Chefoo. [daily.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	煙頭	the amount of opium smoked, e.g.,
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tsung<sup>1</sup></i>	煙囪	a chimney, or ch'uang <sup>1</sup> 348b.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup></i>	煙土	opium (ya <sup>1</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ). [yen <sup>1</sup> tun <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-tun<sup>1</sup></i>	煙墩	smoke signals or beacons (lang <sup>2</sup>
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-t'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	煙筒	a pipe, a chimney (tsao <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	煙霧	fog, mist, vapour (wu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup></i>	煙葉	tobacco in leaf.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup></i>	煙癮	the craving for opium (tuan <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup> 1621a</i>	水 淹	to drown; to soak.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>	淹沒了	drowned (ni <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup></i>	淹溺	to drown (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ching <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	淹敗	to spoil by water (lao <sup>4</sup> huai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	淹濕	soaking wet (shih <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> la <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	淹死	to drown (lao <sup>4</sup> ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup></i>	淹死鬼	spirit of a drowned man (ling <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup> 1621b</i>	西 醃	to pickle, to salt (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup></i>	醃鷄鴨蛋	to pickle hen's and duck's eggs.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-huo<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup></i>	醃火腿	to salt hamis (ch'a <sup>2</sup> t., chin <sup>1</sup> t.).
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-jou<sup>4</sup></i>	醃肉	to salt meat; salt meat, corned
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	醃菜	salted vegetables. [beef.
<i>yen<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	醃魚	to salt fish; salt fish (la <sup>4</sup> jou <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> 1618c	火	焉	1084b1082c	how? what? don't. M. 444 (ch <sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		焉知		how do I know? I don't know?
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -kan <sup>3</sup>		焉敢		how dare I? dare not (ch <sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup> kan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -nêng <sup>2</sup>		焉能		how able to? I am not able to.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>		焉有此理		does such a principle exist? (ch <sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup> -
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> 1617b	肉	胭	1283b1082b	the throat; rouge. [yu <sup>3</sup> ]-
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		胭脂		rouge, a cosmetic (chih <sup>1</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup>		胭粉		rouge and powder.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup>		胭喉		the throat (hou <sup>2</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> 1621c	煙	菸	1056c855a	tobacco (see above).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -chüan <sup>3</sup>		菸捲		a cigar (hsüeh <sup>3</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup> -tien <sup>4</sup>		菸蔴店		a tobacco and hemp shop.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> 1621b	門	阉	1286a1083	to-castrate; a eunuch.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>		阉猪		to castrate a pig.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>		阉割		to castrate.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		阉子		eunuch.
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> 1619c	火	燕		name S. See yen <sup>4</sup> .
<i>yen</i> <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>1</sup>		燕都		Peking.
<b>YEN<sup>2</sup> 1622b</b>	水	沿	1286c1085c	to follow a course. to coast. [road.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>		沿城		running along the city wall, e.g., a
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>1</sup>		沿江		follow course of a river.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -hai <sup>3</sup>		沿海		places on the sea coast.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		沿河		to skirt along the river.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		沿路		to follow a road, along a road.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup> rh <sup>2</sup>		沿邊兒		the side, edge.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> rh <sup>2</sup>		沿道兒		follow a road, along a road.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>		沿途		same.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> 1622c	延	延	1287a1084c	to protract, slow, invite.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'an <sup>2</sup>		延纏		protracted, e.g., illness.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ang <sup>2</sup>		延長		extended, long delay.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		延遲		to delay (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ing <sup>3</sup>		延請		to invite (yao <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>		延久		to stay long (chiu <sup>3</sup> chu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -huan <sup>2</sup>		延緩		to delay (ch'ih <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>		延擱		slowly; to delay.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -na <sup>4</sup>		延納		to invite; to receive; to give.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -nao <sup>3</sup>		延腦		to lengthen life N.
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -nien <sup>2</sup>		延年		advanced in years (nien <sup>2</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ,
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>		延壽		same (kao <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>4</sup> ). [shou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup> -yai <sup>2</sup>		延推		to put.off, to delay (tan <sup>1</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> ).

yen <sup>2</sup> 1623b	口 嚴 <sup>1287c1084b</sup>	stern, severe, majestic.
yen <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>3</sup>	嚴整	austere; imposing, close.
yen <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> fang <sup>2</sup> fan <sup>4</sup>	嚴加防範	strictly guard against (fang <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>2</sup> shu <sup>4</sup>	嚴加管束	to increase in strictness of restraint.
yen <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	嚴緊	severe, strict (li <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>	嚴禁	to strictly prohibit (chin <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	嚴敬	respectful, reverential (kung <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ,
yen <sup>2</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	嚴君	your father (ling <sup>4</sup> tsun <sup>1</sup> ). [ching <sup>4</sup> ].
yen <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	嚴重	grave (wei <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -fa <sup>2</sup>	嚴罰	severe punishments (ts'ung <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> pa <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	嚴防扒手	beware of pickpockets (pai <sup>2</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup>
yen <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>	嚴父	your father. [tsei <sup>2</sup> ].
yen <sup>2</sup> -han <sup>2</sup>	嚴寒	extremely cold (lêng <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	嚴限	strict limit of time N.
yen <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>2</sup> shên <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>	嚴刑審訊	to severely examine and punish.
yen <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	嚴厲	severe (hsing <sup>2</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	嚴令	strict orders.
yen <sup>2</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	嚴密	private, retired, e.g. a room (chin <sup>3</sup>
yen <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	嚴命	strict orders (ming <sup>4</sup> ling <sup>4</sup> ). [mi <sup>4</sup> ].
yen <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> .shih <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	嚴實實的	most strictly.
yen <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> li <sup>4</sup>	嚴守中立	strict observance of neutrality N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>4</sup>	嚴守秘密	strictly confidential N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>	嚴肅	solemn, grave.
yen <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	嚴嚴的	very stern (tuan <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> 1615b	言 <sup>1282a1083c</sup>	words, talk, to speak. Rad. 149.
yen <sup>2</sup> -ch'a <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup>	言差語錯	a misunderstanding.
yen <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	言其	that is, as much as to say.
yen <sup>2</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>3</sup> yüan <sup>3</sup>	言近指遠	speak of near, alluding to distant.
yen <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>	言而有信	when he speaks, he is reliable.
yen <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	言官	censors (yü <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ) O.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>	言來語去	talking back and forth.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	言論機關	i.e. the Press N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	言論家	praters, talkers, critics N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	言論時代	stage of propagandism N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lun <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	言論自由	freedom of speech N.
yen <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup>	言明	to state distinctly.
yen <sup>2</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup>	言明白	same (chiang <sup>3</sup> ming <sup>2</sup> ). [êrh <sup>4</sup> ].
yen <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	言不二價	only one price (sign) (hua <sup>4</sup> i <sup>1</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
yen <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	言不虛發	his words are not false (shih <sup>2</sup> tsai <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	言不壓衆	mere words cannot upset the
yen <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup> -ssü <sup>4</sup>	言三語四	to say repeatedly. [general will-
yen <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	言談話語	speaking (chüeh <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>2</sup> ).

<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	言道	to say; he said.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup></i>	言定	positively, absolutely.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup></i>	言多語失	too many words, many mistakes.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	言詞	an expression (tzü <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tz'ü<sup>2</sup></i>	言辭	same, words.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup></i>	言誤	to speak inaccurately.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>	言語	words, conversation, to speak (hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	言語學	science of language N.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup></i>	言語箱	a "talk-box" (hua <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup> 1625b</i>	鹵 鹽 1289b1086a	salt; salted; to salt (hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup></i>	鹽茶糧	salt, tea and grain revenues.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'a<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽茶道	Intendants of Salt and Tea O.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'ang<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽廠	salt pans, manufactories or stores.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽政	the Salt Gabelle.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽政院	Salt Bureau.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽井	salt-wells.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-chuan<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽磚	bricks of salt.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	鹽船	boat for conveyance of gov. salt.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-lu<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽鹵	lye (in block) (lu <sup>3</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-lü<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽驢子	a dealer in smuggled salt.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽馬	salt-stacks.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup></i>	鹽梅	salted prunes, olives.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽商	a salt merchant.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-shuang<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽霜	hoar frost.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽稅	salt Tax.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-t'an<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽灘	salt pans or manufactories (or 池).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽道	a Salt Taotai.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽提舉	a salt-official.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽店	government salt office.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>4</sup></i>	鹽菜	salted vegetables.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽賊	salt thieves.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>3</sup></i>	鹽務署	Salt Bureau N.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	鹽運使司	Salt Comptroller. G. 277.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup> 1621c</i>	石 研 1289a1085c	rub ink on the slab (see yen <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup></i>	研究	to investigate minutely (shên <sup>3</sup> chiu <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-chiu<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	研究所	literary or debating society N.
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup></i>	研船	boat-shaped mortar in drug stores
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup></i>	研細	to rub Chinese ink fine. [yao <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	研磨	to turn a hand-mill (t'ui <sup>1</sup> mo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	研末	to grind to powder (as drugs, etc.).
<i>yen<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup></i>	研墨	to rub Chinese ink (yen <sup>4</sup> t'ai <sup>2</sup> ).



yen <sup>2</sup> 1612c	火	炎 <sup>1286b1085b</sup>	to blaze; flame; glorious.
yen <sup>2</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> shai <sup>4</sup>		炎蒸日晒	blazing heat of sun.
yen <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		炎風	a hot wind (jê <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> shao <sup>2</sup>		炎日焦灼	blazing sun.
yen <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>		炎上	to flare up.
yen <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		炎天	the hot season (fu <sup>2</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>		炎炎	blazing up (huo <sup>3</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> 1625b	頁	顏 <sup>1289b1083c</sup>	the countenance; colour S.
yen <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>		顏料	colours, paints (yu <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>		顏色	the countenance; colour (jan <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> 1623b	竹	筵 <sup>1287c1085a</sup>	a mat; a feast, or entertainment.
yen <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>		筵席	banquet (fu <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>		筵宴	same (chiu <sup>3</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1621b	竹	簷 <sup>1088c1086a</sup>	the eaves of a house (fang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	[檐 簷]	簷下	under the eaves.
yen <sup>2</sup> 1632a	門 閭	閭 <sup>1294a1084a</sup>	the gate to a village S.
yen <sup>2</sup> -lo <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		閭羅王	Chinese Pluto (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>		閭王	same (mo <sup>2</sup> wang <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>2</sup> (oryüan <sup>2</sup> ) 1700b		芫 <sup>1347a1135a</sup>	coriander.
yen <sup>2</sup> -sui <sup>1</sup>	艸	芫荽	same.

YEN <sup>3</sup> 1620c	手 拵	掩 <sup>1285c1088b</sup>	to screen, to shut (chê <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>		掩車	to block the cart wheel.
yen <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup> -huai <sup>2</sup>		掩着懷	keeping a secret (mi <sup>4</sup> , pi <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'ou <sup>3</sup>		掩醜	to gloss faults.
yen <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>		掩耳	to shut one's ears (wu <sup>3</sup> erh <sup>3</sup> to <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>2</sup>		掩耳盜鈴	to shut one's ears and steal a bell
yen <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		掩敷	to apply (as ointment, etc). [(fig).
yen <sup>3</sup> -kai <sup>4</sup>		掩盖	to cover over, to screen.
yen <sup>3</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup> -hsiao <sup>4</sup>		掩口而笑	covering the mouth and smiling.
yen <sup>3</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>		掩淚	to conceal one's tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -mai <sup>2</sup>		掩埋	to cover over, to bury.
yen <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		掩門	to close a door (pi <sup>4</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> , kuan <sup>1</sup> mên <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		掩面	to cover or shade the face (lien <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -o <sup>4</sup>		掩惡	to conceal faults (mao <sup>2</sup> ping <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>2</sup>		掩鼻	to stop the nose.
yen <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>		掩蔽	to shelter, to cover over.
yen <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>		掩閉	to exclude, to shut out.
yen <sup>3</sup> -sha <sup>1</sup>		掩殺	to exterminate (mieh <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ts'ang <sup>2</sup>		掩藏	to hide (yin <sup>3</sup> ts'ang <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> 1627b	目	眼 <sup>1291a1086b</sup>	the eye, numerative of wells, etc.
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'an <sup>2</sup>		眼饞	you look covetous of food (t'an <sup>1</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> ).

yen <sup>3</sup> -chêng <sup>1</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup>	眼睜睜的	in plain sight, before the eyes.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	眼睫毛	eye-lashes. [tien <sup>3</sup> ].
yen <sup>3</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	眼界	mental horizon, view-point (li <sup>4</sup>
yen <sup>3</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> k'uai <sup>4</sup>	眼尖手快	a sharp eye and a quick hand.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -tu <sup>3</sup>	眼見目睹	to see with one's own eyes (ch'iu <sup>1</sup>
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	眼前	before one's eyes. [yen <sup>3</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> tu <sup>3</sup> ].
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	眼前光	eye-service.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	眼近視	short-sighted (chin <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	眼睛	the eyes (wa <sup>1</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	眼睛珠	the ball of the eye (t'ung <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>4</sup> huo <sup>3</sup>	眼睛冒火	eyes flash fire.
yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -mi <sup>2</sup>	眼睛迷	seeing indistinctly.
yen <sup>3</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	眼鏡	spectacles, eye-glasses (tai <sup>4</sup> y. c.).
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'iu <sup>1</sup>	眼球	ball of eye.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -ting <sup>1</sup>	眼中釘	fig. a person to whom you object.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>	眼中無人	conceited, supercilious (chiao <sup>1</sup> ao <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	眼下	at the moment (mu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsieh <sup>2</sup>	眼斜	squint-eyed (hsieh <sup>2</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ). [the eye.]
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	眼線	a detective; pus in the corners of
yen <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	眼花了	the eyes dim (with age, etc.).
yen <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	眼紅了	to be covetous (t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	眼一隻	one eye.
yen <sup>3</sup> -jê <sup>4</sup>	眼熱	covetous. [(chiang <sup>1</sup> yao <sup>4</sup> ),
yen <sup>3</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>	眼看	evidently, on the point of. M. 33.
yen <sup>3</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	眼科	an oculist (hai <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	眼光	view-point (above).
yen <sup>3</sup> -k'uang <sup>4</sup>	眼眶	the socket of the eye.
yen <sup>3</sup> -lei <sup>4</sup>	眼淚	tears (liu <sup>2</sup> lei <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>	眼力見兒	judgment (i <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ). [chieh <sup>2</sup> ].
yen <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	眼力高	acute, clever at seeing things (min <sup>3</sup>
yen <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>	眼力不到	sight not strong enough.
yen <sup>3</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	眼亮	clear-sighted.
yen <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>	眼毛	eyelashes (yen <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>1</sup> mao <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -mei <sup>2</sup>	眼眉	eyebrows (o <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -	眼面前見	things of constant occurrence.
yen <sup>3</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> [chien <sup>4</sup>	眼目	the eyes (yen <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	眼巴巴的	looking eagerly (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -pai <sup>2</sup> -chang <sup>4</sup>	眼白暈	cataract.
yen <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	眼皮	eyelids.
yen <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>3</sup>	眼皮子淺	fig. greedy.
yen <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup>	眼不觀邪	he does not look at obscene things.
yen <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	眼色	discernment; a wink (ti <sup>4</sup> ko <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).

yen <sup>3</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	眼色眼望	discernment; a wink. [within.
yen <sup>3</sup> -shên <sup>2</sup>	眼神	the eyes as indicating what is
yen <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	眼時間	at present, just now (mu <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -t'iao <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -	眼跳心驚	nervously apprehensive (t'i <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup>
yen <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup> [ching <sup>1</sup>	眼毒	keen-eyed. [tiao <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -t'ung <sup>4</sup>	眼痛	sore eyes (hai <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	眼子	a person who is often cheated.
yen <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	眼藥	eye medicine.
yen <sup>3</sup> -yün <sup>1</sup>	眼暈	dizziness.
yen <sup>3</sup> 1629b	水 演 <sup>1292b1087b</sup>	to exercise, to make trial of.
yen <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup>	演講	to speak on a subject N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -ch'iang <sup>1</sup>	演鎗	to practise with the gun or spear.
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>2</sup>	演習	to practise (hsüeh <sup>2</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>	演戲	to play, to rehearse (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	演行家禮	to practice home politeness.
yen <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	演義	false, fabricated, light reading.
yen <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>	演繹法	deductive method N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>3</sup>	演藝館	places of entertainment N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup>	演禮	to practise rites.
yen <sup>3</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	演兵	to exercise troops (ts'ao <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup>	演說	discuss, discourse N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	演說家	lecturers N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	演說臺	auditorium, lecture room N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -shuo <sup>1</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>	演說團	lecture-bureau N.
yen <sup>3</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>	演隊	to evercise troops. [i <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	演武	to practise military exercises (wu <sup>3</sup>
yen <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup> -t'ing <sup>1</sup>	演武廳	a place to view military exercises.
yen <sup>3</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup>	演樂	to practise music (preparatory to
yen <sup>3</sup> 1626a	行 行	to amplify, abundance. [sacrifice.
YEN <sup>4</sup> 1617c	厂 厭 <sup>1238c1089a</sup>	disgust, disdain, to hate.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	厭棄	to reject with dislike or disdain.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>	厭氣	disgust, aversion (ch'i <sup>4</sup> hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	厭見	to dislike seeing, to avert.
yen <sup>4</sup> -chüeh <sup>2</sup>	厭絕	to exterminate (mieh <sup>4</sup> chüeh <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -fan <sup>2</sup> .	厭煩	to annoy, to bother (t'ao <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	厭嫌	same. [hsien <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	厭故喜新	rejecting the old and glad of the
yen <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup>	厭悶	sad, sorrowful (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ). [new.
yen <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	厭世家	pessimists (pei <sup>1</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ) N.
yen <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	厭世觀	asceticism N.
yen <sup>4</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	厭惡	to annoy (hsien <sup>2</sup> wu <sup>2</sup> , tsêng <sup>1</sup> ).

yen <sup>4</sup> 1619c	火	燕 <sup>1284c1090a</sup>	rest, repose; the swallow. See
yen <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>		燕安	at rest (ping <sup>2</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ). [yen <sup>1</sup> ].
yen <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>		燕支	rouge. [ching <sup>1</sup> ].
yen <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>		燕京	ancient name of Peking (pei <sup>3</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>3</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>		燕尾兒	a mode of dressing women's hair.
yen <sup>4</sup> -mat <sup>2</sup>		燕麥	oats (yu <sup>4</sup> mai <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>		燕排翅	swallows flying in pairs.
yen <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		燕子	swallows.
yen <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		燕尾服	swallow-tail coats N.
yen <sup>4</sup> -wo <sup>1</sup>		燕窩	bird's nests (edible), a swallow's.
yen <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		燕語	the chatter of women. [nest <sup>4</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> 1629c	馬 驗	驗 <sup>1292c1091b</sup>	to examine, to witness.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		驗查	to examine (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>		驗訖	an examination completed (ch'ien <sup>1</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>		驗契稅	tax on title-deeds. [tzü <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ].
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup> [hsiang <sup>3</sup>		驗船	to examine a vessel (Customs).
yen <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> .		驗放糧餉	to inspect and pass rations.
yen <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>		驗封司	inspector of seals in Customs.
yen <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		驗貨	to examine goods (huo <sup>4</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -k'an <sup>4</sup>		驗看	to examine.
yen <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>		驗傷	to examine a wound (yang <sup>3</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		驗尸	a post-mortem examination (shih <sup>1</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>4</sup>		驗稅	examination dues, duties. [shou <sup>3</sup> ].
yen <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>		驗單	a "permit" (Customs).
yen <sup>4</sup> -wên <sup>4</sup>		驗問	to enquire, to examine.
yen <sup>4</sup> 1631a	豆 豔 豔	豔 <sup>1293c1091a</sup>	fresh, bright, good, handsome.
yen <sup>4</sup>		豔	same.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>		豔妻	a handsome wife.
yen <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>1</sup>		豔粧	well-dressed, a nice toilette.
yen <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		豔服	good or fine clothes (i <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>1</sup>		豔麗	handsome.
yen <sup>4</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>		豔陽	bright, fine, pleasant.
yen <sup>4</sup> 1616c	口 咽	咽 <sup>1283a1090b</sup>	to swallow, to gulp down (t'un <sup>1</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup>		咽	same.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		咽氣	to breathe his last (tuan <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup>		咽喉	the wind-pipe, the throat (hou <sup>2</sup>
yen <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>2</sup>		咽喉之地	strategic point, a pass, a key. [lung <sup>2</sup> ].
yen <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ch'ü <sup>4</sup>		咽下去	to swallow down (t'un <sup>1</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>4</sup>		咽燥	a parched throat (sang <sup>3</sup> tzü <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> 1631o	石	硯 <sup>1293c1090c</sup>	a Chinese ink-slab. See yen <sup>2</sup> .
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		硯池	the hollow in an ink-slab for water.
yen <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		硯水盒	vessel for water used in mixing ink.

yen <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>		硯台	an ink-slab (mo <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>		硯台盒	an ink-slab case (hui <sup>1</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> 1627a	ㄆ 燕	宴 <sup>1290c1090b</sup>	repose, a feast S.
yen <sup>4</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>		宴安	at rest, repose (an <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>		宴駕	death of an Emperor (pêng <sup>1</sup> chia <sup>4</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		宴會	an assemblage of guests at a
yen <sup>4</sup> -lê <sup>4</sup>		宴樂	merry-making. [banquet.
yen <sup>4</sup> 1630c	隹	雁 <sup>1293b1089b</sup>	the wild goose (o <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup>	鳥	鴈	same.
yen <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -liu <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>		鴈過留聲	the wild geese cry as they pass.
yen <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -mao <sup>2</sup>		鴈過拔毛	fig. to get something out of every-
yen <sup>4</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>		鴈鷺	wild goose. [body.
yen <sup>4</sup> 1621a	言	諺 <sup>1289a1090c</sup>	a proverb, a common saying
yen <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>		諺語	same (su <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> 1631c	火 焮 燭 燄	焰 <sup>1294a1091b</sup>	glare, flame, light, bright.
yen <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>		焰火	to light a fire, flame (shêng <sup>1</sup> huo <sup>3</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> 1624b	酉	釀 <sup>1288b1091a</sup>	strong, as a decoction.
yen <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup>		釀茶	strong tea (nung <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
yen <sup>4</sup> 1630b	言	讞	decide, adjudge. Also yeh.
yen <sup>4</sup> 1627a	日	晏	bright, tardy, quiet S.

YIN <sup>1</sup> 1635b	口	因 <sup>1297a1098a</sup>	because of, for sake of: M. 198,
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -chê <sup>4</sup> -ko <sup>4</sup>		因其這個	because of this. [201.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> in <sup>1</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> in <sup>1</sup>		因親者親	related through a relative.
yin <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		因而	and so, and hence (pedantic).
yin <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>		因何緣故	for what reason? (wei <sup>4</sup> shên <sup>4</sup> mo <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup>		因小失大	to lose the greater for the less.
yin <sup>1</sup> -hsün <sup>2</sup>		因循	remissness, negligence.
yin <sup>1</sup> -jêng <sup>2</sup>		因仍	to continue as of old (jêng <sup>2</sup> chui <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>3</sup>		因果	cause and effect (Budd.) (lun <sup>2</sup> hui <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>		因病下藥	suit medicine to complaint.
yin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		因時制宜	do what is suitable to occasion.
yin <sup>1</sup> -t'ai <sup>1</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>		因他而起	it arose on his account.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> chiao <sup>4</sup>		因才施教	teach a man acc. to his ability.
yin <sup>1</sup> -tsui <sup>4</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>3</sup>		因罪而死	died on account of sin.
yin <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>		因此	therefore (ku <sup>4</sup> tz'ü <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>3</sup>		因此及彼	from this to that.
yin <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>		因為	because of, on account of.
yin <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup>		因為你	on your account.
yin <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup> -mo <sup>1</sup>		因為甚麼	for what reason? why?
yin <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>		因由	origin, cause (yüan <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup>		因友而友	friendly on account of a friend.

yin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	因緣	cause, reason (yüan <sup>2</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	因原	occasion, origin (yüan <sup>2</sup> ku <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> 1637a	卑 冢 陰 [陰]	shady, sombre, dull; female S.
yin <sup>1</sup> -chai <sup>2</sup>	陰宅	paper house burnt at the grave.
yin <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	陰間	amongst the dead, Hades (huang <sup>2</sup>
yin <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	陰隲	concealed merit (chi <sup>1</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> ). [ch'ian <sup>2</sup> ].
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	陰晴	cloudy or fine, the weather.
yin <sup>1</sup> -hsien <sup>3</sup>	陰險	treacherous (chien <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>	陰戶	the vagina (tzü <sup>3</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup>	陰魂	a ghost (kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>	陰溝	hidden drain (yang <sup>2</sup> kou <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	陰功	secret merits (chi <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	陰歷	lunar calendar (yang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ) N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup> -rh <sup>2</sup>	陰涼兒	shady, in the shade. [ying <sup>4</sup> ].
yin <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	陰報	a secret or hidden recompense (pao <sup>4</sup>
yin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	陰世	Hades (yang <sup>2</sup> chien <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	陰事	secret affairs (mi <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> ). [wang <sup>2</sup> ].
yin <sup>1</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	陰司	court of Judgment in Hades (yen <sup>2</sup>
yin <sup>1</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	陰德	secret virtue, available in the next
yin <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	陰天	a cloudy day, cloudy weather. [life.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup>	陰曹	amongst the dead, Hades.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ts'ao <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>3</sup>	陰曹地府	Hades (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -tu <sup>2</sup>	陰毒	to secretly injure (hai <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>	陰文	incised characters (yang <sup>2</sup> wên <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	陰物	female organ of generation.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	陰陽	heaven and earth; male and female.
yin <sup>2</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>3</sup>	陰陽學	the geomantic art.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup>	陰陽先生	a diviner (k'an <sup>4</sup> fêng <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	陰陽官	official geomancer.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	陰陽生	writer of death-certificate (Peking).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	陰陽不和	the male or female principles
yin <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>3</sup>	陰影	shadow. [disagree.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>3</sup>	陰雨	rainy weather (hsia <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	陰雲	cloudy, clouds (yün <sup>2</sup> ts'ai <sup>3</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> 1636b	女 嫻 姻 1297c1098b	a bride; marriage (hun <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'i <sup>3</sup>	姻戚	relations by marriage (the wife's).
yin <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	姻家	same (either husband's or wife's).
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	姻親	same (the husband's).
yin <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	姻兄弟	the bride's brothers (hsin <sup>1</sup> niang <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -wan <sup>3</sup>	姻晚	junior relations of a couple.
yin <sup>1</sup> -wêng <sup>1</sup>	姻翁	fathers of a couple. [couple.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup>	姻亞	related by marriage; fathers of a

yin <sup>1</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>		姻緣	marriage affinity (chieh <sup>2</sup> hun <sup>1</sup> );
yin <sup>1</sup> yüan <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>3</sup> -fên <sup>4</sup>		姻緣有分	there is a destiny in marriage.
yin <sup>1</sup> 1634b	音	音 <sup>1296b1100a</sup>	sound, tone, notes. Rad. 180.
yin <sup>1</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		音鍵	key of piano N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -hsin <sup>4</sup>		音信	news, tidings (hsiao <sup>1</sup> hsi <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -lū <sup>4</sup>		音律	"laws of sound," music (yo <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>		音聲	sound, noise (shêng <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -su <sup>4</sup>		音素	elem. vocal sound N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -tiao <sup>4</sup>		音調	accent.
yin <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup>		音聞	report (fêng <sup>1</sup> wên <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup>		音樂	musical instruments; music.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		音樂家	musician N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>		音樂會	concert N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>		音樂科	music course N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -pan <sup>1</sup>		音樂班	choir N.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		音樂的	musicians (tso <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yo <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>		音樂隊	band of musicians, orchestra.
yin <sup>1</sup> 1638c	爻	般 <sup>1299c1099c</sup>	wealthy, flourishing S.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>		般勤	diligent and attentive (ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -hu <sup>4</sup>		般戶	a flourishing family (fu <sup>4</sup> hu <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>		般實	affluent and substantial.
yin <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		般實人家	same.
yin <sup>1</sup> 1639a	心	慇 <sup>1299c1100a</sup>	mournful; industrious.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>		慇勤	diligent and attentive (see above).
yin <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>		慇慇	same.
yin <sup>1</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup>		慇慇勳勳	same.
yin <sup>1</sup> 1636c	茵	茵 <sup>1298a1098c</sup>	a mat or cushion.
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup>		茵陳	a medicine for jaundice (huang <sup>2</sup>
yin <sup>1</sup> -ch'ên <sup>2</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup>		茵陳酒	same. [tan <sup>4</sup> ].
<b>YIN<sup>2</sup> 1639a</b>	水	淫 <sup>1300a1101a</sup>	desire, lust; to debauch (chien <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
yin <sup>2</sup> -ch'uang <sup>1</sup>		淫瘡	venercal ulcers (yang <sup>2</sup> mei <sup>2</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		淫婦	an adulteress.
yin <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		淫風	fashion of dissipation (ch'un <sup>1</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>		淫瘋症	sort of venereal disease.
yin <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		淫戲	bad plays.
yin <sup>2</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		淫心	lustful (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yin <sup>2</sup> -k'uang <sup>2</sup>		淫狂	nymphomania.
yin <sup>2</sup> -lang <sup>4</sup>		淫浪	lust, profligacy (in women).
yin <sup>2</sup> -lúan <sup>4</sup>		淫亂	lewdness and incest (p'iao <sup>2</sup> ch'ang <sup>1</sup> ).
yin <sup>2</sup> -lúan <sup>4</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>4</sup>		淫亂風俗	lewdness prevalent.
yin <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		淫書	obscene books (ch'un <sup>1</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -t'an <sup>2</sup>	淫談	obscene talk (chien <sup>1</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> hsieh <sup>2</sup> yiu <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup>	淫蕩	licentious, dissolute (fang <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>4</sup>	淫豔	same.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> (tzü) 1640a 金	銀 <sup>1300c1101b</sup>	silver, money.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'iao <sup>4</sup>	銀鞘	wooden logs for conveying treasure.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>3</sup>	銀匠爐	a silversmith's furnace.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	銀錢	money (chin <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	銀錢錠	a cake of silver.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup>	銀硃	powder used for red ink.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup>	銀行	a bank(ch'ien <sup>2</sup> p'u <sup>4</sup> , ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ch'uang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> tu <sup>1</sup>	銀行監督	bank director N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hang <sup>2</sup> -t'uan <sup>2</sup>	銀行團	bankers' syndicate N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>	銀號	a bank.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>	銀線	silver thread (ssü <sup>1</sup> hsien <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsüeh <sup>4</sup>	銀穴	a silver mine (kung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>1</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	銀灰色	lavender colour.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hun <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	銀婚式	diamond wedding N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	銀紅色	rose colour, maiden's blush.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	銀鏤	small silver ingots (about 5 taels).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'u <sup>4</sup>	銀庫	a silver treasury (kuo <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -kung <sup>3</sup>	銀礦	a silver mine (k'ai <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>2</sup>	銀糧	taxes (ch'ien <sup>2</sup> liang <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -liang <sup>3</sup>	銀兩	cash, money.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	銀樓	shop for the sale of silver ornaments.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	銀牌	a silver medal.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>	銀盤	the rate of exchange (hang <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	銀幣局	silver mint N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	銀票(單)	a money bill, cheque (hui <sup>4</sup> p'iao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>	銀箔	copper foil (hsi <sup>2</sup> po <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	銀鼠	the white squirrel.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup> -p'i <sup>2</sup>	銀鼠皮	white squirrel skins, ermine.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -ssü <sup>1</sup>	銀絲	silver wire, etc.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	銀魚	the silver fish decoration O.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	銀元	silver dollar.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	銀元局	silver mint N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> 1639c	寅 <sup>1300b1100c</sup>	horary character*; 3 to 5 a.m.; to
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	寅承	to respectfully receive. [revere.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>	寅誼	fellow-officials.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	寅時	3 to 5 o'clock a.m.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup>	寅畏	reverence and awe(ching <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).[y.].
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	寅月	the first month. See Note 32 (chêng <sup>1</sup>

\*See Note 32.



<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> 1641b	口 唸	吟 <sup>1301b1100b</sup>	to sigh, to moan; to chant.
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>3</sup>		吟韻	to chant, to recite (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		吟詩	to recite verses. [t'ou <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> 1638b	水 湮	湮 <sup>1299b1099a</sup>	to sink in water; to soak (t'a <sup>1</sup>
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup>		湮過來	soaked through (paper, etc.).
<i>yin</i> <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>1</sup>		湮濕	same.

<b>YIN<sup>3</sup> 1641c</b>	弓 引	引 <sup>1302a1102a</sup>	to lead, to inveigle.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chiang <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		引港的	a pilot (tai <sup>4</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		引荐	to introduce (chien <sup>4</sup> chü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		引見	to present at court (mien <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		引近	to draw near to one (ch'in <sup>1</sup> chin <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chin <sup>4</sup>		引進	to lead in, introduce and recom-
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>		引狀	funeral card. [mend.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup>		引號	quotation marks N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		引線	to furnish a clue N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>		引行	to lead the way (ling <sup>3</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -huai <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		引壞了	seduced (mi <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -hun <sup>2</sup> -fan <sup>1</sup>		引魂幡	streamer borne by priest to lead
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>		引火	to strike a light. [soul.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -nu <sup>2</sup>		引火奴	tinder (huo <sup>3</sup> lien <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		引惑	to tempt, to entice (shih <sup>4</sup> t'an <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup>		引人爲善	to lead man to good (ch'üan <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>		引弓	to draw a bow (la <sup>1</sup> kung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -ling <sup>3</sup>		引領	to lead, to guide; to expect, to
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>		引路	to lead the way (tao <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ). [hope.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		引布	cloth handles to a bier.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		引不著	(the fire) won't kindle (chao <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -tso <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>4</sup>		引書作証	to quote a book as proof. [chao <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup>		引水船	pilot-boat.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		引水人	a pilot (huo <sup>3</sup> , hun <sup>2</sup> ch'uan <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		引導	to lead, to guide.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		引道	to shew the road. [mou <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup> -ju <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		引盜入室	to lead thieves into a house (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tien <sup>3</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup>		引典故	to make a historical or mythologi-
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -ts'o <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		引錯了	to mislead. [cal allusion.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tu <sup>4</sup>		引渡	extradition N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		引子	the gist; dry yeast.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>		引誘	to entice, to seduce (kou <sup>1</sup> yin <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> 1643b 阜 隱 乙		隱 <sup>1303b1103a</sup>	dull; hidden, to avoid. [ficial employ.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup>		隱者	one who secludes himself from of-
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>		隱居不仕	to live in retirement from official life.

<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ü</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱去	to retire ( <i>hsieh</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>jên</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱諱	to avoid the mention of ( <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>hui</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>i</i> <sup>2</sup>	隱逸	to retire, to abscond.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>man</i> <sup>3</sup>	隱瞞	to deceive, to conceal.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup>	隱名	nom de plume. [name.]
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>mai</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱名埋姓	to conceal identity under false
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>ming</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱名善士	anonymous scholar.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ni</i> <sup>4</sup> [ <i>hsing</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱匿	to conceal, to screen. [the good.]
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>o</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>shan</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱惡揚善	to conceal the evil and make known
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱蔽	to obscure, to cover over (one's
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>pi</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱避	to avoid, to abscond. [faults].
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱士	one who declines office, a recluse.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ts'ang</i> <sup>2</sup>	隱藏	to conceal ( <i>ni</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>tsang</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>tun</i> <sup>4</sup>	隱遁	to conceal one's self ( <i>chü</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>wei</i> <sup>1</sup>	隱微	abstruse, profound ( <i>ao</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>shên</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>wei</i> <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>2</sup>	隱言	secret innuendo.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yü</i> <sup>3</sup>	隱語	elliptical language.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> 1642c	食飲	to drink; to swallow ( <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup> ). Also 4.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup>	飲器	drinking vessels ( <i>ch'i</i> <sup>4</sup> <i>chü</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup>	飲酒	to drink wine ( <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup> ). [ <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> ].
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>hên</i> <sup>4</sup>	飲恨	to swallow one's anger ( <i>t'un</i> <sup>4</sup>
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shêng</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>k'ou</i> <sup>3</sup>	飲牲口	to water animals ( <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup> s. k.).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup>	飲食	to eat and drink ( <i>huo</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shih</i> <sup>2</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chin</i> <sup>4</sup>	飲食不進	food and drink refused.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup>	飲水	to drink water ( <i>ho</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>shui</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ssü</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yücn</i> <sup>2</sup>	飲水思源	when you drink think of the source..
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>t'ang</i> <sup>1</sup>	飲湯	to drink soup or hot water.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>yen</i> <sup>4</sup>	飲宴	to feast ( <i>chiu</i> <sup>3</sup> <i>hsi</i> <sup>2</sup> ). [or drink.]
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> 1644a	癩	a rash, a craving for e. g., opium
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>chên</i> <sup>3</sup>	癩疹	a rash, an eruption ( <i>chên</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> 1643c	虫 蚘	the earth worm ( <i>ch'iu</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> - <i>ch'ung</i> <sup>2</sup>	蚘虫	same.
<i>yin</i> <sup>3</sup> 1643a	尸 尹	a magistrate; to grasp S.
<b>YIN</b> <sup>4</sup> 1644b	印	a seal, stamp, to print S.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chang</i> <sup>1</sup>	印章	seal, token, emblem N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>chi</i> <sup>4</sup>	印記	a seal-mark.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>ho</i> <sup>2</sup>	印盒	box of an official seal ( <i>kuan</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsiang</i> <sup>4</sup>	印象	mental impression N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hsin</i> <sup>4</sup>	印信	a seal; a letter; credentials.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>p'iao</i> <sup>4</sup>	印花票	revenue stamps N.
<i>yin</i> <sup>4</sup> - <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> - <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup>	印花布	chintz, ( <i>hua</i> <sup>1</sup> <i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>pu</i> <sup>4</sup> ).

<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup></i>	印一口	a seal (chuan <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> , ch'ou <sup>1</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-pa<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	印把子	handle of a seal.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>3</sup></i>	印板	block type (ch'ien <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup></i>	印上印	to stamp upon.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>4</sup></i>	印花稅	stamp duty N.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup></i>	印書	to print books, printing.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup></i>	印書館	press, printing-office.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-shua<sup>1</sup>-so<sup>3</sup></i>	印刷所	press-works.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	印堂	the space between the eyebrows.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup></i>	印度	India (t'ien <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>2</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup></i>	印度洋	the Indian ocean.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	印子	a seal-mark.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup> 1638a</i> 艸蔭	蔭 <sup>1299a1103a</sup>	shady, to shelter.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	蔭涼兒	shade, in the shade.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup></i>	蔭庇	protect.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	蔭生	a holder of hereditary rank.
<i>yin<sup>4</sup>-tzū<sup>3</sup></i>	蔭子	to reward the son of a meritorious
<i>yin<sup>4</sup> (tzū) 1635b</i> 穴	窖 <sup>1297a1103</sup>	a cellar (ti <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>4</sup> tzū <sup>3</sup> ). [minister

<b>YING<sup>1</sup> 1646c</b> 心	應 <sup>1305c1106a</sup>	ought, should, to answer. See <i>ying<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup></i>	應承	to promise, to acquiesce in.
<i>ying<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup></i>	應執	to assist at funerals or weddings.
<i>ying<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	應酬	to receive, as guests.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup></i>	應分	right, proper.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-hou<sup>4</sup></i>	應候	to wait upon (tz'ü <sup>4</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>3</sup></i>	應許	to promise.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	應宜	it ought to be so (kai <sup>1</sup> tang <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-kai<sup>1</sup></i>	應該	ought, should be.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	應官一時	official calls are brief (ai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-no<sup>4</sup></i>	應諾	to assent, to promise.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup></i>	應辦	ought to be done (pan <sup>4</sup> li <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	應時	seasonable, according to appoint-
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup></i>	應答	to assent, to promise. [ment.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	應當	ought, should, proper or right to.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	應典	to coincide, to answer.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup></i>	應得	to entitle one to, ought to succeed.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup></i> 驗	應驗	to verify, fulfil (p'ing <sup>2</sup> chü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>3</sup></i>	應允	to consent to (i <sup>1</sup> yün <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup></i>	應用	available for use, applied.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>	應用科學	practical education N.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup> 1649c</i> 艸英	英 <sup>1307c1104a</sup>	brave, gallant, talented.
<i>ying<sup>1</sup>-hsiung<sup>2</sup></i>	英雄	a hero (hao <sup>2</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ).

ying <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>3</sup>	英雄膽	very brave (ta <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	英華	flowery, blooming.
ying <sup>1</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup>	英國	England (ta <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	英美會	(Canadian Methodist Mission N.
ying <sup>1</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>1</sup> ku <sup>3</sup>	英名萬古	a great reputation (ming <sup>2</sup> sheng <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -ts'ai <sup>2</sup>	英才	splendid talents (ts'ai <sup>2</sup> fen <sup>4</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>1</sup>	英威	majestic, heroic (wei <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>3</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -wei <sup>3</sup>	英偉	extraordinary, great (wei <sup>3</sup> jen <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	英武	a great military leader.
ying <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	英洋	English money.
ying <sup>1</sup> 1650b	子 { 櫻	an infant, a baby (wa <sup>2</sup> wa <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup>	女 { 嬰	same (hsin <sup>1</sup> sheng <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -hai <sup>2</sup>	嬰孩	same (hai <sup>2</sup> t'i <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	嬰男	a male baby (nan <sup>2</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	嬰女	a female baby (nü <sup>3</sup> hai <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup>	嬰抱	an infant in arms (pao <sup>4</sup> wa <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> 1650c	木 櫻	the cherry (t'ao <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup>	櫻桃	same.
ying <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	櫻桃口	cherry lips (of women).
ying <sup>1</sup> -t'ao <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup>	櫻桃嘴	cherry lips; a kind of peach (oval
ying <sup>1</sup> 1651b	鳥 鸚	a parrot, cockatoo. [shaped].
ying <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup>	鸚哥	same (pa <sup>2</sup> ko <sup>1</sup> ). [criminals.
ying <sup>1</sup> -ko <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>4</sup>	鸚哥架	frame for squeezing fingers of
ying <sup>1</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	鸚鵡	a parrot.
ying <sup>1</sup> 1646c	肉 膺	the breast; near; to sustain.
ying <sup>1</sup> -ch'in <sup>1</sup>	膺親	to do anything personally.
ying <sup>1</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>	膺曾	the bosom (huai <sup>2</sup> , hsiung <sup>1</sup> p'u <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -shou <sup>4</sup>	膺受	to receive.
ying <sup>1</sup> 1648a	鳥 鷹	a falcon, hawk or eagle (tiao <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -ch'üan <sup>2</sup>	鷹犬	"hawks and dogs," ruffians.
ying <sup>1</sup> -hsing <sup>2</sup>	鷹星	constellation, Aquila.
ying <sup>1</sup> -lin <sup>2</sup>	鷹隼	eagle-eyed (bad-sense) N.
ying <sup>1</sup> -pa <sup>1</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	鷹把式	a falconer.
ying <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>2</sup>	鷹洋	the Mexican dollar (pên <sup>3</sup> yang <sup>2</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> 1648c	鳥 鶯	mango-bird, oriole.
ying <sup>1</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	鶯聲	"thrush's sounds," the chatter of
ying <sup>1</sup> 1650a	玉 瑛	glitter of gems, quartz. [women.
ying <sup>1</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	瑛玉	same.
ying <sup>1</sup> (tzü) 1650b	虫 蠅	the fly (ts'ang <sup>1</sup> ying <sup>1</sup> ).
ying <sup>1</sup> -shuai <sup>3</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	蠅甩子	a fly flapper.
ying <sup>1</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	蠅營	fig. outward strenuous activity N.

- ying<sup>1</sup> 1651a 糸 纓<sup>1309a1106c</sup> a tassel; a fringe.  
 ying<sup>1</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 纓帽 a red-tasseled official cap.  
 ying<sup>1</sup> 1650b 缶 罍<sup>1308b1105b</sup> an earthenware jar, a vase.  
 ying<sup>1</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup> 罍粟花 the opium poppy (ya<sup>1</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>).
- YING<sup>2</sup> 1649a** 火 營<sup>1307b1107a</sup> a barrack, cantonment, etc., to do.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-chai<sup>4</sup> 營寨 a camp (ying<sup>2</sup> p'an<sup>2</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 營中 in barracks, etc.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-fang<sup>2</sup> 營房 cantonments, barracks.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 營副 second in com. of battalion N.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 營汛 a military post, a cantonment.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 營口 the port of Newchwang in Man-  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup> 營窟 artificial caves. [churia.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup> 營壘 a fort (p'ao<sup>4</sup> lei<sup>3</sup>) N.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 營利 profit-making N.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-mou<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 營謀生意 to scheme in business.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>2</sup> 營盤 a cantonment, a barrack (cha<sup>1</sup>ying<sup>2</sup>  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup> 營兵 soldiers (not bannermen). [p'an<sup>2</sup>].  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 營生 a profession; hawking; work (ching<sup>1</sup>  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 營私發財 selfishly get rich. [ying<sup>2</sup>, shêng<sup>1</sup>chi<sup>4</sup>  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 營子 port of Newchwang (Manchuria).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup> 營衛 a guard station, a place of defence.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 營伍 the army (tui<sup>4</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 營務處 military office.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup> 營業 to do business, trade.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-yeh<sup>4</sup>-so<sup>3</sup> 營業所 place of business N.  
 ying<sup>2</sup> 1646a 兪 迎<sup>1305a1108a</sup> to meet, to welcome, to receive.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup> 迎接 same (hsiang<sup>1</sup>yü<sup>4</sup>, huan<sup>1</sup>niang<sup>2</sup>tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> 迎親 to go and meet the bride.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup> 迎娶 same (hsin<sup>1</sup> niang<sup>2</sup> tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup> \* 迎春 the ceremony of welcoming spring.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup>-lei<sup>4</sup> 迎風流淚 the eyes water against a wind.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-hsiang<sup>2</sup> 迎祥 may you be fortunate (chi<sup>2</sup>hsiang<sup>2</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>4</sup> 迎客 to receive guests.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup> 迎報 to announce (pao<sup>4</sup> kao<sup>4</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 迎神賽會 to meet the god in procession.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup> 迎送 to welcome and to bid farewell.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>2</sup> 迎敵 to encounter in fight (ta<sup>3</sup>chang<sup>4</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup> 1468c 虫 螢<sup>1307a1146b</sup> the firefly (huo<sup>3</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 螢蛆 same.  
 ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup> 螢窗 to study at night.

\*Note 104.

<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		螢虫	the firefly.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		螢火虫	same.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> 1646b	皿	盈 <sup>1305b1106c</sup>	overflowing, excess. overplus (yü <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -fêng <sup>1</sup>		盈豐	full, abundant (fêng <sup>1</sup> fu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -hsü <sup>1</sup>		盈虛	full and empty.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>2</sup>		盈益	full, abundant.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -k'uei <sup>1</sup>		盈虧	abundant and deficient.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>		盈滿	full to the brim (ch'ung <sup>1</sup> man <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>		盈餘	a surplus (yü <sup>2</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> 1618b	土	塋 <sup>1306c1107b</sup>	a grave, a tomb (i <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		塋地	a grave-yard or cemetery (fên <sup>2</sup>
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>		塋域	a grave. [mu <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>		塋園	an enclosed cemetery (fên <sup>2</sup> shan <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> 1651c	貝	贏 <sup>1309b1107b</sup>	to win, to conquer.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		贏錢	to win money (tu <sup>3</sup> po <sup>2</sup> . [war.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>		贏輸	to win and lose, e.g., gambling and
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>		贏餘	overplus (shêng <sup>4</sup> hsia <sup>4</sup> ). [tion.
<i>ying</i> <sup>2</sup> 719c	玉	瑩 <sup>591a1146a</sup>	glitter, bright, clearness of percep-

<b>YING<sup>3</sup> 1652b</b>	彡	影 <sup>1309c1108a</sup>	a shadow, the image of.
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>2</sup>		影兒	a trace, a shadow (tsung <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		影戲	magic lantern, cinema. [(fig.).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>		影響	tidings, effect, result, sign, influence
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -hsiang <sup>4</sup>		影像	a shadow form.
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		影畫	magic lantern (shê <sup>4</sup> ying <sup>3</sup> têng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -ko <sup>2</sup>		影格	copy-slips (fang <sup>3</sup> ko <sup>2</sup> , lin <sup>2</sup> t'ieh <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup>		影門	to block the light from a door. [kuei <sup>3</sup> ].
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -mên <sup>2</sup> -k'an <sup>2</sup>		影門龕	a shrine opposite the door (shên <sup>2</sup>
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup>		影壁	a wall or screen in front of a door.
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>		影射	to cast blame on others. [(chao <sup>4</sup> pi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>		影袋	goitre (hou <sup>2</sup> lung <sup>2</sup> chung <sup>4</sup> chêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -fa <sup>3</sup>		影眼法	legerdemain (chang <sup>4</sup> yen <sup>3</sup> fa <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> 1652a	頁 穎	穎 <sup>1309c1108b</sup>	a pendent ear of grain, a sharp
<i>ying</i> <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>		穎悟	clever (min <sup>3</sup> chieh <sup>2</sup> ). [point-

<b>YING<sup>4</sup> 1652c</b>	石 鞮	硬 <sup>1310a1108c</sup>	hard, stiff; powerful (chien <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -cha <sup>1</sup>		硬札	severe, fierce (li <sup>4</sup> hai <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -chêng <sup>4</sup>		硬掙	firm, unbending.
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>4</sup>		硬氣	positive, peremptory.
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>3</sup>		硬搶	to take by force.
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -chuang <sup>4</sup>		硬壯	strong, powerful (cha <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>ying</i> <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>		硬心	a hard heart (jên <sup>3</sup> hsin <sup>1</sup> ).

- ying<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 硬話  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-juan<sup>3</sup> 硬軟  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-kêng<sup>3</sup> 硬頸  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 硬弓  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup> 硬郎  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup> 硬留  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup> 硬煤  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 硬木  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-pang<sup>3</sup>pang<sup>3</sup>ti<sup>1</sup> 硬綁綁的  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-pi<sup>2</sup> 硬逼  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 硬東西  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 硬刺刺的  
 ying<sup>4</sup> 1746c 廣 應<sup>1305c1106a</sup>  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 應酬  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-k'ao<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup> 應考童生  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> [shêng<sup>1</sup>] 應募  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 應聲  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 應試  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup> 應答  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 應對  
 ying<sup>4</sup> 1619b 日 映<sup>1307c1108c</sup>  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>4</sup> 映照  
 ying<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 映日
- obstinate words (chiang<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>).  
 hard and soft, powerful and feeble.  
 stiff-necked (chiao<sup>1</sup> ao<sup>4</sup>). [ates O.  
 a stiff bow to test military candid-  
 muscular (chuang<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 to detain by force (mien<sup>3</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>).  
 hard coal, anthracite (mei<sup>2</sup>, t'an<sup>4</sup>).  
 hard wood.  
 very firm or solid (chien<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 to compel (ch'iang<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>1</sup>). [chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 he is an obstinate fellow (chan<sup>1</sup>  
 as tough as leather (p'i<sup>2</sup> chiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 to answer, echo. See ying<sup>1</sup> S.  
 intercourse, return (lai<sup>2</sup>wang<sup>3</sup>). [O.  
 a student who has attended exams.  
 to enlist, to join the colors (chao<sup>1</sup>  
 echo, responding sound. [ping<sup>1</sup>).  
 to go up to the exams. O.  
 to respond. to reply (ta<sup>1</sup> ying<sup>4</sup>).  
 same.  
 clear, bright, dazzling.  
 shining (ming<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>4</sup>).  
 brightness of the sun.
- [(or yüeh<sup>4</sup>).  
 to bind, to contract; 4th—a treaty  
 an appointment, an engagement.  
 an agreement, a treaty (li<sup>4</sup> yo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to agree or estimate price (chiang<sup>3</sup>.  
 Provisional Constitution N.[chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 a treaty (ho<sup>2</sup> yo<sup>4</sup>).  
 to arrange to meet.  
 to promise and engage; a written-  
 treaty regulations. [engagement.  
 a sworn compact.  
 surmising (ta<sup>4</sup> yo<sup>1</sup>).  
 a treaty, a sworn compact.  
 to restrain, to check (chü<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>).  
 a written agreement, a bond.  
 a contract, a treaty, an agreement—  
 an epitome, an abstract.  
 an interjection.  
 uttered an interjection.
- YO<sup>1</sup> 1653b 糸 約<sup>1310b1117a</sup>  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup> 約期  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 約契  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-chia<sup>4</sup> 約價  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 約法  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 約合  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 約會  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>4</sup> 約信  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-kuei<sup>1</sup> 約規  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-mêng<sup>2</sup> 約盟  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup> 約摸着  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 約誓  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup> 約束  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-tan<sup>1</sup> 約單  
 yo<sup>4</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup> 約條  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 約言  
 yo<sup>1</sup> 喲 ○ ○  
 yo<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup> 喲的一聲

<b>YO<sup>4</sup></b> (yüeh) 917b 木	樂 <sup>749a554a</sup>	music, musical instruments. See <i>lé<sup>4</sup></i> .
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup></i>	樂器	musical instruments (hsiang <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup></i>	樂法	a system of music.
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	樂人	musicians (tso <sup>4</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup></i>	樂官	superintendents of gov. musicians.
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup></i>	樂部	yamên for same.
<i>yo<sup>4</sup> 1654c</i>	山 岳 <sup>1311b1118a</sup>	a lofty mountain (wu <sup>3</sup> yo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-chang<sup>4</sup></i>	岳丈	a wife's father, a father-in-law
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup></i>	岳父母	same. [(chang <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yo<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup></i>	岳母	a wife's mother, a mother-in-law.
<b>YU<sup>1</sup> 1656b</b>	心 憂 <sup>1313b1109b</sup>	sorrow, sadness, grief (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup></i>	憂愁	same (pei <sup>1</sup> ts'an <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup></i>	憂心	a sorrowful heart (shang <sup>1</sup> ts'an <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-hsü<sup>1</sup></i>	憂恤	to sympathize (t'ü <sup>3</sup> t'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup></i>	憂患	distressed (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> k'u <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>2</sup></i>	憂容	a sad face (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> jung <sup>2</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>	憂國憂民	to mourn for your country and
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>2</sup></i>	憂勞	anxiety, sorrow. [your people.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup></i>	憂慮	anxiety, sorrow (ko <sup>1</sup> chi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>4</sup></i>	憂悶	same.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>1</sup></i>	憂傷	grieved, wounded. [lü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup></i>	憂思	to think over with concern (ssü <sup>1</sup>
<i>yu<sup>1</sup> 1657a</i>	人 優 <sup>1313b1110a</sup>	excellent, abundant; luxurious.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup></i>	優先	precedence. N.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	優先權	preferential rights N.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	優人	theatrical performers (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup></i>	優貢	a degree just above a <i>hsiu<sup>4</sup>tsai<sup>2</sup></i> . G.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	優禮	extremely polite. [471 O.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup></i>	優劣	abundance and scarcity; good and
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-mei<sup>3</sup></i>	優美	excellent, superb N. [bad.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-p'o<sup>2</sup></i>	優婆	an actress (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup>-lieh<sup>4</sup>-pai<sup>4</sup></i>	優勝劣敗	survival of the fittest N.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	優勢	victory.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>	優待	to treat well, complimentary.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	優待室	reception room N.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-têng<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	優等高陞	highest offices.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-tien<sup>3</sup></i>	優點	excellency, fine points N.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup></i>	優優	indulgent, liberal.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup></i>	優游	luxurious ease, to saunter about.
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup></i>	優裕	wealthy, affluent, comfortable (fu <sup>4</sup>
<i>yu<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup></i>	優鬱泥	Slough of Despond. [kuei <sup>4</sup> ).



- yu<sup>1</sup> 1658a ㄨ 幽<sup>1314b1109a</sup> quiet, secluded, dark, imprisoned.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup> 幽暗 dark, obscure (hei<sup>1</sup> an<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup> 幽靜 still, quiet, secluded (p'i<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-ch'iu<sup>3</sup> 幽囚 confined, imprisoned (chien<sup>1</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-chou<sup>1</sup> 幽州 Hades, ancient name of Peking.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup> 幽魂 the soul (ling<sup>2</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 幽人 a recluse, a hermit (yin<sup>3</sup> shih<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-k'un<sup>4</sup> 幽困 to imprison.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup> 幽冥 in darkness; hell, Hades.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>1</sup> 幽僻 secluded, lonely (p'i<sup>1</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-pi<sup>4</sup> 幽閉 imprisoned, confined, secluded.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup> 幽深 deep, profound (ao<sup>4</sup> miao<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>1</sup> 幽微 minute, abstruse.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup> 幽雅 secluded, quiet.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-yin<sup>3</sup> 幽隱 a recluse, a hermit (shan<sup>1</sup> mên<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup> 幽憂 hypochondria, grief (yu<sup>1</sup> ch'ou<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>1</sup> 1658a ㄨ 悠<sup>1314a1110b</sup> mournful, thoughtful; distant.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup> 悠悠 glidingly.  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>1</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 悠悠揚揚 *piano* and *forte*, soft or plaintive  
 yu<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 悠遠 distant. [and loud.]
- YU<sup>2</sup> 1659b ㄨ 猶<sup>1315b1112b</sup> still, yet, even.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup> 猶己 still further.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>3</sup> 猶且 as if, like, still more (ping<sup>4</sup> ch'ieh<sup>3</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup> 猶訓 lessons, instructions. [pu<sup>4</sup> ting<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup> 猶疑不定 doubtful, suspicious (ch'ou<sup>2</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-jan<sup>2</sup> 猶然 as if; just like (ssü<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-jo<sup>4</sup> 猶若 same (ju<sup>2</sup> t'ung<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-ju<sup>2</sup> 猶如 same (hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup> 猶可 it may yet do.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 猶太國 Judea (t'iao<sup>1</sup> chin<sup>1</sup> chiao<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup> 猶子 like a son, e. g., a nephew (chih<sup>2</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup> 猶未定局 still undecided. [tzü<sup>3</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 猶言 metaphor (pi<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 猶豫 irresolute; suspicious. [yu<sup>3</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 猶有 there is still; still more (kêng<sup>1</sup>).  
 yu<sup>2</sup> 1660a ㄨ 由<sup>1316a1111a</sup> from, by, through, to let; to depend  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup> shên<sup>1</sup> 由淺而深 from the shallow to the deep. [on.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> 由近而遠 from the near to the far.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup> 由何而起 whence did it arise?  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 由不得人 it does not depend on man.  
 yu<sup>2</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 由他 it rests with him.

yu <sup>2</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>		由得我	it depends on me (tsai <sup>4</sup> wo <sup>3</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		由天	from heaven (tzū <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		由頭	the cause, origin, source (kên <sup>1</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup>		由此	from this. [yüan <sup>2</sup> ].
yu <sup>2</sup> -tz'ü <sup>3</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup>		由此觀之	from which it follows.
yu <sup>2</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup>		由我	with me, depends on me. [yu <sup>2</sup> ].
yu <sup>2</sup> 1661b	水	油 <sup>1316c1111b</sup>	oil, oily, grease, fat, lard (t'ung <sup>2</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -cha <sup>2</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup>		油渣鬼	name of a kind of twisted cake.
yu <sup>2</sup> -cha <sup>4</sup>		油榨	oil press.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>		油漆	oil colour; varnish, lacquer.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -chiang <sup>4</sup>		油漆匠	painters, varnishers.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		油漆畫	oil paintings.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>		油脚	oil dregs.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>		油紙	oil paper.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>		油綢	a very shiny silk (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> tuan <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		油坊	an oil manufactory.
yu <sup>2</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>		油箱	oil boxes.
yu <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>4</sup>		油畫	oil paintings.
yu <sup>2</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>		油然	appearance of rain; suddenly.
yu <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>		油光	very smooth, varnish.
yu <sup>2</sup> -kuo <sup>1</sup>		油鍋	the caldron of oil in Hades (ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -lou <sup>3</sup>		油籃	oil baskets.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ma <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		油麻子	linseed (hu <sup>2</sup> ma <sup>2</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		油面	tragedians (ch'ang <sup>4</sup> hsi <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		油泥	dirty (a <sup>1</sup> tsa <sup>1</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -pao <sup>1</sup>		油包	oil wrappers.
yu <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>		油布	oil cloth (yü <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>1</sup>		油色房屋	a well oiled room.
yu <sup>2</sup> -su <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>		油酥餅	cakes fried in oil (ma <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> -fên <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>		油頭粉面	fig. a prostitute.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>		油草	grass used when making oil.
yu <sup>2</sup> -tsui <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup> -shê <sup>2</sup>		油嘴滑舌	eloquent, glib. [ts'ni <sup>2</sup> ].
yu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>		油子	oily mouthed (Pekingeso) (yu <sup>3</sup> k'ou <sup>3</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -wang <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>		油注注的	quite moist; soft and oily.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1662c	水	游 <sup>1317c1112a</sup>	to roam, to stroll; to flow, to swim.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1663b	走	遊	same. [S.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>		遊擊	a major. G. 444 O.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup>		遊緝隊	patrol of camps.
yu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup> -sêng <sup>1</sup> -tao <sup>4</sup>		遊方僧道	wandering priests (ho <sup>2</sup> shang <sup>1</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup>		遊戲	recreation, amusement, fun (hsiao <sup>1</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>3</sup>		遊戲場	place of amusement N. [ch'ien <sup>3</sup> ].
yu <sup>2</sup> -hsi <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>		遊戲體操	athletics N.

yu <sup>2</sup> -hsiao <sup>2</sup>	遊學	to travel for information, school
yu <sup>2</sup> -kuang <sup>4</sup>	遊逛	to stroll (as a tourist). [abroad.
yu <sup>2</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>	遊覽	to go sight-seeing.
yu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	遊歷	to travel (chou <sup>2</sup> liu <sup>2</sup> , lao <sup>3</sup> Chiang <sup>1</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	遊歷內地	to travel in the interior. [hu <sup>2</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	遊牧世代	pastoral age N. [definite place.
yu <sup>2</sup> -pi <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup> -fang <sup>1</sup>	遊必有方	when you travel, you must have a
yu <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> -kuang <sup>4</sup>	遊山逛景	roaming the hills sight-seeing.
yu <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>3</sup> [ching <sup>3</sup>	遊賞	to saunter about. [jên <sup>2</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup>	遊手	an idle sauntering fellow (hsien <sup>2</sup>
yu <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>3</sup> -hao <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	遊手好閒	a loafer fond of idling (liu <sup>2</sup> min <sup>2</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup> [k'uang <sup>2</sup>	遊蕩	dissipated (fang <sup>4</sup> tang <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -tang <sup>4</sup> -ch'ang <sup>1</sup> -	遊蕩猖狂	loafing and idling away time.
yu <sup>2</sup> -to <sup>4</sup> -ii <sup>1</sup>	遊惰的	tramps.
yu <sup>2</sup> -wan <sup>4</sup>	遊玩	recreation, to stroll for recreation,
yu <sup>2</sup> 1662a	尤	extraordinary, odd, excessive S.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup>	尤其不可	still less can this be so.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup> -chin <sup>3</sup>	尤其要緊	still more important.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	尤加	still more, excessive (kuo <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -chung <sup>4</sup>	尤重	to set an extreme value on.
yu <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	尤異	passing strange (hsi <sup>1</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	尤人	to blame persons (man <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	尤甚	much more, greater, etc.
yu <sup>2</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -mei <sup>3</sup>	尤爲不美	still worse.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1663b	虫 虻 <sup>1318a1112b</sup>	a kind of gnat, a grub.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1666a	口 囁 罔 <sup>1320b1111c</sup>	to decoy.
yu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	囁子	a decoy bird.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1663c	邑 郵 <sup>1318b1112b</sup>	post-house, lodge.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'ai <sup>1</sup> 𠄎	郵差	postman.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chéng <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	郵政局	the Imperial Post Office.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	郵件	article of mail matter, mails.
yu <sup>2</sup> -chü <sup>1</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	郵局匯票	postal money-order.
yu <sup>2</sup> -ch'uan <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	郵傳部	Board of Posts & Communications.
yu <sup>2</sup> -fei <sup>4</sup>	郵費	postage (ming <sup>2</sup> hsin <sup>4</sup> p'ien <sup>4</sup> ).
yu <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup>	郵務局	post-office.
yu <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	郵票	postage stamp.
yu <sup>2</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	郵資	postage.
yu <sup>2</sup> 1659b	犬 猷 <sup>1315a1112c</sup>	to plan.
YU <sup>3</sup> 1655b	月 有 <sup>1312a1113a</sup>	to be, to have yes. 4 = also.
yu <sup>3</sup> -ai <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>4</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup>	有礙衛生	unsanitary.
yu <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>1</sup>	有機	organic N.

yu<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>1</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>3</sup> 有機體  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 有僭  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>in<sup>1</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> [shang<sup>1</sup>] 有親的  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>- 有驚無傷  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>iu<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 有就說有  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>iu<sup>2</sup>-pi<sup>1</sup>-ying<sup>4</sup> 有求必應  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>ü<sup>4</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> 有趣的  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 有福  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup> 有限  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>ssü<sup>1</sup> 有限公司  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 有心  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 有心人  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 有形  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 有一部分  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>ing<sup>3</sup>- 有話請說  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>ien<sup>1</sup> [shuo<sup>1</sup>] 有一天  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup> 有益  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> 有益的  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup> 有人緣  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-shao<sup>1</sup> 有根有梢  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup> 有過  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 有理  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>4</sup> 有理性  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> 有禮  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 有力  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup> 有力之  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>ü<sup>4</sup> 有例不去  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> 有利的  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 有了  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup> 有了麼  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup> 有連手  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-lien<sup>3</sup> 有臉  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-mei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup> 有沒有  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup> 有名望的  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup> 有名無實  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup> 有能  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup> 有能有為  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>1</sup> 有呢  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ni<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup> 有你是問  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup> 有邊兒  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>1</sup>-ch<sup>4</sup>üan<sup>2</sup> 有兵權  
 yu<sup>3</sup>-p'ing<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>2</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup> 有憑有據

organic body N.

I am arrogating a place of honour consanguinity. [(apolog.) (chien<sup>4</sup>). a fright without harm (ch<sup>4</sup>ih<sup>1</sup> if there is, just say so. [ching<sup>1</sup>). "ask and ye shall receive," pasted agreeable (ju<sup>2</sup> i<sup>4</sup>). [up in temples. happy.

limited, not much, few.

a limited company.

intentionally (t<sup>1</sup>é<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>).

a good man who desires to help.

visible (k'an<sup>4</sup> t<sup>2</sup>é ch<sup>1</sup>ien<sup>4</sup>).

partially.

if you have anything to say, say it. on a certain day (mou<sup>3</sup> jih<sup>4</sup>).

profitable, beneficial (li<sup>4</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).

same.

popular (t<sup>2</sup>é min<sup>2</sup> hsin<sup>1</sup>). [hsi<sup>4</sup>).

with all its parts, in detail (hsiang<sup>2</sup>

had in the past, has faults.

reasonable, sensible (ho<sup>2</sup> hu<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).

rational.

polite (ssü<sup>1</sup> wên<sup>2</sup>, wên<sup>2</sup> ya<sup>3</sup>).

strong (cha<sup>1</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).

powerful, strong.[abrogated (li<sup>4</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).

if the custom is so, it cannot be profitable, beneficial.

there is, have, has.

has he got?

has influence with officials (shih<sup>4</sup>

respectable (t<sup>1</sup>i<sup>3</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>). [li<sup>4</sup>).

have you got?

men of reputation (ming<sup>2</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>).

name but not reality.

possessing ability.

same (ts'ai<sup>2</sup> fên<sup>4</sup>).

is, or are there any?

you are responsible (tsê<sup>2</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>).

capital! first rate! it will do.

to have military power.

certain, incontestable (ch<sup>4</sup>üch<sup>4</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).

<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	有不是的	culpable.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>4</sup></i>	有身孕	pregnant (huai <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	有甚麼事	what is the matter? what business
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>4</sup></i>	有剩	something over. [have you?
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	有時	sometimes, there are times. [fei <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup> chung<sup>1</sup></i>	有始無終	unfinished, abortive (pan <sup>4</sup> t'u <sup>2</sup> êrh <sup>2</sup>
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	有室	to be married (ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chia <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	有守	to possess self-control (tzü <sup>4</sup> chieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup></i>	有數	not many, limited.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	有的	there is or are; have, has.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	有的是	plenty of, lots of (p'o <sup>1</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>2</sup>-t'i<sup>3</sup></i>	有體	solid body N.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-t'iao<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	有條有理	in logical order, systematic.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-chung<sup>4</sup></i>	有多麼重	how heavy is it?
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-shao<sup>3</sup></i>	有多少	how much?
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	有才	possessing talent or ability (tu <sup>4</sup>
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tso<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup></i>	有作為	a man of energy. [ts'ai <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	有罪	guilty, excuse me (shih <sup>1</sup> ching <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	有罪的	culpable.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup></i>	有罪有罪	I beg your pardon (tê <sup>2</sup> tsui <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup></i>	有肚子	is pregnant (huai <sup>2</sup> yün <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-t'ui<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	有腿告示	a tell-tale (shuo <sup>1</sup> shih <sup>4</sup> fei <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	有滋沒味	insipid.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-tzü<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup></i>	有滋有味	interesting, fascinating.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>	有為有守	a man of ability and self restraint.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup></i>	有味兒	savoury, tasty (t'ou <sup>4</sup> wei <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup></i>	有文才	learned.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-wo<sup>3</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup></i>	有我在	I am here (emphatic). [not.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup></i>	有無	possessing or not; whether so or
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-yü<sup>2</sup></i>	有餘	a superabundance (ch'o <sup>4</sup> ch'o <sup>4</sup> yu <sup>3</sup>
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	有用的	useful (yung <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ). [yü <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yu<sup>3</sup> 1644b</i>	又 友 <sup>1319a2113c</sup>	a friend, a companion.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-ai<sup>4</sup></i>	友愛	the affection of friends.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-i<sup>2</sup></i>	友誼	friends (p'êng <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	友人	a friend (hsiang <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-pang<sup>1</sup></i>	友邦	a friendly state or country. [friend.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shan<sup>4</sup></i>	友善	intimate with a person, a good
<i>yu<sup>3</sup> 1659a</i>	酉 酉 <sup>1315a1114a</sup>	wine; 5 to 7 P. M. Rad. 164.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup></i>	酉時	5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup></i>	酉月	the eighth month. See Note 32.
<i>yu<sup>3</sup> 1665a</i>	艸 莠 <sup>1319b1114b</sup>	weeds, vicious (liang <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>3</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ch'i <sup>2</sup> ).

<b>YU<sup>4</sup> 1663c</b>	又	又 <sup>1318c1114c</sup>	again. M. 29, 509' (tsai <sup>4</sup> ). Rad. 29.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup></i>		又飢又渴	both hungry and thirsty.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup></i>		又加上	and besides (ping <sup>1</sup> ch'ieh <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ts'o<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		又寫錯了	written wrongly again (pai <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-huan<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		又換一個	we have got another.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup></i>		又一天	still another day (kai <sup>3</sup> jih <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-k'uai<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup></i>		又快又好	both good and fast.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>		又來	to come again (tsai <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> ). [fa <sup>2</sup> ].
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-lei<sup>3</sup>-ping<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup></i>		又累病喇	again made ill by weariness (k'un <sup>4</sup>
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		又是	still it is (ping <sup>4</sup> ch'ieh <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-shuo<sup>1</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup></i>		又說又笑	smiling and chatting (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hua <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>4</sup></i>		又搭一個	add another (t'ien <sup>1</sup> shang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-ta<sup>3</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup></i>		又打又罵	both cursing and beating.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>		又得花錢	we must again pay money.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>2</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>		又得費事	besides it will take trouble (lei <sup>4</sup>
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup></i>		又添了	added still more (kêng <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ). [chui <sup>4</sup> ].
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-mên<sup>2</sup></i>		又要出門	must again go from home.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-yao<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup></i>		又要下雨	it will rain again (lo <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>3</sup></i>		又有	still have, there is still more.
<b>yu<sup>4</sup> 1665b</b>	口	右 <sup>1319c1115a</sup>	the right; good. M. 64 (tso <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup></i>		右翼	the right wing (of an army, etc.).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-pien<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		右邊手	the right hand side.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-lang<sup>2</sup></i>		右侍郎	vice-president of one the "Boards"
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>3</sup></i>		右手	the right hand (tso <sup>3</sup> shou <sup>3</sup> ). [O.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup></i>		右堂	an assistant officer. G. 294 O.
<b>yu<sup>4</sup> 1658b</b>	女	幼 <sup>1314b1116a</sup>	young, small, tender.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup></i>		幼稚	young, jejune.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup></i>		幼稚時代	period of childhood.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>4</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>		幼稚園	kindergarten N.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>		幼而失學	not educated in youth.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup></i>		幼學	youth's lessons.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-nien<sup>2</sup></i>		幼年	young in years (nien <sup>2</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-nü<sup>3</sup></i>		幼女	a young girl.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-shao<sup>4</sup></i>		幼少	young, youthful (nien <sup>2</sup> ch'ing <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup></i>		幼童	a young boy.
<b>yu<sup>4</sup> 1655a</b>	言 訥	誘 <sup>1319b1114c</sup>	to induce, to seduce (mi <sup>2</sup> huo <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		誘獲	to abduct, to inveigle.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-huo<sup>4</sup></i>		誘惑	to tempt, to beguile. [person.
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>		誘人	to advise a person; to tempt a
<b>yu<sup>4</sup> 1665c</b>	人	佑 <sup>1320a1115b</sup>	to aid, to help, to protect (pao <sup>3</sup> yu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yu<sup>4</sup>-min<sup>2</sup></i>		佑民	to protect the people (po <sup>2</sup> hsing <sup>4</sup> ).

- yu<sup>4</sup> 1656b 宥<sup>1312c1115c</sup> to excuse, to remit, to relax.  
 yu<sup>4</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup> 宥罪 to remit an offence, to relieve  
 yu<sup>4</sup> (tzü) 1661b 木 柚<sup>1316c1116b</sup> the pummelo. [(jao<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 柚木 teak (ma<sup>2</sup> li<sup>4</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 yu<sup>4</sup>-p'i<sup>2</sup> 柚皮 pummelo peel.  
 yu<sup>4</sup> 1375b 艸 苻 with 麥 oats (ch'iao<sup>3</sup> m. yen<sup>4</sup> m.).
- YUNG<sup>1</sup> 1669a** 佳 邕 雍<sup>1322c1145a</sup> affable, harmony.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>1</sup> 雍正 an Emperor (A. D. 1723-1736).  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 雍和宮 the great Lama temple at Peking.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> 雍熙 tranquil, delighted, prosperous.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup> 雍睦 friendly, cordial (ho<sup>2</sup> mu<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>1</sup> 1668b 人 傭<sup>1322b1148a</sup> to serve for hire; to hire (mi<sup>4</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 傭人 a person hired (ku<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>).  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 傭工 to hire for labour; hired labour.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-lin<sup>4</sup> 傭賃 to be let out for hire (ch'u<sup>1</sup> lin<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>1</sup> 1668b 广 庸<sup>1322a1147c</sup> simple, rude; common.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 庸常 common, ordinary.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-i<sup>1</sup> 庸醫 a stupid doctor, a quack.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 庸人 a simple person, a common person.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup> 庸碌 incapacity.  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup> 庸才 inferior talent, without talent.  
 yung<sup>1</sup> 1669c 疒 癰<sup>1323b1145b</sup> a swelling, a sore, an ulcer, an  
 yung<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup> 癰疽 a running sore. [abscess.
- YUNG<sup>2</sup> 721a** 宥 容<sup>592a1146c</sup> the countenance, easy. See jung<sup>2</sup>.  
 yung<sup>2</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup> 容止 a person's carriage, demeanour or  
 yung<sup>2</sup>-i<sup>4</sup> 容易 easy. [address.  
 yung<sup>2</sup>-mao<sup>4</sup> 容貌 the countenance (hsiang<sup>4</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>2</sup> 容顏 same.
- YUNG<sup>3</sup> 1670c** 水 永<sup>1324a1149a</sup> eternal, everlasting, for ever, always.  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup> 永長 continually (shih<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>3</sup> 永久 for a very long time.  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'ui<sup>2</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> hsiu<sup>3</sup> 永垂不朽 handed down for ever (i<sup>2</sup> liu<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> hui<sup>2</sup> 永軍不回 perpetual banishment (ch'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup> 永福 eternal happiness. [chün<sup>1</sup>).  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup> 永不 never (lao<sup>3</sup> pu<sup>4</sup>).  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>2</sup> 永不止息 never ceasing.  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup> 永不叙用 never to be reemployed (official).  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-hsi<sup>3</sup> 永不許 never consent or allow it.  
 yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tsai<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> 永不再犯 never to repeat the offence.

<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup></i>	永生	eternal life (ch'ang <sup>2</sup> shêng <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> [ch'üung<sup>2</sup></i>	永世	for ever, everlasting.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-</i>	永世無窮	same.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-wei<sup>2</sup>-tin<sup>1</sup>-g-li<sup>4</sup></i>	永爲定例	a permanent rule.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup> [t'sun<sup>2</sup></i>	永遠	eternal, everlasting.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup></i>	永遠常存	same.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>1</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup></i>	永遠監禁	life imprisonment.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>3</sup></i>	永遠不死	immortal.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-tsu<sup>1</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup></i>	永遠租借	perpetual lease N. [screen.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1669b</i>	手擁	to embrace; to grasp; to crowd; to-
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>3</sup></i>	擁擠	to crowd (ai <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>3</sup> , fêng <sup>1</sup> yung <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	擁擠而前	to press forward.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-chi<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>4</sup></i>	擁擠不透	an impassable crowd (ku <sup>4</sup> yung <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup></i>	擁護	escort, followers; to protect.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>4</sup></i>	擁抱	to embrace (lou <sup>3</sup> pao <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-pei<sup>4</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wo<sup>4</sup></i>	擁被而臥	to wrap in quilt and lie down.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup></i>	擁上來	to press forward.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>3</sup></i>	擁倒	to be pushed down (in a crowd).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1677c</i>	力勇	brave, bold, etc (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup></i>	勇氣	martial.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup></i>	勇將	a brave general (chiang <sup>4</sup> chün <sup>1</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup></i>	勇者不懼	the brave have no fear.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-chuang<sup>4</sup></i>	勇壯	martial.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-êrh<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>3</sup></i>	勇而無禮	brave, but rude.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup></i>	勇人	a brave man (hsüung <sup>2</sup> chuang <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup></i>	勇敢的	same.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-</i>	勇冠三軍	bravest of the army.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> [chün<sup>1</sup></i>	勇力	immense strength.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-mêng<sup>3</sup></i>	勇猛	bold, intrepid, daring, fierce.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup></i>	勇士	a brave person (ta <sup>4</sup> tan <sup>3</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-k'o<sup>3</sup>-tang<sup>1</sup></i>	勇不可當	the brave cannot be withstood.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-wang<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup></i>	勇往直前	to resolutely advance.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1667b</i>	心湧	brave, bold, dashing.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-ts'ung<sup>3</sup></i>	湧從	to advise, to follow advice.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1668a</i>	水湧	to bubble up, to rise or spring up.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup></i>	湧泉	the bubbling up of a spring.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-liu<sup>2</sup></i>	湧流	rippling babbling streams.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-yüan<sup>2</sup></i>	湧源	the bubbling up of a fountain.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1667b</i>	用甬	to burst forth, Ningpo river.
<i>yung<sup>3</sup> 1677b</i>	行甬	a lane, a street (hu <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-lu<sup>4</sup></i>	甬路	raised pathway (tao <sup>4</sup> lu <sup>4</sup> ).
<i>yung<sup>3</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup></i>	甬道	same.



- yung*<sup>3</sup> 1669a 土 壅<sup>1322b1148c</sup> to stop or close up, to obstruct.  
*yung*<sup>3</sup>-sai<sup>4</sup> 壅塞 same (sai<sup>4</sup> pi<sup>3</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>3</sup>-shang<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup> 壅上糞 to heap on manure (ta<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>3</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>3</sup> 1671a 口 咏 to sing, hum.  
*yung*<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>-pan<sup>1</sup> 咏詩班 choir (yin<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>) N.
- YUNG<sup>4</sup> 1666b** 用 用<sup>1320b1149c</sup> to use. M. 130. Rad. 101.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>4</sup> 用計 to contrive (shêng<sup>1</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>-hua<sup>4</sup> 用器畫 mechanical drawing N.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> [chieh<sup>2</sup> 用錢 to expend money (hua<sup>1</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>- 用之不竭 can't be used up.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>- 用之則行 if he employs me I will go.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> [hsing<sup>2</sup> 用勁 to use effort.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup> 用處 use; service.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>4</sup> 用饌 have you eaten or not? (ch'ih<sup>1</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-fa<sup>3</sup> 用法 use, service.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup> [shang<sup>4</sup> 用飯 to take a meal.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-hsia<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>- 用下敬上 for inferiors to respect superiors.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-hsiang<sup>4</sup> 用項 expenditure (k'uan<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup> 用心 to apply the mind. [(shih<sup>3</sup> huan<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 用人 to employ people; person employed  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 用工 to work hard (k'u<sup>3</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>). [ch'in<sup>2</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup> 用功 to be diligent, to make effort (yin<sup>1</sup>  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup> 用功不到 not diligent (lan<sup>3</sup> to<sup>4</sup>). [(chin<sup>4</sup> li<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>4</sup> 用力 to use strength, to exert one's self  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>2</sup> 用不着 of no use (pu<sup>4</sup> chung<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chin<sup>4</sup> 用不盡 inexhaustible (wu<sup>2</sup> k'o<sup>3</sup> chin<sup>4</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup> 用不中 useless (wu<sup>2</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>, wu<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>4</sup> 用不慣 unused to, unaccustomed to.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 用不了 unable to use (through being too  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-té<sup>2</sup> 用不得 unable to use, of no use. [much).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup> 用不完 can't be used up.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup> 用刀殺人 to kill a man with a knife.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-wan<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 用完了 finished using, used up.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>3</sup> 用武 to use violence.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-yin<sup>4</sup> 用印 to seal officially, to affix a seal.  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup> 用頭 of use (chung<sup>1</sup> yung<sup>4</sup>).  
*yung*<sup>4</sup>-tu<sup>4</sup> 用度 expenses, living (ching<sup>1</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>).

- YÜ<sup>1</sup> 1673b** 疒 瘀<sup>1326a1128c</sup> local accumulation of blood, etc.  
*yü*<sup>1</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup> 瘀氣 a sort of melancholia.  
*yü*<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup> 瘀血 local accumulation of blood.

yü <sup>1</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		瘵肉	proud or gangrenous flesh.
yü <sup>1</sup> -nung <sup>2</sup>		瘵膿	pus (nung <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>1</sup> 1673b	水	淤 <sup>1326a1119a</sup>	mud, muddy water (ni <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup>		淤泥	same.
yü <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>2</sup> -k'êng <sup>1</sup>		淤泥坑	a very sticky mud hole.
yü <sup>1</sup> 1676c	毛	迂 <sup>1328c1118c</sup>	distant; excessive.
yü <sup>1</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		迂滯	stupid, obstinate (chan <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>YÜ<sup>2</sup>-chê<sup>2</sup> 1677c</b>	心	愚 <sup>1329c1120a</sup>	simple, stupid, ignorant; I (ch'ih <sup>2</sup>
yü <sup>2</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup>		愚者	"the stupid one," I. [tai <sup>1</sup> ].
yü <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>		愚見	my stupid opinion (hu <sup>2</sup> tu <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>2</sup>		愚姪	your stupid nephew (chih <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup>		愚拙	rustic, simple (ch'un <sup>3</sup> pên <sup>4</sup> , lu <sup>3</sup>
yü <sup>2</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>		愚濁	muddled, stupid. [mang <sup>2</sup> ].
yü <sup>2</sup> -ch'un <sup>3</sup>		愚蠢	stupid, simple (ch'un <sup>3</sup> cho <sup>1</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>1</sup>		愚夫	a rustic; a stupid person (hsiang <sup>1</sup>
yü <sup>2</sup> -fu <sup>4</sup>		愚婦	a stupid woman (nü <sup>3</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ). [hsia <sup>4</sup> ].
yü <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>		愚下	I (depreciatory).
yü <sup>2</sup> -hsiung <sup>1</sup>		愚兄	"stupid elder brother," I.
yü <sup>2</sup> -huo <sup>4</sup>		愚惑	to befool.
yü <sup>2</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		愚人	a stupid person.
yü <sup>2</sup> -lu <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		愚魯人	same.
yü <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup>		愚弄	to deceive, to befool (hu <sup>2</sup> nung <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -lung <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>		愚弄術	deception.
yü <sup>2</sup> -mei <sup>4</sup>		愚昧	simple, stupid (tai <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -mêng <sup>2</sup>		愚蒙	same. [hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
yü <sup>2</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>		愚民	the simple people, the mob (po <sup>2</sup>
yü <sup>2</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>3</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>		愚不可及	inexpressibly stupid. [hsing <sup>4</sup> ].
yü <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>		愚弟	"your stupid younger brother," I
yü <sup>2</sup> -tun <sup>4</sup>		愚鈍	ignorant, blunt, stupid.
yü <sup>2</sup> 1617a	魚	魚 <sup>1324c1119a</sup>	fish (tiao <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ). R. 281, Rad.
yü <sup>2</sup> -chiao <sup>1</sup>		魚膠	isinglass, fish-glué. [195.
yü <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>2</sup>		魚池	a fish pond. [delicacy).
yü <sup>2</sup> -ch'ih <sup>4</sup>		魚翅	shark's fins; fins of a fish (a
yü <sup>2</sup> -ch'ung <sup>2</sup>		魚虫	fish and reptiles (k'un <sup>1</sup> ch'ung <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>1</sup>		魚蝦	"fish and shrimps," fish in general.
yü <sup>2</sup> -hsien <sup>4</sup>		魚線	fish-line (ta <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>		魚翼	fins of fish.
yü <sup>2</sup> -jou <sup>4</sup>		魚肉	fish as food, to take advantage of
yü <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>		魚竿	a fishing-rod. [(fig.)-
yü <sup>2</sup> -kang <sup>1</sup>		魚缸	a fish-globe or jar (chin <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>2</sup> -kou <sup>1</sup>		魚鈎	a fish-hook.

yü²-k'ou³ 魚口  
 yü²-kuan⁴-êrh²-ju⁴ 魚貫而入  
 yü²-lan² 魚欄  
 yü²-lei² 魚雷  
 yü²-lei²-t'ing³ 魚雷艇  
 yü²-lin² 魚鱗  
 yü²-luan³ 魚卵  
 yü²-lung²-hun⁴-tsa² 魚龍混雜  
 yü²-lung²-pien⁴-hua⁴ 魚龍變化  
 yü²-mu⁴-hun⁴-chu¹ 魚目混珠  
 yü²-pang¹-shui³ 魚幫水  
 yü²-p'ei² 魚皮  
 yü²-piao⁴ 魚鰓  
 yü²-pieh¹-hsia¹hsieh¹ 魚鱉蝦蟇  
 yü²-shih² 魚食  
 yü²-ssü¹ 魚絲  
 yü²-t'ang² 魚塘  
 yü²-tu³ 魚肚  
 yü²-tzū³ 魚子  
 yü²-wang³ 魚網  
 yü²-yen³ 魚眼  
 yü²-ying¹ 魚鷹  
 yü²-yu² 魚遊  
 yü² 1672b 方於於亏于 於<sup>1325b1118a</sup>  
 yü²-chin¹ 於今  
 yü²-jên²-yu³-i⁴ 於人有益  
 yü²-na³-shih² 於那時  
 yü²-na⁴-shih² 於那時  
 yü²-shih⁴ 於是  
 yü²-ssü¹ 於斯  
 yü²-tz'ü³ 於此  
 yü² 1682c 食餘<sup>1334a1121a</sup>  
 yü²-ch'ien² 餘錢  
 yü²-ch'ing⁴ 餘慶  
 yü²-k'uan³ 餘欸  
 yü²-li⁴ 餘力  
 yü²-li⁴ 餘瀝  
 yü²-li⁴ 餘利  
 yü²-pu⁴ 餘步  
 yü²-shêng⁴ 餘剩  
 yü² 1672a 水歡 漁<sup>1325b1119b</sup>  
 yü²-ch'iao²-kêng¹tu² 漁樵耕讀

venereal ulcer (yang²mei²ch'uang¹).  
 coming in like fish, one behind the  
 a fish-trap (bamboo). [other.  
 a torpedo.  
 a destroyer. [wei³ yü²).  
 scales of a fish (i¹ t'iao² yü², i¹  
 eggs or spawn of fishes. [mixing.  
 fishes and dragons confusedly  
 a fish changed to a dragon.  
 mixing gems with fish eyes (fig.).  
 (fig.) mutual help (pi² tz'ü³ pang¹  
 fish skins. [chu¹).  
 glue (shui³ chiao¹).  
 various marine animals.  
 a fish-bait.  
 silk fish-line.  
 a fish-pond (above).  
 fish-maws. [luan³).  
 the roe of fishes (see above yü²  
 a fishing net (sa³ wang³).  
 "fishes' eyes," warts, corns (chi¹  
 the fish-hawk. [yen³).  
 the fish swims.  
 in, or ; through, to, at, from S.  
 now, at present time (ju² chin¹).  
 beneficial to men.  
 at what time? (chi³ shih²).  
 at that time.  
 thereupon, thus.  
 with this, at this, here.  
 here, at this.  
 surplus, remainder ; to spare.  
 surplus money (shêng⁴ ch'ien²).  
 surplus good luck.  
 unexpended balance.  
 superabundant strength.  
 the last drop.  
 earnings, profit (li⁴ hsi²).  
 an allowance, a loophole (shêng⁴  
 surplus, remainder. [hsia⁴).  
 a fisherman (ta³yü²). [and scholars.  
 fishermen, woodcutters, ploughmen

yü²-li⁴		漁利		craving for gain (t'u²).
yü²-sê⁴		漁色		inordinate lust (t'an¹ sé⁴).
yü²-wêng¹		漁翁		an old fisherman (ta³ yü²).
yü²-yeh⁴		漁業		fishery N.
yü² 1679c	木	榆	1331b1123a	a kind of elm.
yü²-ch'ien²		榆錢		"elm cash," seeds of the elm tree.
yü²-mu⁴-cho¹-i³		榆木桌椅		chairs and tables of yü wood.
yü²-shu⁴-ch'ien²-rh²		榆樹錢兒		seed of the elm tree.
yü² 1679c	心 卜	榆	1331b1123a	delicate, pleased.
yü²-sê⁴		榆色		a happy pleasing countenance.
yü²-yüeh⁴		榆悅		same (hsi² yüeh⁴).
yü² 1675c	二	于	1328b1118a	in, to, at, through, relating to.
yü²-kuei¹		于歸		the marriage of a girl (ch'u¹ ko²).
yü²-shih⁴		于是		as to, as far as, etc.
yü² 1676b	皿 盞	盞	1328b1120c	a cup, a basin S. [7th moon.
yü²-lan²-hui⁴		盞蘭會		Festival of Departed Spirits, 15th of
yü²-po¹		盞鉢		cup and basins (pei¹, wan³).
yü²-yü²		盞輿		chariot, the earth, the public.
yü²-ch'ing²		盞情		public sentiment N.
yü²-lun⁴		盞論		public opinion N.
yü² 1690b	小	予	1339c1120b	to give, to grant, to add to.
yü² 1681b	白	臾	1332c1121b	a moment, an instant.
yü² 1682a	言	諛	1333a1121c	to flatter; flattery (fêng⁴ ch'êng²).
yü² 1678c	人	僉		assent, yes—S.
yü² 1678b	阜	隅		corner.
yü² 1682c		余		I, myself S.
<b>YÜ³</b> 1683b	羽	羽	1334b1124c	feathers (ch'ih⁴ pang³). Rad. 124.
yü³-ch'ou²		羽綢		imitation camlets, bombazettes.
yü³-hua⁴		羽化		death of a Taoist priest (tao⁴ shih⁴).
yü³-hua⁴-têng¹hsien¹		羽化登仙		transfor. into an immortal (Taoist).
yü³-i⁴		羽翼		to assist; wings.
yü³-ling²		羽綾		lastings (used in making shoes).
yü³-mao²		羽毛		camlets; feathers.
yü³-mao²-tuan⁴		羽毛緞		English camlets.
yü²-pu⁴		羽布		bunting, stuff.
yü²-sha¹		羽紗		camlets, crapes.
yü²-shan⁴		羽扇		feather fans.
yü²-shih⁴		羽士		a Taoist priest (tao⁴ shih⁴).
yü²-tuan⁴		羽緞		Dutch camlets; lastings.
yü² 1684a	雨	雨	1334c1124b	rain (hsia⁴ yü³, lo⁴ yü³). Rad. 173.
yü²-chê¹		雨遮		kittysols, paper umbrellas.

yü <sup>3</sup> -chiao <sup>3</sup>	雨脚	small clouds indicating rain.
yü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	雨前	very fine grade of tea.
yü <sup>3</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup>	雨前尖	'same (wu <sup>3</sup> i <sup>2</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -chü <sup>4</sup>	雨具	waterproof articles. [measuring.
yü <sup>3</sup> -êrh <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	雨二指	two fingers' depth of rain (common
yü <sup>3</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	雨下的急	the rain fell in torrents (p'ei <sup>4</sup> jan <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -hsing <sup>1</sup>	雨星	a rain drop.
yü <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>1</sup>	雨靴	rain boots.
yu <sup>3</sup> -hsüeh <sup>3</sup>	雨雪	rain and snow (ping <sup>1</sup> pao <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	雨衣	waterproof clothing (so <sup>1</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ). [clear.
yü <sup>3</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	雨過天晴	when the rain passes, the skies
yü <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup> -ên <sup>1</sup>	雨露之恩	bounty of rain and dew—of Im-
yü <sup>3</sup> -mao <sup>4</sup>	雨帽	rain cap. [perial favors.
yü <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	雨布	waterproof clothing (yu <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -san <sup>3</sup>	雨傘	an umbrella (han <sup>4</sup> san <sup>3</sup> ). [Note 21.
yü <sup>3</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	雨水	rain water; one the terms. See
yü <sup>3</sup> 1673b	白 與	with, and; to use. M. 62, 305.
yü <sup>3</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	與其	rather than. M. 594. [kei <sup>3</sup> ].
yü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	與人物	to give a person anything (chi <sup>3</sup> ,
yü <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>3</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup>	與理不合	inconsistent with reason.
yü <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>4</sup>	與料	data N.
yü <sup>3</sup> -ni <sup>3</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	與你何干	what has that to do with you?
yü <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup>	與數	to reckon (suan <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -t'a <sup>1</sup> -ho <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	與他何干	what is it to do with him?
yü <sup>3</sup> -wo <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>2</sup> -kan <sup>1</sup>	與我無干	it is nothing to me.
yü <sup>3</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	與物	data.
yü <sup>3</sup> -yung <sup>4</sup>	與用	to use.
yü <sup>3</sup> 1685a	言	language, sayings, words.
yü <sup>3</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	語人	to tell a person (kao <sup>4</sup> su <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	語言	to say; speech (yen <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	語云	sayings, phrases, expressions.
yü <sup>3</sup> 1675c	宇	to cover; a room; the sky. [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>3</sup> -chou <sup>4</sup>	宇宙	heaven and earth, the universe
yü <sup>3</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	宇內	in the world or universe. [Dynasty S.
yü <sup>3</sup> 1683c	內	name of reputed founder of the 夏
yü <sup>3</sup> -t'ang <sup>1</sup> -wên <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>3</sup>	禹	four famous emperors of antiquity.
yü <sup>3</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	禹湯文武	the Great King Yü B. C. 2205.
	禹王	[R. 283. Rad. 96.
YÜ <sup>4</sup> 1685c	玉	jade, jewels; precious; beautiful.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	玉照	photo of great man (hsiao <sup>4</sup> hsiang <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -chên <sup>1</sup>	玉貞	"pure as jade," privet. [ch'üan <sup>2</sup> ].
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	玉成	to bring to perfection (ch'êng <sup>2</sup>

yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	玉器	jade ware.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	玉鏡	a jade mirror.
yü <sup>4</sup> -hsi <sup>3</sup>	玉璽	the imperial jade seal.
yü <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup>	玉皇	the chief Taoist divinity, Pearly
yü <sup>4</sup> -huang <sup>2</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>4</sup>	玉皇上帝	same. [Emperor.]
yü <sup>4</sup> -kua <sup>4</sup>	玉桂	cassia (jou <sup>4</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	玉工	jade workmanship.
yü <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>2</sup>	玉蘭花	the common flag.
yü <sup>4</sup> -lou <sup>2</sup>	玉樓	the shoulders (chien <sup>1</sup> pang <sup>2</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -mi <sup>3</sup>	玉米	India corn (see below).
yü <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>4</sup>	玉面	a beautiful face.
yü <sup>4</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	玉女	a lovely girl (mei <sup>3</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -p'an <sup>2</sup>	玉盤	jade plates.
yü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>1</sup>	玉杯	a jade cup.
yü <sup>4</sup> -p'ei <sup>4</sup>	玉珮	gems attached to the girdle,
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	玉食	niceties, delicacies. [trinkets.]
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	玉石	jadestone.
yü <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup> -shu <sup>3</sup>	玉蜀黍	maize (chên <sup>1</sup> chu <sup>1</sup> mi <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	玉帶	a jade girdle worn by officials O.
yü <sup>4</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	玉堂	the imperial college at Peking.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	玉帝	the Jade Emperor (Taoist).
yü <sup>4</sup> -tsan <sup>1</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	玉簪花	a kind of lily (lien <sup>2</sup> hua <sup>1</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1690c 頁仔豫	預 <sup>1340a</sup> 1128c	beforehand, previously.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chao <sup>4</sup>	預兆	a presage (hsien <sup>1</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	預計	estimates. N. [chieh <sup>4</sup> ].
yü <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>4</sup>	預戒	to caution, to beware of (ching <sup>3</sup>
yü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	預知	to be aware of, presentiment.
yü <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	預防	to prepare, to provide against.
yü <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>1</sup>	預先	beforehand, to anticipate.
yü <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>1</sup>	預科	preparatory course N.
yü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup>	預備	to prepare, ready (chun <sup>3</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>1</sup>	預備軍	trained soldiers N.
yü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>4</sup>	預備不及	can't get ready in time (lai <sup>2</sup> pu <sup>4</sup>
yü <sup>4</sup> -pei <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup> -tan <sup>4</sup>	預備時代	stage of preparation N. [chi <sup>2</sup> ].
yü <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	預表	a presage (yü <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup>	預算	estimates, to estimate N.
yü <sup>4</sup> -suan <sup>4</sup> -piao <sup>3</sup>	預算表	national budget N.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ting <sup>4</sup>	預定	to settle previously, subscribe.
yü <sup>4</sup> -tsao <sup>2</sup>	預早	beforehand, previously (i <sup>3</sup> ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -wei <sup>2</sup>	預爲	done beforehand.
yü <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	預言	to predict; predictions (hsien <sup>1</sup> chih <sup>1</sup> ).

yü <sup>4</sup> 1686c	大獄	1336c1139c	prison; hell; criminal cases (ti <sup>4</sup> in prison (chien <sup>1</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> ). [yü <sup>4</sup> ]-prison officials.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>	獄中		
yü <sup>4</sup> -kuan <sup>1</sup>	獄官		
yü <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>2</sup>	獄牢		a prison (nan <sup>2</sup> lao <sup>2</sup> , ti <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	獄吏		a jailor (chin <sup>4</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -sung <sup>4</sup>	獄訟		litigations (ta <sup>3</sup> kuan <sup>1</sup> ssü <sup>1</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1688a	心慾	1337c1139b	to desire, to covet; lust.
yü <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>3</sup>	慾想		wanton thoughts (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	慾心		lustful (t'an <sup>1</sup> sê <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -huo <sup>3</sup>	慾火		the fire of lust (yin <sup>2</sup> lüan <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -nien <sup>4</sup>	慾念		wanton thoughts (ssü <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1688b	彳御	1337c1127a	to wait upon, imperial; to rule.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'a <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>	御茶膳房		Imperial Tea and Buttery.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ê <sup>1</sup>	御車		to drive a carriage; an imperial accession to the throne. [carriage: the Empress (huang <sup>2</sup> hou <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>	御極		
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>1</sup>	御妻		imperial attendants.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>	御前		before the imperial chariot (officials).
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	御前轄		imperial robes (lung <sup>2</sup> p'ao <sup>2</sup> ). [ho <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	御服		the grand or imperial canal (yün <sup>4</sup> officials behind the imperial chariot.
yü <sup>4</sup> -lo <sup>2</sup>	御河		
yü <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>2</sup>	御後轄		an imperial physician.
yü <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	御醫		imperial robes.
yü <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup>	御衣		imperial inspection.
yü <sup>4</sup> -lan <sup>3</sup>	御覽		imperial roads.
yü <sup>4</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	御路		to break in horses; imperial horses.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup>	御馬		imperial catamites (formerly).
yü <sup>4</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup>	御免		imperial reply. [(chien <sup>4</sup> ch'a <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -p'i <sup>1</sup>	御批		censors. See Note 10. G. 189
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	御使		a tablet written by the Emperor.
yü <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup> -pian <sup>3</sup> -o <sup>2</sup>	御書匾額		grave with stone figures (imperial to meet, to happen, to see. [burial). same (hui <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -tsang <sup>4</sup>	御葬		
yü <sup>4</sup> 1678a	彳遇	1330a1128a	to meet, to happen, to see. [burial). same (hui <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	遇見		
yü <sup>4</sup> -cho <sup>2</sup>	遇着		to meet, befall.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chu <sup>1</sup> -t'u <sup>2</sup>	遇諸途		to meet on a road (p'êng <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>3</sup>	遇險		to meet with danger or accident.
yü <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>	遇人		to meet a person. [(mao <sup>4</sup> hs.).
yü <sup>4</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	遇難		to fall into misfortune (tsai <sup>1</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>4</sup>	遇不見		cannot meet.
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	遇時		to hit the right time (ch'ia <sup>4</sup> ch'iao <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1677b	宀寓	1329b1128a	a lodging; to lodge.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'u <sup>4</sup>	寓處		a lodging (hsia <sup>4</sup> ch'u <sup>4</sup> ).

yü <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	寓意	meaning of a fable, the meaning
yü <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup> -shang <sup>1</sup>	寓客商	a lodging (k'o <sup>4</sup> chan <sup>4</sup> ). [of.
yü <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	寓所	one's lodging.
yü <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	寓言	a fable.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1679a	口 喻 1330c1129a	to instruct, to proclaim S.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	喻加	more, additional.
yü <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	喻言	metaphor; allegory (pi <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	喻於義	conversant with righteousness.
yü <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	喻於利	conversant with self-aggrandise-
yü <sup>4</sup> 1680b	言 諭 1332a1129c	edicts, orders; to proclaim. [ment.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	諭旨	an edict (shêng <sup>4</sup> chih <sup>4</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	諭示	to proclaim; a proclamation (kao <sup>4</sup>
yü <sup>4</sup> -tan <sup>1</sup>	諭單	a paper of instructions, a manifesto.
yü <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	諭帖	a government order.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1679b	心 愈 1131a1126a	more, better; to advance.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chiu <sup>3</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup> -hao <sup>3</sup>	愈久愈好	the longer the better.
yü <sup>4</sup> -shên <sup>4</sup>	愈甚	much more (kêng <sup>4</sup> to <sup>1</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1681a	走 踰 1332b1124b	to exceed, still more; remote.
yü <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>4</sup>	逾過	same.
yü <sup>4</sup> -mü <sup>4</sup>	逾邁	to pass over or away.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1687c	欠 欲 1337b1139a	to wish, to covet (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -tai <sup>4</sup>	欲待	doubtful, hesitating (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ch'u <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	欲望	desire (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -yao <sup>4</sup>	欲要	if I want, to wish to, etc (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1687b	水 浴 1331a1139a	to bathe (hsi <sup>3</sup> tsao <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -fo <sup>2</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	浴佛節	festival of washing idols (8th of
yü <sup>4</sup> -p'ên <sup>2</sup>	浴盆	a bathing-tub. [4th).
yü <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	浴室	a bath-house (mu <sup>4</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ). [yün <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1566a	火 尉 熨 1245a1055b	a smoothing iron; to smooth. See
yü <sup>4</sup> -t'ieh <sup>1</sup>	熨帖	to bring about reconciliation.
yü <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>	熨斗	a smoothing iron.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1675b	鬱 鬱 1327c1139c	melancholy, vexation, anxiety.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ch'i <sup>2</sup>	鬱氣	pent-up feelings (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> chi <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -chieh <sup>2</sup>	鬱結	melancholy (yu <sup>1</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -mên <sup>4</sup>	鬱悶	same.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1689a	示 禦 1338b1127c	to oppose, to stop, to hinder (lan <sup>2</sup>
yü <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>3</sup>	禦止	to stop (k'ang <sup>4</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> ). [tsu <sup>3</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>4</sup>	禦寇	to oppose banditti (tou <sup>4</sup> k'ou <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1689b	肉 育 1339a1140c	to bear, to rear, to bring up.
yü <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>1</sup> -t'ang <sup>2</sup>	育嬰堂	a foundling hospital.
yü <sup>4</sup> -yu <sup>4</sup>	育幼	to nourish the young (yang <sup>3</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).



yü <sup>4</sup> 1689c	土 畷	域 <sup>1339a1141a</sup>	a limit, a state, the world.
yü <sup>4</sup> -chung <sup>1</sup>		域中	in the world or universe.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1676b	艸 芋	芋 <sup>1328c1128c</sup>	a species of potato, taro.
yü <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup>		芋頭	same (shan <sup>1</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> t'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> -1690c	豕 忤 預	豫 <sup>1340a1128c</sup>	undecided, Honan prov. Used as 預-
yü <sup>4</sup> -fang <sup>2</sup>		豫防	guarded against (fang <sup>2</sup> pei <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1674c	言 譽	譽 <sup>1327b1122b</sup>	to praise, reputation.
yü <sup>4</sup> -jên <sup>2</sup>		譽人	to flatter a person (ch'an <sup>3</sup> mei <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> 1687b	衣 裕	裕 <sup>1337b1128b</sup>	liberal, generous, affluent.
yü <sup>4</sup> -hou <sup>1</sup>		裕後	to enrich one's successors. [people.
yü <sup>4</sup> -kuo <sup>2</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -min <sup>2</sup>		裕國便民	to enrich the state and benefit the
yü <sup>4</sup> 1166b	寸 尉	尉 <sup>1245a1055c</sup>	to settle, to tranquilize,
yü <sup>4</sup> 1677a	女 嫗	嫗 <sup>1329a1227c</sup>	an old woman.
yü <sup>4</sup> 1680b	疒 瘥	瘥 <sup>1331c1126b</sup>	cured (ch'üan <sup>2</sup> yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yü <sup>4</sup> (yüeh <sup>4</sup> ) 1654b		顛	to cry, pray.
yü <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>		顛天	to cry to Heaven.

YÜAN <sup>1</sup> 1696a	宀	冤 <sup>1344b1132a</sup>	to oppress, to injure.
yüan <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>	[冤]	冤家	an avenger; one oppressed.
yüan <sup>1</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -chai <sup>3</sup>		冤家路窄	a difficulty (chin <sup>4</sup> t'ui <sup>1</sup> liang <sup>3</sup> nan <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ien <sup>2</sup>		冤錢	"squeeze" money (o <sup>2</sup> cha <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>		冤情	aggrieved, injured (shou <sup>4</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ou <sup>2</sup>		冤讎	enmity (ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ti <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -ch'ü <sup>1</sup>		冤屈	wronged, oppressed (wei <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -k'u <sup>3</sup>	[t'ui <sup>3</sup> ]	冤苦	same.
yüan <sup>1</sup> -kuei <sup>3</sup> -ch'an <sup>2</sup> -		冤鬼纏腿	a wronged soul entangles his legs.
yüan <sup>1</sup> -nieh <sup>4</sup> -tui <sup>4</sup> -		冤孽對頭	a vengeance enemy (pao <sup>4</sup> ch'ou <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -ta <sup>4</sup> -t'ou <sup>2</sup> [t'ou <sup>2</sup> ]		冤大頭	a spendthrift (lang <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -wang <sup>3</sup>		冤枉	wrong, grievance.
yüan <sup>1</sup> 1694b	水	淵 <sup>1343a1131a</sup>	an abyss, an eddy, deep.
yüan <sup>1</sup> -po <sup>2</sup>		淵博	deep and wide, profound (shên <sup>1</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -shên <sup>1</sup>		淵深	deep, profound.
yüan <sup>1</sup> 1695b	鳥	鴛 <sup>1343c1132b</sup>	the male mandarin duck (ya <sup>1</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yüan <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>1</sup>		鴛鴦	mandarin ducks (emblems of con-
yüan <sup>1</sup> -yang <sup>1</sup> -chên <sup>3</sup>		鴛鴦枕	a double pillow. [jugal fidelity].

YÜAN <sup>2</sup> 1692b	厂	原 <sup>1341c1133a</sup>	origin; really, in fact; natural. M.
yüan <sup>2</sup> -an <sup>1</sup>		原案	the original case. [360.
yüan <sup>2</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup>		原籍	one's birth place (pên <sup>3</sup> kuo <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>2</sup> -ch'ü <sup>3</sup> -kên <sup>1</sup>		原起根	originally, at first (ch'ü <sup>3</sup> ch'ü <sup>1</sup> ).
yüan <sup>2</sup> -chia <sup>1</sup>		原價	prime or original cost (chia <sup>4</sup>
yüan <sup>2</sup> -chih <sup>4</sup>		原質	element (chih <sup>4</sup> tien <sup>3</sup> ). [ch'ien <sup>2</sup> ).

yüan²-ch'ing²	原情	original idea or motive.
yüan²-chiu⁴	原舊	the same as before.
yüan²-chu³	原主	“original lord,” a proprietor (tung¹
yüan²-fêng¹-shao¹-	原封燒酒	original sealed whisky. [chia¹].
yüan²-hsi⁴ [chiu³	原係	as before, in fact, indeed it is.
yüan²hsieh²wên²pu⁴	原斜紋布	twills (hsieh² wên² pu⁴).
yüan²-hsien¹	原先	at first, primarily.
yüan²-i⁴	原意	original intention, first motive.
yüan²-i⁴-an⁴	原議案	the original motion N.
yüan²-i⁴-ssü¹	原意思	same (pên³ hsin¹).
yüan²-jên⁴	原任	the late (deceased) incumbent.
yüan²-kai¹-ju²-tz'ü³	原該如此	strictly speaking it should be thus.
yüan²-kaó³	原稿	an original copy (ts'ao³ kao³).
yüan²-kaó⁴	原告	a plaintiff (pei⁴ kao⁴).
yüan²-k'ou⁴-pu⁴	原扣布	T.-cloths, narrow kind of cotton.
yüan²-lai²	原來	in the first instance, in fact (pên³
yüan²-lai²-ju²-tz'ü³	原來如此	it was as at first. [lai²].
yüan²-li³	原理	first principles of nature or reason
yüan²-liang⁴	原諒	to excuse (t'ui¹ wei²). [N.
yüan²-liao⁴	原料	original materials N.
yüan²-p'an⁴	原判	the original judgment (law-courts).
yüan²-p'ei⁴	原配	the first wife (ch'i¹ tzü³).
yüan²-pên³	原本	the origin, originally.
yüan²-pu⁴-hsiang³	原不想	I really did not think. [(kai¹ tang¹).
yüan²-pu⁴-kai¹	原不該	strictly or by rights, ought not.
yüan²-sê-pu⁴	原色布	plain cotton piece goods (su⁴ s. p.).
yüan²-shih³	原始	in the beginning (ch'i³ ch'u¹).
yüan²-shih⁴	原是	as before, in fact, indeed it is.
yüan²-tang⁴	原當	pawned article.
yüan²-ti³-tz'ü³	原底子	original text.
yüan²-tsei²	原則	fundamental principle.
yüan²-tso⁴	原作	the original copy or model.
yüan²-wei³	原委	from first to last.
yüan²-tung⁴	原動	motive power, initial idea, prime
yüan²-tung⁴-li⁴	原動力	motive N. [mover.
yüan²-wên²	原文	original text.
yüan²-yin¹	原因	the cause, origin.
yüan²-yu³-hsiao²	原有學	ontology N.
yüan²-yu⁴	原宥	to forgive (shé⁴ mien³. jao² shu⁴).
yüan² 1699a	元	original, dollar (yang² yüan²) S.
yüan²-chi²	元吉	great good fortune.
yüan²-ch'i⁴	元氣	constitution, health (ch'i⁴ mo⁴).

yüan²-chih⁴	元質
yüan²-hao⁴ [chéng¹]	元號
yüan²-hêng¹-li⁴-	元亨利貞
yüan²-hsiao¹	元宵
yüan²-hsün¹	元勳
yüan²-jih⁴	元日
yüan²-k'ò⁴	元鏢
yüan²-k'uei²	元魁
yüan²-nien²	元年
yüan²-pao³	元寶
yüan²-shih³	元始
yüan²-shou³	元首
yüan²-shuai⁴	元帥
yüan²-su⁴	元素
yüan²-ssü¹	元絲
yüan²-tan⁴	元旦
yüan²-tien³	元點
yüan²-tsu³	元祖
yüan²-tzü³	元子
yüan²-yüeh⁴	元月
yüan² 1696c	口圓 1345a1132c
yüan²-ch'ang²	圓長
yüan²-chi⁴	圓寂
yüan²-chieh³-mêng⁴	圓解夢
yüan²-ching⁴	圓徑
yüan²-chiu⁴	圓就
yüan²-ch'iu²-êrh²	圓球兒
yüan²-ch'üan¹	圓圈
yüan²-ch'üan²	圓全
yüan²-hsin¹-shou⁴-	圓心壽木
yüan²-kuang¹ [mu¹]	圓光
yüan²-man³	圓滿
yüan²-mêng⁴	圓夢
yüan²-ming²-yüan²	圓明園
yüan²-pien³	圓扁
yüan²-pien³-tzü³	圓扁子
yüan²-shang⁴-lien³	圓上臉
yüan²-tao⁴	圓到
yüan²-ti¹-pien³-ti¹	圓的扁的
yüan²-t'ü³	圓土
yüan²-t'ung¹	圓通
yüan²-yüan²	圓圓

elementary substance N.  
the first, the original. [Ching 1,2,3,4.  
the first four characters of the I  
the feast of lanterns (15th of 1st  
great distinction, patriot. [moon].  
the first day of the year (see below).  
small shoe of silver about 10 Taels,  
chief of Hanlin (chuang⁴ yüan²) O.  
the first year of any reign.  
round ingot sycee (fifty taels).  
the very beginning (ch'i³ ch'u¹).  
the chief, a sovereign.  
a commander-in-chief (chiang⁴  
original elements N. [chün¹) O.  
globe sycee (yüan² pao³).  
morning of the first day of the  
atom, corpuscle. [year; a birthday.  
the first ancestor, Adam (shih³ tsu⁴).  
the eldest son of the Emperor (t'ai²  
the first moon of the year. [tzü³).  
round, a circle; to make round;  
oval. [dollar.  
death of a priest (ho² shang⁴).  
to interpret a dream (tso⁴ mêng⁴).  
the diameter of a circle.  
to adapt, to agree (fu³ chiu⁴).  
a round ball.  
a circle.  
complete, thorough (wan² ch'üan²).  
red-ringed wood for coffins.  
a round mirror, clairvoyance, halo.  
perfect, complete, superb.  
to interpret dreams.  
the Summer Palace near Peking.  
round and flat.  
informers (hsien⁴ jên²).  
to give back "face" to (chuan³  
tact (chih¹ ch'ü⁴). [lien³).  
round and flat.  
a prison (chien¹ lao²). [pien⁴).  
capable, versatile, tactful (ling²  
lung-ngans (a fruit, lung² yen³).

yüan²-yüeh⁴		圓月		the full moon (man³ yüeh⁴).
yüan² 1697b	系	緣 <sup>1345b1136a</sup>		origin, clue, cause; a border, or hem-
yüan²-fên⁴		緣分		portion allotted by Providence
yüan²-ho²		緣何		why; wherefore (wei² ho²). [(ming⁴).
yüan²-hsiu⁴-k'ou³		緣袖口		border of a sleeve.
yüan²-ku⁴		緣故		a cause, a reason (yin¹ yu²).
yüan²-mu⁴-ch'iu²yü²		緣木求魚		to climb trees for fish, (fig).
yüan²-pu⁴		緣簿		a subscription list or register.
yüan²-tz'ü³		緣此		on account of this (yin¹ tz'ü³).
yüan²-yu²		緣由		a cause or origin (so³ i³ jan³).
yüan² 1701a	手	援 <sup>1347c1135b</sup>		to assist, to rescue. [(pang¹ chu⁴).
yüan²-chih¹-i³-tao⁴		援之以道		to help him according to reason
yüan²-chiu⁴		援救		to rescue (chiu⁴ yüan⁴, chiu⁴ hu⁴).
yüan²-pa²		援拔		to pull out from. [ping¹).
yüan²-ping¹		援兵		a reinforcement of troops (chiu⁴
yüan²-yin³		援引		to lead; to quote. [y.-
yüan² 1696b	口	員 <sup>1344c1132c</sup>		civil or mil. officers; round (kuan¹
yüan²-pien⁴		員弁		civil and mil. officers (wên² wu³).
yüan²-wai⁴-lang²		員外郎		second secret. of Board O.
yüan² 1693b	水	源 <sup>1342b1133b</sup>		a spring, fountain (ch'üan² yüan²).
yüan²-ch'üan²		源泉		same. [stream is long.
yüan²yüan³liu²ch'ang²		源遠流長		when the source is distant, the
yüan² (tzü) 1698a	口	園 <sup>1345c1133c</sup>		a garden, a courtyard.
yüan²-fu¹		園夫		a gardener (chiao¹ hua¹).
yüan²-ting¹		園丁		same (hua¹ yüan²).
yüan² 1700b	艸	芫 <sup>1347a1135a</sup>		coriander. Also yen² (hu² sui⁴).
yüan²-ts'ai⁴		芫菜		same.
yüan²-sui¹		芫荽		same.
yüan² 1698a	犬	猿 <sup>1345c1135c</sup>		the monkey or ape (hou² êrh²).
yüan²-hou²	[	猿猴		same (hsing¹ hsing¹).
yüan² 1698b	車	轅 <sup>1346a1134a</sup>		thills, side-gates (ch'ê¹ yüan²).
yüan²-mên²		轅門		the gates of a yamên (ya² mên²).
yüan² 1701c	士	垣 <sup>1348b1135c</sup>		a low wall (ch'iang²).
yüan²-ch'iang²		垣墻		same.
yüan² 1697c	衣	袁		S.
yüan² 1700b		龜		sea turtle (lao³ yüan²).
<b>YÜAN³</b> 1698b	辵	遠 <sup>1346a1137b</sup>		remote (in time or place) (yao²).
yüan³-chin⁴		遠近		far and near, distance.
yüan³-ch'in¹		遠親		distant relations
yüan³-ching⁴		遠鏡		telescope (ch'ien¹ li³ yen³) N.
yüan³-hsiao³-jên²		遠小人		to keep aloof from mean men.

yüan <sup>3</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	遠來的	come from a distance. [pi <sup>4</sup> ].
yüan <sup>3</sup> -li <sup>2</sup>	遠離	to keep aloof from, to avoid (to <sup>3</sup>
yüan <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	遠了	distant in time or place.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup>	遠路	a long road (tao <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>3</sup> -lu <sup>4</sup> -lai <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	遠路來的	come a long way.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup> -chih <sup>1</sup>	遠便知	spies, informers (hsien <sup>4</sup> jên <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>3</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup>	遠射砲	long distance guns N.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup>	遠走	to go to a distance.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -tsou <sup>3</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup> fei <sup>1</sup>	遠走高飛	an extravagant man.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup> -hui <sup>4</sup>	遠足會	touring society N.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -tsu <sup>2</sup>	遠族	distant relations.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -tung <sup>1</sup>	遠東	the Far East N.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -yao <sup>2</sup>	遠遙	far away, distant.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -yin <sup>1</sup>	遠因	remote cause N.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	遠遊	to stroll to a distance (yu <sup>2</sup> kuang <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>3</sup> -yüan <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	遠遠的	far away, distant (yao <sup>2</sup> y. <sup>3</sup> ).
yüan <sup>3</sup> 1695b	女 婉 <sup>1344a</sup> 1136c	yielding, complaisant. See wan <sup>3</sup> .
yüan <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>4</sup>	婉勸	to persuade or advise kindly.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -mien <sup>3</sup>	婉婉	yielding, flattering.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -nü <sup>3</sup>	婉女	a yielding complaisant woman.
yüan <sup>3</sup> 1543b	宥 <sup>1128b</sup> 1136c	yielding. See wan <sup>3</sup> .
yüan <sup>3</sup> -ch'üan <sup>3</sup>	宛轉	accommodating one's self to cir-
yüan <sup>3</sup> -jan <sup>2</sup>	宛然	as if, according to. [cumstances.
yüan <sup>3</sup> -jo <sup>4</sup>	宛若	same.

YÜAN <sup>4</sup> 1693c	頁 願 <sup>1342c</sup> 1137c	to wish. M. 145, 387. [struction.
yüan <sup>4</sup> an <sup>1</sup> ch'êng <sup>2</sup> chiao <sup>1</sup>	願安承教	I wish you well and receive your in-
yüan <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>3</sup> -shang <sup>4</sup>	願者上鈞	the willing take the hook.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	[kou <sup>1</sup> 願意	to wish, to desire (ai <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	願力	will power N. (yao <sup>4</sup> , yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>1</sup>	願書	pledge, bond of scholar N.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	願從	to be willing to comply (k'ên <sup>3</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	願望	to hope, to desire (p'an <sup>4</sup> wang <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -yü <sup>4</sup>	願欲	to desire, to wish.
yüan <sup>4</sup> 1694c	心 怨 <sup>1343b</sup> 1138a	ill-will, dissatisfaction (hên <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -ch'í <sup>4</sup>	怨氣	same (shêng <sup>1</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -ch'ing <sup>2</sup>	怨情	same (nu <sup>4</sup> ch'í <sup>4</sup> , pao <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -hên <sup>4</sup>	怨恨	to abhor (man <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	怨慕	hatred and friendship (ai <sup>4</sup> mu <sup>4</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -p'in <sup>2</sup>	怨貧	to repine at poverty (chih <sup>1</sup> tsu <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup> -tê <sup>2</sup>	怨不得	unable to feel resentment.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>2</sup>	怨誰	whose fault is it? (kuai <sup>4</sup> pu <sup>4</sup> tê <sup>2</sup> wo <sup>3</sup> ).

yüan <sup>4</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	怨天	to murmur against Heaven (yu <sup>2</sup>
yüan <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>2</sup>	怨望	to look complainingly. (jên <sup>2</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>2</sup>	怨言	words of dissatisfaction, etc.
yüan <sup>4</sup> 1700c	卓院 <sup>1347b1137b</sup>	a courtyard, a hall.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -k'ao <sup>3</sup>	院考	exam. held by hsiao <sup>2</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> O.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -kung <sup>1</sup>	院公	watchman, followers (kên <sup>1</sup> pan <sup>1</sup> ti <sup>1</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -lao <sup>4</sup>	院落	a courtyard (i <sup>1</sup> ch'uan <sup>4</sup> yüan <sup>4</sup> tzü <sup>3</sup> ).
yüan <sup>4</sup> -nei <sup>4</sup>	院內	in the courtyard.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	院試	the last exam for the 1st degree O.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	院子	a courtyard; attendants.
yüan <sup>4</sup> 1695a	艸苑 <sup>1343c1137a</sup>	grass, pasture; delicate, soft, or
yüan <sup>4</sup> 1693b	心愿 <sup>1342b1137c</sup>	sincere, virtuous; reverent. [wan <sup>3</sup> .

**YÜEH<sup>1</sup> 1703b** 曰 曰<sup>1349b1130b</sup> to say, to call, to vomit. Rad. 73.

<b>YÜEH<sup>4</sup> 1702a</b>	月 月 <sup>1349b1129a</sup>	the moon; a month. R. 288. Rad.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	月季花	the monthly rose (mei <sup>2</sup> kuei <sup>4</sup> ). [74.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>3</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	月季票	season-ticket (monthly) N.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'in <sup>2</sup>	月琴	a kind of guitar (hu <sup>2</sup> ch'in <sup>2</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup>	月經	the menses (t'ien <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ching <sup>1</sup> -pu <sup>4</sup>	月經不調	irregular menstruation.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'iu <sup>2</sup> [t'iao <sup>3</sup>	月球	orb of moon.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chü <sup>2</sup> -hua <sup>1</sup>	月菊花	the China aster, chrysanthemum.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'üan <sup>1</sup>	月圈	ring round the moon. [of month.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	月發眼	eye disease bad at beginning
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -fên <sup>1</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	月分牌	almanac (li <sup>4</sup> shu <sup>1</sup> , huang <sup>2</sup> li <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hé <sup>1</sup> -t'ien <sup>1</sup>	月黑天	moonless night. [chien <sup>1</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup>	月下	"beneath the moon", at night (yeh <sup>4</sup>
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hsia <sup>4</sup> -hsiang <sup>1</sup>	月下香	tuberoses (yeh <sup>4</sup> lai <sup>2</sup> hsiang <sup>1</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hsien <sup>2</sup>	月弦	the moon's quarters.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup>	月薪	teacher's salary (hsin <sup>1</sup> shui <sup>3</sup> ). [shih <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -k'o <sup>4</sup>	月課	monthly exam. of students (k'ao <sup>3</sup>
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -kuang <sup>1</sup>	月光	moonlight; the bull's-eye of a
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -liang <sup>4</sup>	月亮	the moon (t'ai <sup>4</sup> yin <sup>1</sup> ). [target.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ling <sup>4</sup>	月令	the seasons (chi <sup>3</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -lun <sup>2</sup>	月輪	the orb of the moon.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -man <sup>3</sup>	月滿	the full moon.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ming <sup>2</sup> -ti <sup>4</sup>	月明地	bright moonlight. [moon.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>3</sup>	月餅	a cake eaten on the 15th of 8th
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -sê <sup>4</sup>	月色	moonlight.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	月食	an eclipse of the moon (jih <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	月蝕	same.

yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shih <sup>4</sup>	月事	the menses.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shu <sup>4</sup> -jih <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	月數日子	more than a month.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shui <sup>3</sup>	月水	the menses (t'ien <sup>1</sup> kuei <sup>3</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	月臺	a verandah, a railway platform.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup> -p'iao <sup>4</sup>	月臺票	platform-ticket N.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ti <sup>3</sup>	月底	the end of the month.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup> -ping <sup>4</sup>	月子的病	sickness of women within a month
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -wang <sup>4</sup>	月望	the full moon. [after childbirth.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup>	月牙	moon's quarters.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>3</sup> -cho <sup>1</sup> -tzü <sup>3</sup>	月牙棹子	a $\frac{1}{2}$ moon side table.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ya <sup>2</sup> -ch'an <sup>3</sup>	月牙鏟	a $\frac{1}{2}$ moon spade (Buddhist).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ying <sup>2</sup>	月盈	the full moon.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -yüan <sup>2</sup>	月圓	same.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup>	月月	every month, monthly (mei <sup>3</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hung <sup>2</sup>	月月紅	a monthly blooming flower.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -yün <sup>1</sup>	月暈	halo or mist round the moon (or 關).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> 1703b	心悅 <sup>1349c1131b</sup>	to rejoice; pleased, grateful.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>	悅服	to submit to with pleasure.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -hsin <sup>1</sup> -ti <sup>1</sup>	悅心的	pleasing, acceptable (hsi <sup>3</sup> yüeh <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -k'ou <sup>3</sup>	悅口	to please the taste (wei <sup>4</sup> tao <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -mu <sup>4</sup>	悅目	to gratify the eye (yen <sup>3</sup> ching <sup>1</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	悅從	to cheerfully acquiesce in.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> 1703c	門閱 <sup>1349c1131b</sup>	to look at, to survey.
yüan <sup>4</sup> -chê <sup>2</sup> -chu <sup>3</sup> -i <sup>4</sup>	閱者注意	readers, take note! N.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'êng <sup>2</sup>	閱城	to inspect the city-wall.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>3</sup>	閱簡	to superintend.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chün <sup>4</sup> -chien <sup>1</sup> -	閱盡艱辛	suffer extreme pains (t'êng <sup>2</sup> t'ung <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chüan <sup>4</sup> [hsin <sup>1</sup>	閱卷	to inspect the essays at exams. O.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -li <sup>4</sup>	閱歷	to review in succession, exper-
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	閱報社	Reading Club N. [ience.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -pao <sup>4</sup> -so <sup>3</sup>	閱報所	public reading-room N.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>1</sup>	閱邊	to inspect the frontiers. [viceroy.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -pien <sup>4</sup>	閱遍	to make a provincial tour—as a
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ping <sup>1</sup>	閱兵	to review troops (kuan <sup>1</sup> ping <sup>1</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -shê <sup>4</sup>	閱射	to review archers (shê <sup>4</sup> chien <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ts'ao <sup>1</sup>	閱操	review troops.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup> -p'ao <sup>4</sup> -t'ai <sup>2</sup>	閱演砲臺	to inspect forts or batteries. [350.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> 1704b	走越 <sup>1350a1130c</sup>	to exceed, more, Chekiang S. M.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> [kuan <sup>1</sup>	越級	to pass over, to overstep (yü <sup>4</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -chi <sup>2</sup> -shêng <sup>1</sup> -	越級陞官	to skip grades and be promoted.
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -ch'iang <sup>2</sup>	越牆	to get over a wall (t'iao <sup>4</sup> ch'iang <sup>2</sup> ).
yüeh <sup>4</sup> -fa <sup>1</sup>	越發	more and more, still more.

yüeh<sup>4</sup>-fên<sup>4</sup>érh<sup>2</sup>hsing<sup>2</sup> 越分而行  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>k'an<sup>4</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup>yüan<sup>3</sup> 越看越遠  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-kung<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>- 越共越厚  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-li<sup>3</sup> [hou<sup>4</sup> 越禮  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-nan<sup>2</sup>-kuo<sup>2</sup> 越南國  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>pao<sup>2</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup>shên<sup>1</sup> 越創越深  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 越不過去  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-san<sup>2</sup> 越散  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-to<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 越多越好  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>tsao<sup>3</sup>yüeh<sup>4</sup>hao<sup>3</sup> 越早越好  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-wei<sup>4</sup>luan<sup>4</sup>ch'ü<sup>1</sup> 越位亂居  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup> 越揚  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 越獄  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1705a 米 粵<sup>1350c1130c</sup>  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-shêng<sup>3</sup> 粵省  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup> 粵地  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1704a 金 戊 鉞<sup>1350c1131a</sup>  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>3</sup> 鉞斧  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1654c 山 嶽<sup>1311c1117c</sup>  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1655a 足 趯<sup>1311c1118b</sup>  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 971b 躍樂  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-tui<sup>4</sup> 樂隊  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1654a 侖  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> (yü<sup>4</sup>) 1654b 籲  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-t'ien<sup>1</sup> 籲天  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1653b 約  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup> 1608c 藥  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup> 藥錢  
 yüeh<sup>4</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao<sup>2</sup> 藥物學

to transgress the bounds of duty.  
 the more you look &c. [(lai<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 increasing intimacy in business-  
 to overstep the bounds of propriety  
 Annam (hsien<sup>1</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>). [(shih<sup>1</sup> li<sup>3</sup>).  
 the more you dig, the deeper the hole,  
 cannot pass over.  
 to scatter.  
 the more the better.  
 the earlier the better.  
 disorderly (lian<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup> tso<sup>1</sup>).  
 to spread abroad intelligence.  
 to break out of prison (chien<sup>1</sup> lao<sup>2</sup>).  
 initial particle; to say; Canton.  
 Canton province (kuang<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>).  
 same.  
 a hatchet, an axe (fu<sup>3</sup>).  
 same.  
 mountain (shan<sup>1</sup>).  
 to jump (t'iao<sup>4</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>) S.  
 music. See yo<sup>4</sup> and lé<sup>4</sup>.  
 band of musicians.  
 pipe. Rad. 214.  
 pray, implore.  
 cry to God (hao<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>).  
 treaty (ho<sup>2</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>)—also yo<sup>1</sup>.  
 medicine—also yao<sup>4</sup>.  
 tablets (medicine) (fang<sup>1</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>  
 pharmacology N. [k'uai<sup>4</sup>] N.

YÜN<sup>2</sup> 1706a 雨 雲<sup>1351c1142b</sup>  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>-chang<sup>1</sup>- 雲張張的  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> [ti<sup>1</sup> 雲氣  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>4</sup> 雲肩  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup> 雲漢  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-hsia<sup>2</sup> 雲霞  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup> 雲霄  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-hsiao<sup>1</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>san<sup>3</sup> 雲消霧散  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>yü<sup>3</sup>shih<sup>1</sup> 雲行雨施  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-k'ai<sup>1</sup> 雲開  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-wu<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 雲來霧去  
 yün<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>3</sup>-k'o<sup>2</sup> 雲母殼

clouds, vapor, fog.  
 cloudy, at random (wu<sup>4</sup> t'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 vapour, fog, mist. [t'êng<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>).  
 a kind of scarf worn by women.  
 the Milky-Way (t'ien<sup>1</sup> han<sup>4</sup>).  
 clouds and mist.  
 fleecy clouds, empyrean.  
 fig. difficulties disappear.  
 when the clouds come, the rain falls.  
 the clouds opening or dispersing.  
 floating, e. g., sprites.  
 mother-of-pearl shell; tortoise shell.



yün <sup>2</sup> -mu <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	雲母石	talc.
yün <sup>2</sup> -nan <sup>2</sup>	雲南	province of Yunnan. W. I. 181
yün <sup>2</sup> -p'ai <sup>2</sup>	雲牌	a sort of gong (lo <sup>2</sup> ). [(t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
yün <sup>2</sup> -p'ien <sup>4</sup> -kao <sup>1</sup>	雲片糕	a sort of cake (chi <sup>1</sup> tan <sup>4</sup> kao <sup>1</sup> ).
yün <sup>2</sup> -san <sup>4</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	雲散了	the clouds dispersed. [(exaggerated).
yün <sup>2</sup> -shan <sup>1</sup> wu <sup>4</sup> chao <sup>4</sup>	雲山霧罩	like mountains seen through mist
yün <sup>2</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	雲石	marble from Yunnan.
yün <sup>2</sup> -shou <sup>1</sup>	雲收	the clouds withdrawn.
yün <sup>2</sup> -sun <sup>1</sup>	雲孫	distant descendants (hou <sup>4</sup> i <sup>4</sup> ).
yün <sup>2</sup> -t'i <sup>1</sup>	雲梯	a scaling ladder.
yün <sup>2</sup> -ts'ai <sup>3</sup>	雲彩	clouds (ch'ing <sup>2</sup> liao <sup>3</sup> t'ien <sup>1</sup> ).
yün <sup>2</sup> -wu <sup>4</sup>	雲霧	clouds and mist.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>1</sup>	雲煙	mist.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yen <sup>3</sup>	雲眼	high, lofty, above the clouds.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yu <sup>2</sup>	雲游	to wander, a wanderer.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yü <sup>2</sup>	雲雨	sexual intercourse.
yün <sup>2</sup> 1705c	二云 <sup>1351b1142a</sup>	to say, to speak (shuo <sup>1</sup> ).
yün <sup>2</sup> -êrh <sup>3</sup>	云爾	this way, thus.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	云云	etc., etc., thus and thus, and so on.
yün <sup>2</sup> 1706a	艸芸 <sup>1351b1142c</sup>	a kind of bean; fragrant herbs.
yün <sup>2</sup> -tou <sup>4</sup>	芸荳	French beans.
yün <sup>2</sup> 1706a	系紘 <sup>1351b1142c</sup>	ravelled, tangled.
yün <sup>2</sup> -ts'ao <sup>3</sup>	紘草	to pull weeds.
yün <sup>2</sup> -yün <sup>2</sup>	紘紘	same.
yün <sup>2</sup> 1706a	耒耘 <sup>1351b1142c</sup>	to hoe, to weed. [equally.
yün <sup>2</sup> 1708a	勺勻	equal, in even parts; to divide
yün <sup>2</sup> -ching <sup>4</sup>	勻淨	uniform, even (chün <sup>1</sup> yün <sup>2</sup> ).
YÜN <sup>3</sup> 1709c	凡允 <sup>1354b1143b</sup>	to promise, to sanction; sincerely.
yün <sup>3</sup> -chun <sup>2</sup>	允准	to consent, to sanction.
yün <sup>3</sup> -hsü <sup>3</sup>	允許	to promise (ying <sup>1</sup> hsü <sup>3</sup> ).
yün <sup>3</sup> -k'ên <sup>3</sup>	允肯	to accede (chun <sup>3</sup> ).
yün <sup>3</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>	允了	promised, sanctioned.
yün <sup>3</sup> -no <sup>4</sup>	允諾	to promise, to assent, to grant.
yün <sup>3</sup> -ts'ung <sup>2</sup>	允從	to agree, to consent.
yün <sup>3</sup> 1709a	歹殞 <sup>1354a1143b</sup>	to fade, to fall, to perish.
yün <sup>3</sup> -mieh <sup>4</sup>	殞滅	to perish, to die (ssü <sup>3</sup> ).
yün <sup>3</sup> -ming <sup>4</sup>	殞命	to lose life (sang <sup>4</sup> ming <sup>4</sup> ).
yün <sup>3</sup> 1709a	卓隕 <sup>1354b1143b</sup>	fall with a crash.
yün <sup>3</sup> -shih <sup>2</sup>	隕石	an acrolite (tien <sup>4</sup> shih <sup>2</sup> ).

- YÜN<sup>4</sup> 1707a** 辵 運<sup>1352b1144c</sup> to transport, to convey.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup> 運氣 fortune, luck (ts'ai<sup>3</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>, chiao<sup>3</sup>.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'í<sup>4</sup>-hao<sup>3</sup> 運氣好 good fortune (mei<sup>4</sup> ch'í<sup>4</sup>). [hsing<sup>4</sup>].  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup> 運舟 a transport boat.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'ou<sup>2</sup> 運籌 to lay plans (ta<sup>3</sup> suan<sup>4</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-chuan<sup>3</sup> 運轉 to revolve, to circulate.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-fei<sup>4</sup> 運費 freightage (chiao<sup>3</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-ch'u<sup>1</sup>-k'ou<sup>3</sup> 運復出口 re-exports. [ho<sup>2</sup>].  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 運河 the Grand Canal. W. I. 31 (yü<sup>4</sup>.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> 運行 to come and go (lai<sup>2</sup> wang<sup>3</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-huang<sup>2</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 運皇糧 to convey government grain.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup> 運來了 an accession of good fortune; im-  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup> 運來的 imported (ju<sup>4</sup> k'ou<sup>3</sup>). [ported.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 運糧 to transport grain (liang<sup>2</sup> shih<sup>2</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 運糧船 grain junks.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup>-ho<sup>2</sup> 運糧河 the Grand Canal.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-mi<sup>3</sup>-liang<sup>2</sup> 運米糧 to transport grain.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 運不佳 bad luck.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ssü<sup>1</sup> 運司 a salt commissioner. G. 277.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 運送船 a transport.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>2</sup> 運臺 same. [others..  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup> [chü<sup>3</sup> 運動 to circulate, to revolve, stir up  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-hsüan<sup>4</sup>- 運動選舉 electioneering campaign N.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup> 運動家 a promoter N.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup> 運動會 athletic meet, sports N.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tung<sup>4</sup>-jih<sup>4</sup> 運動日 field day N.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>4</sup> 運用 to make use of, apply.  
**yün<sup>4</sup> 1709b** 音韻韻<sup>1354b1143c</sup> tune; rhyme, final sound.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup> 韻脚 rhyme.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-lü<sup>4</sup> 韻律 rhythm.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup> 韻士 rhymesters (shih<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>1</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-tiao<sup>4</sup> 韻調 to tune; rhyme and tune (ya<sup>1</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup> 韻文 poetry.  
**yün<sup>4</sup> (yin<sup>4</sup>) 1710b** 子 孕<sup>1354c1104a</sup> to be pregnant (huai<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup> 孕婦 a pregnant woman (hsi<sup>3</sup> ping<sup>4</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-t'ai<sup>1</sup> 孕胎 to be pregnant.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-yü<sup>4</sup> 孕育 to conceive and to bring forth.  
**yün<sup>4</sup> 1707a** 日 暈<sup>1352b1145a</sup> dizzy, vapour. [ti<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>].  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'ê<sup>1</sup> 暈車 to feel the motion of a cart (tun<sup>2</sup>.  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-ch'uan<sup>2</sup> 暈船 to be sea-sick (t'ou<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>).  
 yün<sup>4</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-ch'ü<sup>4</sup> 暈過去 to faint (hun<sup>1</sup> kuo<sup>4</sup> ch'ü<sup>4</sup>).

yün <sup>4</sup> 1566a	火 耐 熨	1245a1055b	to smooth, to iron (as clothes). See
yün <sup>4</sup> -i <sup>1</sup> -fu <sup>2</sup>		熨衣服	to iron clothes. [yü <sup>4</sup> .
yün <sup>4</sup> -tou <sup>3</sup>		熨斗	a smoothing iron (lao <sup>4</sup> t'ieh <sup>3</sup> , t'ang <sup>4</sup>
yün <sup>4</sup> 1708b	火 熨	1353b1144b	smooth out, iron, [tou <sup>3</sup> ).
yün <sup>4</sup> -p'ing <sup>2</sup> -liao <sup>3</sup>		熨平了	ironed smooth.

*(Faint vertical text and characters, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page)*

# RADICALS.

## 1 STROKE.

1. <i>i</i>	一	one; unity (一橫). [bottom (一豎).
2. <i>kun</i>	丨	a stroke connecting the top with the
3. <i>chu</i>	丶	a point; a period (一點). [(一撇).
4. <i>p'ieh</i>	ノ	a line running obliquely to the left
5. <i>i</i>	乙	a character in the time cycle of
6. <i>chüeh</i>	丿	a hooked end. [China.

## 2 STROKES.

7. <i>êrh</i>	二	two (兩橫).
8. <i>t'ou</i>	亠	above.
9. <i>jên</i>	人	man (單立人).
10. <i>jên</i>	儿	man.
11. <i>ju</i>	入	in, into; to enter.
12. <i>pa</i>	八	eight.
13. <i>chiung</i>	冫	border waste-land (三道框).
14. <i>mi</i>	冫	to cover over (秃寶蓋).
15. <i>ping</i>	冫	a icicle (兩點水).
16. <i>chi</i>	几	a stool.
17. <i>k'an</i>	凵	able to contain.
18. <i>tao</i>	刀	a knife; a sword (立刀).
19. <i>li</i>	勹	strength.
20. <i>pao</i>	勹	to wrap round.
21. <i>pi</i>	匕	a spoon or scoop; a weapon.
22. <i>fang</i>	匚	a chest (三道框).
23. <i>hsi</i>	匚	able to contain or conceal (三道框).
24. <i>shih</i>	十	ten.
25. <i>pu</i>	卜	to divine.
26. <i>chieh</i>	卩	a joint (硬耳刀).

- |              |   |                              |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|
| 27. han      | 厂 | a ledge that shelters (秃偏上). |
| 28. ssü; mou | 厶 | private; selfish.            |
| 29. yu       | 又 | again.                       |

### 3 STROKES.

- |            |   |                                    |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 30. k'ou   | 口 | the month.                         |
| 31. wei    | 口 | able to enclose (四道框).             |
| 32. t'u    | 土 | earth (土堆).                        |
| 33. shih   | 士 | a scholar (提士).                    |
| 34. chih   | 攴 | to step onwards.                   |
| 35. ts'ui  | 攴 | to step slowly.                    |
| 36. hsi    | 夕 | evening.                           |
| 37. ta     | 大 | great.                             |
| 38. nü     | 女 | a female.                          |
| 39. tzü    | 子 | a son.                             |
| 40. mien   | 宀 | roof of a cave (寶蓋).               |
| 41. ts'un  | 寸 | an inch.                           |
| 42. hsiao  | 小 | little.                            |
| 43. wang   | 尢 | bent as an ailing leg.             |
| 44. shih   | 尸 | a corpse.                          |
| 45. ch'é   | 艸 | sprouting; vegetation (半草).        |
| 46. shan   | 山 | a hill.                            |
| 47. ch'uan | 川 | streams (三個人), (兩個人).              |
| 48. kung   | 工 | labour.                            |
| 49. chi    | 己 | self.                              |
| 50. chin   | 巾 | a napkin; head-gear (大巾旁).         |
| 51. kan    | 干 | a shield; to concern.              |
| 52. yao    | 么 | small.                             |
| 53. yen    | 广 | roof of a house (偏上).              |
| 54. yin    | 廾 | continued motion.                  |
| 55. kung   | 廾 | the hands folded as in salutation. |
| 56. i      | 弋 | to shoot with the bow.             |
| 57. kung   | 弓 | a bow.                             |

- |                  |   |                                 |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 58. <i>ch'i</i>  | 豕 | pointed like a pig's head (豕山). |
| 59. <i>shan</i>  | 彡 | streaky, like hair (彡撇).        |
| 60. <i>ch'ih</i> | 彳 | to step short (彳立人).            |

4 STROKES.

- |                     |   |                                |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 61. <i>hsin</i>     | 心 | heart, mind (心).               |
| 62. <i>ko</i>       | 戈 | a lance, spear.                |
| 63. <i>hu</i>       | 戶 | a house door.                  |
| 64. <i>shou</i>     | 手 | the hand (提手).                 |
| 65. <i>chih</i>     | 支 | a prop; to issue money.        |
| 66. <i>p'u</i>      | 攴 | to tap lightly (攴文).           |
| 67. <i>wên</i>      | 文 | stripes; ornament; literature. |
| 68. <i>tou</i>      | 斗 | Chinese bushel.                |
| 69. <i>chin</i>     | 斤 | Chinese pound; an axe.         |
| 70. <i>fang</i>     | 方 | square.                        |
| 71. <i>wu</i>       | 无 | not.                           |
| 72. <i>jih</i>      | 日 | the sun; the day.              |
| 73. <i>yüeh</i>     | 曰 | to speak.                      |
| 74. <i>yüeh</i>     | 月 | the moon.                      |
| 75. <i>mu</i>       | 木 | wood; trees.                   |
| 76. <i>ch'ien</i>   | 欠 | to owe; to be wanting in.      |
| 77. <i>chih</i>     | 止 | to stop.                       |
| 78. <i>tai</i>      | 歹 | bad.                           |
| 79. <i>shu</i>      | 𠂔 | a quarter-staff.               |
| 80. <i>wu; kuan</i> | 毋 | do not.                        |
| 81. <i>pi</i>       | 比 | to compare; lay side by side.  |
| 82. <i>mao</i>      | 毛 | hair, fur.                     |
| 83. <i>shih</i>     | 氏 | family.                        |
| 84. <i>ch'i</i>     | 气 | vapour.                        |
| 85. <i>shui</i>     | 水 | water (三點水).                   |
| 86. <i>huo</i>      | 火 | fire (四點火),                    |
| 87. <i>chao</i>     | 爪 | claws.                         |
| 88. <i>fu</i>       | 父 | father.                        |

89. <i>yao</i>	交	cross-wise.
90. <i>ch'iang</i>	片	the radical 91 reversed.
91. <i>p'ien</i>	牙	a slab of wood; a slice or piece.
92. <i>ya</i>	牛	the back teeth.
93. <i>niu</i>	犬	oxen; kine (提牛旁).
94. <i>ch'üan</i>	犬	the dog (反犬 or 犬猶).

**5 STROKES.**

95. <i>hsüan</i>	玄	black.
96. <i>yü</i>	玉	precious stones (斜玉).
97. <i>kua</i>	瓜	the gourd.
98. <i>wa</i>	瓦	tiles.
99. <i>kan</i>	甘	sweet.
100. <i>shêng</i>	生	to live; to produce.
101. <i>yung</i>	用	to use.
102. <i>t'ien</i>	田	fields; arable land.
103. <i>p'i</i>	疋	the bale or piece of cloth, silk, etc.
104. <i>ni</i>	疒	disease (病字旁).
105. <i>po</i>	夂	back to back.
106. <i>pai; po</i>	白	white.
107. <i>p'i</i>	皮	skin; bark.
108. <i>min</i>	皿	covered dishes (皿堆).
109. <i>mu</i>	目	the eye.
110. <i>mou</i>	矛	a long lance.
111. <i>shih</i>	矢	arrows.
112. <i>shih</i>	石	stone.
113. <i>ch'i; shih</i>	示	spiritual power; revelation.
114. <i>jou</i>	内	the point of a fox's foot.
115. <i>ho</i>	禾	any kind of grain (禾木).
116. <i>hsüeh</i>	穴	a cave (穴字頭).
117. <i>li</i>	立	to stand up or still.

**6 STROKES.**

118. <i>chu</i>	竹	the bamboo (竹字頭).
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119. <i>mi</i>	米	rice uncooked.
120. <i>mi; ssü</i>	糸	raw silk, as spun by the worm (絞絲).
121. <i>fou</i>	缶	earthenware.
122. <i>wang</i>	网	a fishing-net (四屬).
123. <i>yang</i>	羊	sheep.
124. <i>yü</i>	羽	feathers.
125. <i>lao</i>	老	old.
126. <i>êrh</i>	而	and; but yet.
127. <i>lei</i>	耒	the plough.
128. <i>êrh</i>	耳	the ear.
129. <i>yü</i>	聿	a pencil.
130. <i>jou</i>	肉	flesh; meat (肉字旁).
131. <i>ch'ên</i>	臣	servant of the sovereign.
132. <i>tzü</i>	自	self; from.
133. <i>chih</i>	至	to come or go to; arrive at.
134. <i>chiu</i>	臼	a stone mortar.
135. <i>shê</i>	舌	the tongue.
136. <i>ch'uan</i>	舛	at issue; in error.
137. <i>chou</i>	舟	ships; boats.
138. <i>kên</i>	艮	limitation; character in the time
139. <i>sê; shai</i>	色	colour. [cycle.]
140. <i>ts'ao</i>	艸	plants; herbs (草字頭).
141. <i>hu</i>	虎	the tiger's streaks.
142. <i>ch'ung; hui</i>	虫	reptiles having feet.
143. <i>hsieh; hsüeh</i>	血	blood (血堆).
144. <i>hang; hsing</i>	行	<i>hang</i> , a row as of building; <i>hsing</i> ,
145. <i>i</i>	衣	clothes. [to go, to do.]
146. <i>sha; hsi</i>	西	to cover; the west (西字部).

7 STROKES.

147. <i>chien</i>	見	to perceive, with the eyes, nose, ear
148. <i>chiao</i>	角	horns; a corner. [or mind].
149. <i>yen</i>	言	words.



150.	<i>ku</i>	谷	a valley.
151.	<i>tou</i>	豆	beans.
152.	<i>shih</i>	豕	the pig.
153.	<i>chai; ti</i>	豸	reptiles without feet.
154.	<i>pei</i>	貝	the tortoise; his shell; hence, precious.
155.	<i>ch'ih</i>	赤	flesh colour. [ious. (貝貝邊).
156.	<i>tsou</i>	走	to walk or run,
157.	<i>tsu</i>	足	the foot; enough. (足路).
158.	<i>shên</i>	身	the body.
159.	<i>ch'é; chü</i>	車	vehicles; sedan.
160.	<i>hsin</i>	辛	bitter. [cycle character.
161.	<i>ch'én</i>	辰	horary period, from 7 to 9 A.M.; a
162.	<i>ch'o</i>	走之	moving and pausing (走之). [右耳刀].
163.	<i>i</i>	邑	any centre of population (輶耳刀 or
164.	<i>yu</i>	酉	horary period; 5 to P.M.; a cycle
165.	<i>ts'ai; pien</i>	采	to part and distinguish. [character.
166.	<i>li</i>	里	a hamlet; the Chinese mile.

### 8 STROKES.

167.	<i>chin</i>	金	the metals; gold.
168.	<i>changch'ang</i>	長	to grow; length.
169.	<i>mên</i>	門	a gate, a door.
170.	<i>fu</i>	阜	a mound of earth (左耳刀).
171.	<i>li; tai</i>	隸	to reach to, to arrive at.
172.	<i>chui</i>	隹	short-tailed birds.
173.	<i>yü</i>	雨	rain (雨字頭).
174.	<i>ch'ing</i>	青	sky-blue.
175.	<i>fei</i>	非	negative; wrong.
176.	<i>mien</i>	面	the face; the outside.

### 9 STROKES.

177.	<i>kê; ko</i>	革	a hide stripped of hair; to strip the
178.	<i>wei</i>	韋	tanned hide. [hide, to flay.

179. <i>chiu</i>	非音頁風飛食首香	looks.
180. <i>yin</i>		sound.
181. <i>yeh</i>		the head ; page of a book.
182. <i>fêng</i>		wind.
183. <i>fei</i>		to fly as birds.
184. <i>shih</i>		to eat.
185. <i>shou</i>		the head.
186. <i>hsiang</i>		fragrance.

### 10 STROKES.

187. <i>ma</i>	馬骨高彭門鬯鬲鬼	the horse.
188. <i>ku</i>		bones.
189. <i>kao</i>		high.
190. <i>piao</i>		shaggy.
191. <i>tou</i>		to fight ; to emulate. [tion.
192. <i>ch'ang</i>		a sacrificial bowl ; luxurious vegeta-
193. <i>ko ; li</i>		a sacrificial vase on crooked feet.
194. <i>kuei</i>		spirits of the dead.

### 11 STROKES.

195. <i>yü</i>	魚鳥鹵鹿麥麻	fish.
196. <i>niao</i>		birds.
197. <i>lu</i>		natural salts.
198. <i>lu</i>		the deer species.
199. <i>mai</i>		wheat.
200. <i>ma</i>		hemp.

### 12 STROKES.

201. <i>huang</i>	黃黍黑糝	yellow ; clay colour.
202. <i>shu</i>		millet.
203. <i>hei ; hê</i>		black.
204. <i>chih</i>		embroidery.

**13 STROKES.**

- |                       |                  |                                       |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 205. <i>mêng; min</i> | 甬<br>鼎<br>鼓<br>鼠 | of the frog or toad kind.             |
| 206. <i>tíng</i>      |                  | a two-eared tripod used in sacrifice. |
| 207. <i>ku</i>        |                  | the drum, etc.                        |
| 208. <i>shu</i>       |                  | the rat kind.                         |

**14 STROKES.**

- |                  |        |                     |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 209. <i>pi</i>   | 鼻<br>齊 | the nose.           |
| 210. <i>ch'i</i> |        | arranged, in order. |

**15 STROKES.**

- |                   |   |              |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 211. <i>ch'ih</i> | 齒 | front teeth. |
|-------------------|---|--------------|

**16 STROKES.**

- |                  |        |                            |
|------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 212. <i>lung</i> | 龍<br>龜 | the dragon tribe.          |
| 213. <i>kuei</i> |        | the tortoise, turtle, etc. |

**17 STROKES.**

- |                |   |                     |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 214. <i>yo</i> | 龠 | flutes, pipes, etc. |
|----------------|---|---------------------|

# INDEX OF CHARACTERS

Arranged According to Radicals and Number of Strokes

<p>1</p> <p>一<sup>1</sup></p> <p>丁<sup>1</sup> ting<sup>1</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup></p> <p>丈<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>4</sup></p> <p>三 {sa<sup>1</sup> san<sup>1</sup></p> <p>上 shang<sup>4</sup></p> <p>下 hsia<sup>4</sup></p> <p>不 pu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>丐 kai<sup>4</sup></p> <p>丑 ch'ou<sup>3</sup></p> <p>且 ch'ieh<sup>3</sup></p> <p>世 shih<sup>4</sup></p> <p>丘 {ch'iu<sup>1</sup> (mou<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p>丙 ping<sup>3</sup></p> <p>丕 p'ei<sup>1</sup></p> <p>丞 ch'êng<sup>2</sup></p> <p>丟 tiu<sup>1</sup></p> <p>並 ping<sup>4</sup></p> <p>2</p> <p>丨 kun</p> <p>冫 ya<sup>1</sup></p> <p>中<sup>3</sup> chung<sup>1</sup></p> <p>丰 fêng<sup>1</sup></p> <p>串<sup>6</sup> ch'uan<sup>4</sup></p> <p>3</p> <p>丩 chu</p> <p>丸<sup>2</sup> wan<sup>2</sup></p> <p>丹<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>1</sup></p> <p>主<sup>3</sup> chu<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>4</p> <p>丩 p'ieh</p> <p>乃 nai<sup>3</sup></p> <p>久<sup>2</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>之<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup></p> <p>乍<sup>4</sup> cha<sup>4</sup></p> <p>乎 hu<sup>1</sup></p> <p>乏 fa<sup>2</sup></p> <p>乖<sup>7</sup> kuai<sup>1</sup></p> <p>乘<sup>10</sup> ch'êng<sup>4</sup></p> <p>5</p> <p>乙 i</p> <p>乚 mieh<sup>1</sup></p> <p>乚 chiu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>乞<sup>2</sup> ch'í<sup>3</sup></p> <p>也 yeh<sup>3</sup></p> <p>乚 chi<sup>1</sup></p> <p>乚 ju<sup>3</sup></p> <p>乾<sup>10</sup> {ch'ien<sup>2</sup> kan<sup>1</sup></p> <p>亂<sup>12</sup> {lan<sup>4</sup> luan<sup>4</sup></p> <p>6</p> <p>丩 chüeh</p> <p>了<sup>3</sup> liao<sup>3</sup></p> <p>予<sup>7</sup> yü<sup>2</sup></p> <p>事<sup>7</sup> shih<sup>4</sup></p> <p>7</p> <p>一 êrh<sup>4</sup></p> <p>于 yü<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>云<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>3</sup></p> <p>互 hu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>五 wu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>井 ching<sup>3</sup></p> <p>些<sup>5</sup> hsieh<sup>1</sup></p> <p>互 keng<sup>3</sup></p> <p>亞<sup>7</sup> ya<sup>3</sup></p> <p>亞 chi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>8</p> <p>亠 t'ou</p> <p>亠 wang<sup>2</sup></p> <p>交<sup>4</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup></p> <p>亥 hai<sup>4</sup></p> <p>亦 i<sup>4</sup></p> <p>亨 hêng<sup>2</sup></p> <p>亨<sup>6</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup></p> <p>亨<sup>6</sup> ching<sup>1</sup></p> <p>亨<sup>7</sup> t'ing<sup>2</sup></p> <p>亮 liang<sup>4</sup></p> <p>9</p> <p>人 jên<sup>2</sup></p> <p>{tsê<sup>4</sup> (chai<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p>什 shih<sup>2</sup></p> <p>仁 jên<sup>2</sup></p> <p>仃 ting<sup>1</sup></p> <p>仇 ch'ou<sup>2</sup></p> <p>介 chin<sup>1</sup></p> <p>仍 chieh<sup>4</sup></p> <p>仍 jêng<sup>2</sup></p> <p>仆 fu<sup>4</sup>(p'u<sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>仔 tzü<sup>3</sup></p> <p>仕 shih<sup>4</sup></p> <p>他 t'a<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>仗 chang<sup>4</sup></p> <p>付 fu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>仙 hsien<sup>1</sup></p> <p>全 t'ung<sup>2</sup></p> <p>代 tai<sup>4</sup></p> <p>令 ling<sup>4</sup></p> <p>以 i<sup>3</sup></p> <p>仰 yang<sup>3</sup></p> <p>仲 chung<sup>4</sup></p> <p>件 wu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>件 chien<sup>4</sup></p> <p>任 jên<sup>4</sup></p> <p>金 ch'í<sup>4</sup></p> <p>伊 i<sup>1</sup></p> <p>伍 wu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>份 fên<sup>4</sup></p> <p>伏 fu<sup>2</sup></p> <p>伐 shên<sup>3</sup></p> <p>伙 fa<sup>1</sup></p> <p>伙 hsiu<sup>1</sup></p> <p>伯 huó<sup>3</sup></p> <p>伯<sup>5</sup> po<sup>2</sup>(pai<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p>估 ku<sup>1</sup></p> <p>伙 i<sup>2</sup></p> <p>你 ni<sup>3</sup></p> <p>伴 pan<sup>4</sup></p> <p>伙 ling<sup>2</sup></p> <p>伺 shên<sup>1</sup></p> <p>似 tz'ü<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 ssü<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 tien<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 tan<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 pu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 wei<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 ti<sup>1</sup></p> <p>佃 chu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 tso<sup>3</sup></p> <p>佃 yu<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佃 chan<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>何 ho<sup>2</sup></p> <p>佛 fo<sup>2</sup></p> <p>作 tso<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佞 ning<sup>4</sup></p> <p>余 yü<sup>2</sup></p> <p>佩<sup>6</sup> p'ei<sup>4</sup></p> <p>伴 yang<sup>2</sup></p> <p>佳 mou<sup>2</sup></p> <p>使 chia<sup>1</sup></p> <p>使 shih<sup>3</sup></p> <p>使 i<sup>4</sup></p> <p>佩 p'ei<sup>4</sup></p> <p>侃 k'an<sup>3</sup></p> <p>來 lai<sup>2</sup></p> <p>侈 ch'ih<sup>3</sup></p> <p>例 li<sup>4</sup></p> <p>侍 shih<sup>4</sup></p> <p>供 kung<sup>1</sup></p> <p>依 i<sup>1</sup></p> <p>侮 wu<sup>3</sup></p> <p>僣 lung<sup>3</sup></p> <p>俊 tsun<sup>4</sup></p> <p>侯 hou<sup>2</sup></p> <p>侵 ch'in<sup>1</sup></p> <p>侶 lü<sup>3</sup></p> <p>便 pien<sup>4</sup></p> <p>係 hsi<sup>4</sup></p> <p>促 ts'u<sup>4</sup></p> <p>俄 o<sup>2</sup></p> <p>俊 chüan<sup>4</sup></p> <p>俏 ch'iao<sup>4</sup></p> <p>俗 li<sup>4</sup></p> <p>俘 su<sup>2</sup></p> <p>保 fu<sup>1</sup></p> <p>俟 pao<sup>3</sup></p> <p>俟 ssü<sup>4</sup></p> <p>俠 {hsia<sup>2</sup> (chia<sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>信 hsin<sup>4</sup></p>
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修俸俯倪俱條俸俦俦倆倉個倍們倒僵倖倘候倚借俺倡做值倦倫倭假傢偉偏做停健楷側偵偶偷

做偕僂僑傀傅傍傑傘備催傭傲傳債傷優傾僅像僕僚僑僧僭僥僵價僻儀億做儉儒僣儘償備優儲

儂<sup>17</sup> ts'an<sup>4</sup>  
儂<sup>19</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>  
儂<sup>21</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>  
10  
几<sup>1</sup> jên<sup>2</sup>  
允<sup>2</sup> yün<sup>3</sup>  
元<sup>3</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>  
兄<sup>3</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
充<sup>4</sup> ch'ung<sup>1</sup>  
兆<sup>4</sup> chao<sup>4</sup>  
兇<sup>4</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
先<sup>4</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>  
光<sup>4</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup>  
克<sup>5</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>  
兌<sup>5</sup> tui<sup>4</sup>  
兎<sup>5</sup> t'u<sup>4</sup>  
免<sup>5</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>  
兒<sup>6</sup> êrh<sup>2</sup>  
兒<sup>6</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>  
兒<sup>6</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>  
兒<sup>6</sup> tou<sup>1</sup>  
11  
入<sup>4</sup> ju<sup>4</sup>  
內<sup>2</sup> nei<sup>4</sup>  
全<sup>4</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
兩<sup>6</sup> liang<sup>3</sup>  
俞<sup>6</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>  
12  
八<sup>1</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>  
公<sup>2</sup> kung<sup>1</sup>  
六<sup>2</sup> {liu<sup>4</sup>  
lu<sup>4</sup>

兮<sup>4</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>  
共<sup>4</sup> kung<sup>4</sup>  
兵<sup>5</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>  
其<sup>6</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>  
具<sup>6</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>  
典<sup>9</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>  
兼<sup>9</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>  
冀<sup>14</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>  
13  
冊<sup>3</sup> {ts'ê<sup>4</sup>  
(ch'ai<sup>2</sup>)  
冉<sup>4</sup> jan<sup>3</sup>  
再<sup>4</sup> tsai<sup>4</sup>  
冒<sup>5</sup> mao<sup>4</sup>  
冕<sup>5</sup> mien<sup>3</sup>  
14  
冓<sup>2</sup> mi  
冓<sup>7</sup> jung<sup>3</sup>  
冓<sup>8</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>  
冓<sup>8</sup> yüan<sup>1</sup>  
冓<sup>9</sup> ming<sup>2</sup>  
冓<sup>9</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>  
15  
冬<sup>3</sup> tung<sup>1</sup>  
冰<sup>4</sup> ping<sup>1</sup>  
冲<sup>5</sup> ch'ung<sup>1</sup>  
况<sup>5</sup> k'uang<sup>4</sup>  
冷<sup>5</sup> lêng<sup>3</sup>  
冶<sup>5</sup> yeh<sup>3</sup>  
凄<sup>8</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>  
凌<sup>8</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>  
凄<sup>8</sup> chun<sup>3</sup>

凋<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>1</sup>  
清<sup>4</sup> ching<sup>4</sup>  
涼<sup>2</sup> liang<sup>2</sup>  
凍<sup>4</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>  
凍<sup>9</sup> chien<sup>3</sup>  
凜<sup>13</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>  
凜<sup>13</sup> chin<sup>4</sup>  
凜<sup>14</sup> ping<sup>2</sup>  
凜<sup>14</sup> ning<sup>4</sup>  
凜<sup>16</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>  
16  
几<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>  
凡<sup>2</sup> fan<sup>2</sup>  
凱<sup>10</sup> k'ai<sup>3</sup>  
鳳<sup>12</sup> fêng<sup>4</sup>  
堯<sup>4</sup> têng<sup>4</sup>  
17  
凵<sup>1</sup> k'an  
凶<sup>2</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
凸<sup>1</sup> tu<sup>1</sup>  
凹<sup>1</sup> wa<sup>1</sup>  
凸<sup>3</sup> ch'u<sup>1</sup>  
凹<sup>6</sup> han<sup>2</sup>  
18  
刁<sup>1</sup> tiao<sup>1</sup>  
刃<sup>4</sup> jên<sup>4</sup>  
分<sup>4</sup> fên<sup>1</sup>  
切<sup>3</sup> ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>  
刊<sup>3</sup> k'an<sup>1</sup>  
刎<sup>4</sup> wên<sup>3</sup>  
刎<sup>4</sup> hsiung<sup>2</sup>  
刎<sup>4</sup> sha<sup>4</sup>  
刎<sup>4</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>

列 *lieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 删 *shan<sup>1</sup>*  
 初 *ch'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 删 *shan<sup>1</sup>*  
 判 *p'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 别 *pieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 刳 *chieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 创 *p'ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 利 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 瓜 *kua<sup>1</sup>*  
 刮 *kua<sup>1</sup>*  
 到 *tao<sup>4</sup>*  
 券 *ch'üan<sup>4</sup>*  
 刹 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 制 *chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 刷 *shua<sup>1</sup>*  
 刺 *{ la<sup>2</sup>*  
       *{ tz'ü<sup>4</sup>*  
       *{ k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
       *{ k'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 刻 *{ t'i<sup>4</sup>*  
       *{ tsê<sup>2</sup>*  
 剞 *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 则 *k'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 剞 *ch'ien<sup>2</sup>*  
 剞 *ts'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 剞 *t'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 剞 *p'ou<sup>3</sup>*  
 剞 *kang<sup>1</sup>*  
 剞 *wan<sup>1</sup>*  
 剞 *{ pao<sup>1</sup>*  
       *{ po<sup>1</sup>*  
 剪 *chien<sup>3</sup>*  
 副 *kua<sup>3</sup>*  
 副 *fu<sup>4</sup>*  
 副 *p'ien<sup>4</sup>*  
 副 *ko<sup>1</sup>*  
 副 *shêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 副 *ch'uang<sup>4</sup>*  
 副 *chiao<sup>3</sup>*  
 副 *ch'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 副 *h'ou<sup>1</sup>*

箭 <sup>12</sup> *cha<sup>2</sup>*  
 劈 <sup>13</sup> *p'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 劉 *liu<sup>2</sup>*  
 創 *kuei<sup>4</sup>*  
 劍 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 劇 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 薊 <sup>14</sup> *huo<sup>1</sup>*  
 劑 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 19  
 力 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 功 *kung<sup>1</sup>*  
 加 *chia<sup>1</sup>*  
 劣 *lieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 助 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 助 *chu<sup>4</sup>*  
 努 *nu<sup>3</sup>*  
 券 *ch'üan<sup>4</sup>*  
 劬 *hsiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 劬 *chin<sup>1</sup>*  
 勁 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 勁 *p'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 勃 *ch'ih<sup>4</sup>*  
 勃 *yung<sup>3</sup>*  
 勇 *mien<sup>3</sup>*  
 勉 *wu<sup>4</sup>*  
 務 *lai<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *lê<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *k'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *tung<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *shêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *lao<sup>2</sup>*  
 勝 *mu<sup>4</sup>*  
 勞 *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 勢 *ch'in<sup>2</sup>*  
 勢 *ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 勢 *hsün<sup>1</sup>*  
 勢 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 勸 *ch'üan<sup>4</sup>*

20  
 勺 *pao*  
 勺 *shao<sup>2</sup>*  
 勺 *yün<sup>2</sup>*  
 勺 *kou<sup>1</sup>*  
 勺 *wu<sup>4</sup>*  
 勺 *pao<sup>1</sup>*  
 勺 *p'êng<sup>1</sup>*  
 勺 *p'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 21  
 七 *pi*  
 化 *hua<sup>4</sup>*  
 北 *pei<sup>3</sup>*  
 匙 *ch'ih<sup>2</sup>*  
 22  
 匚 *fang*  
 匚 *tsa<sup>1</sup>*  
 匚 *chiang<sup>4</sup>*  
 匚 *k'ang<sup>4</sup>*  
 匚 *k'uang<sup>1</sup>*  
 匚 *hsia<sup>2</sup>*  
 匚 *fei<sup>3</sup>*  
 23  
 匚 *hsi*  
 匚 *p'i<sup>3</sup>*  
 匚 *pien<sup>3</sup>*  
 匚 *ni<sup>4</sup>*  
 匚 *ch'ü<sup>1</sup>*  
 24  
 十 *shih<sup>2</sup>*  
 千 *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*

升 <sup>2</sup> *shêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 午 *wu<sup>3</sup>*  
 弁 <sup>3</sup> *hui<sup>4</sup>*  
 半 *pan<sup>4</sup>*  
 卑 <sup>6</sup> *pei<sup>1</sup>*  
 卓 *cho<sup>1</sup>*  
 卒 *tsu<sup>2</sup>*  
 協 *hsieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 南 <sup>7</sup> *nan<sup>2</sup>*  
 博 <sup>10</sup> *po<sup>2</sup>*  
 25  
 卡 *{ ch'ia<sup>3</sup>*  
       *{ k'a<sup>3</sup>*  
       *{ pien<sup>4</sup>*  
       *{ chan<sup>4</sup>*  
       *{ kua<sup>4</sup>*  
 卡 *ka<sup>3</sup>*  
 占 *chan<sup>3</sup>*  
 卦 *kuai<sup>6</sup>*  
 26  
 卯 *mao<sup>3</sup>*  
 印 *yin<sup>4</sup>*  
 危 *wei<sup>2</sup>*  
 却 *ch'üeh<sup>1</sup>*  
 卯 *luan<sup>3</sup>*  
 卷 *chüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 卸 *hsieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 卸 *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 卸 *chi<sup>2</sup>*  
 卸 *ch'ing<sup>1</sup>*  
 卸 *ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 27  
 庌 *han*  
 庌 *hsi<sup>1</sup>*  
 厚 *hou<sup>4</sup>*  
 厘 *li<sup>2</sup>*

原 <sup>8</sup> *yüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 厦 <sup>10</sup> *t'o<sup>3</sup>*  
 厦 *sha<sup>4</sup>*  
 厥 <sup>11</sup> *chüeh<sup>2</sup>*  
 厥 *ssü<sup>4</sup>*  
 厥 <sup>11</sup> *chiu<sup>4</sup>*  
 厥 *yen<sup>4</sup>*  
 厥 *ssü<sup>1</sup>*  
 厥 <sup>13</sup> *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 28  
 去 <sup>2</sup> *ssü*  
 去 *△ mou*  
 去 *ch'ü<sup>4</sup>*  
 參 *{ shên<sup>1</sup>*  
       *{ ts'an<sup>1</sup>*  
       *{ ts'ên<sup>1</sup>*  
 參 *san<sup>1</sup>*  
 29  
 又 *yu<sup>4</sup>*  
 又 *ch'a<sup>1</sup>*  
 及 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 友 *yu<sup>3</sup>*  
 反 *fan<sup>3</sup>*  
 叔 *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 受 *shou<sup>4</sup>*  
 取 *ch'ü<sup>3</sup>*  
 叛 *p'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 段 *hsia<sup>2</sup>*  
 叙 *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 叙 *sou<sup>3</sup>*  
 30  
 口 *k'ou<sup>4</sup>*  
 口 *pa<sup>1</sup>*  
 口 *ku<sup>3</sup>*  
 口 *chü<sup>4</sup>*  
 口 *ling<sup>4</sup>*  
 口 *tao<sup>1</sup>*



31

口 *wei*

囚<sup>2</sup> *ch'iu<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>3</sup> *ssü<sup>4</sup>*  
 囚<sup>4</sup> *yin<sup>1</sup>*  
 囚<sup>5</sup> *hui<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>6</sup> *hu<sup>1</sup>*  
 囚<sup>7</sup> *yu<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>8</sup> *k'un<sup>4</sup>*  
 囚<sup>9</sup> *tun<sup>4</sup>*  
 囚<sup>10</sup> *ku<sup>4</sup>*  
 囚<sup>11</sup> *lün<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>12</sup> *pi<sup>1</sup>*  
 囚<sup>13</sup> *ch'üan<sup>3</sup>*  
 囚<sup>14</sup> *kuo<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>15</sup> *wei<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>16</sup> *yüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>17</sup> *yüan<sup>3</sup>*  
 囚<sup>18</sup> *t'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 囚<sup>19</sup> *t'uan<sup>2</sup>*

32

土 *t'u<sup>3</sup>*

在<sup>2</sup> *tsai<sup>4</sup>*  
 在<sup>3</sup> *kuei<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>4</sup> *ti<sup>4</sup>*  
 在<sup>5</sup> *chün<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>6</sup> *chih<sup>3</sup>*  
 在<sup>7</sup> *fên<sup>2</sup>*  
 在<sup>8</sup> *fang<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>9</sup> *t'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>10</sup> *k'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 在<sup>11</sup> *tso<sup>4</sup>*  
 在<sup>12</sup> *k'eng<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>13</sup> *p'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>14</sup> *k'un<sup>1</sup>*  
 在<sup>15</sup> *t'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 在<sup>16</sup> *ni<sup>2</sup>*

坯 *{ p'i<sup>1</sup>*  
*{ (p'ei<sup>2</sup>)*  
 坯 *k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 坯 *ch'ui<sup>2</sup>*  
 坯 *to<sup>3</sup>*  
 坯 *kou<sup>4</sup>*  
 坯 *hsing<sup>2</sup>*  
 坯 *yüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 坯 *k'eng<sup>3</sup>*  
 坯 *ai<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *{ mai<sup>2</sup>*  
*{ man<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *ch'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *fou<sup>4</sup>*  
 埋 *yü<sup>4</sup>*  
 埋 *chih<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *p'ei<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 埋 *t'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 埋 *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *{ tui<sup>1</sup>*  
*{ tsui<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *kang<sup>3</sup>*  
 堆 *ti<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *p'u<sup>4</sup>*  
 堆 *chieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *k'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *yao<sup>2</sup>*  
 堆 *pao<sup>4</sup>*  
 堆 *tu<sup>3</sup>*  
 堆 *k'uai<sup>4</sup>*  
 堆 *ying<sup>2</sup>*  
 堆 *t'a<sup>1</sup>*  
 堆 *su<sup>4</sup>*  
 堆 *t'a<sup>3</sup>*  
 堆 *t'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 堆 *t'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 堆 *chung<sup>3</sup>*  
 堆 *sai<sup>4</sup>*  
 堆 *t'ien<sup>2</sup>*  
 堆 *wu<sup>3</sup>*  
 堆 *p'eng<sup>4</sup>*

場 *ch'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 塵 *ch'ên<sup>2</sup>*  
 境 *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *mu<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *man<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *shu<sup>2</sup>*  
 塾 *chui<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *tsêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 塾 *mo<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *tun<sup>1</sup>*  
 塾 *fên<sup>2</sup>*  
 塾 *ch'iang<sup>2</sup>*  
 塾 *k'ên<sup>3</sup>*  
 塾 *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *yung<sup>3</sup>*  
 塾 *t'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 塾 *ho<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *ya<sup>1</sup>*  
 塾 *hao<sup>2</sup>*  
 塾 *lei<sup>3</sup>*  
 塾 *huai<sup>4</sup>*  
 塾 *lung<sup>3</sup>*  
 塾 *jang<sup>3</sup>*  
 塾 *pa<sup>4</sup>*

33

士 *shih<sup>4</sup>*

壬 *jên<sup>2</sup>*  
 壬 *shêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 壬 *chuang<sup>4</sup>*  
 壬 *k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 壬 *hu<sup>2</sup>*  
 壬 *i<sup>1</sup>*  
 壬 *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 壬 *k'un<sup>1</sup>*  
 壬 *shou<sup>4</sup>*

34

夕 *chih*

夔 *k'uei<sup>2</sup>*

35

夕 *ts'ui*

夏 *hsia<sup>4</sup>*

36

夕 *hsi*

外 *wai<sup>4</sup>*

死 *su<sup>4</sup>*

多 *ssü<sup>3</sup>*

夜 *to<sup>1</sup>*

夜 *yeh<sup>4</sup>*

夜 *kou<sup>4</sup>*

夜 *mêng<sup>4</sup>*

夜 *huo<sup>3</sup>*

37

大 *{ tai<sup>4</sup>*  
*{ tai<sup>4</sup>*

天 *t'ien<sup>1</sup>*

天 *t'ai<sup>4</sup>*

天 *fu<sup>1</sup>*

天 *yao<sup>1</sup>*

天 *yang<sup>1</sup>*

天 *shih<sup>1</sup>*

天 *i<sup>2</sup>*

天 *chia<sup>1</sup>*

天 *ch'i<sup>1</sup>*

天 *nai<sup>4</sup>*

天 *fêng<sup>4</sup>*

天 *k'uei<sup>2</sup>*

天 *mei<sup>3</sup>*

天 *tsou<sup>4</sup>*

天 *ch'i<sup>4</sup>*

天 *契*

奔 *pên<sup>1</sup>*  
 奕 *i<sup>4</sup>*  
 奕 *t'ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 奕 *chuang<sup>3</sup>*  
 奕 *hsi<sup>1</sup>*  
 奕 *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 奕 *shê<sup>1</sup>*  
 奕 *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 奕 *to<sup>2</sup>*  
 奕 *ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 奕 *chiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 奕 *fên<sup>4</sup>*

38

女 *nü<sup>3</sup>*

奶 *nai<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *nu<sup>2</sup>*  
 奴 *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *hao<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *ju<sup>2</sup>*  
 奴 *fei<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *wang<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *tu<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *yao<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *miao<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *niu<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *chuang<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *pi<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *t'o<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *fang<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *tu<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *ta<sup>2</sup>*  
 奴 *chou<sup>2</sup>*  
 奴 *mei<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *ch'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 奴 *ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 奴 *mu<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *shih<sup>3</sup>*  
 奴 *chieh<sup>3</sup>*



姐姐chieh<sup>3</sup>  
 姑ku<sup>1</sup>  
 姓ssü<sup>4</sup>  
 委hsing<sup>4</sup>  
 姑wei<sup>3</sup>  
 姘kou<sup>4</sup>  
 姘mu<sup>3</sup>  
 姘chien<sup>1</sup>  
 姘chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 姘i<sup>2</sup>  
 姘chih<sup>2</sup>  
 姘yin<sup>1</sup>  
 姘tzü<sup>1</sup>  
 姘yao<sup>2</sup>  
 姘wei<sup>1</sup>  
 姘wa<sup>3</sup>  
 姘li<sup>3</sup>  
 姘lou<sup>2</sup>  
 姘niang<sup>2</sup>  
 姘mien<sup>3</sup>  
 姘o<sup>2</sup>  
 姘chên<sup>4</sup>  
 姘ch'ü<sup>3</sup>  
 姘ch'ang<sup>1</sup>  
 姘piao<sup>3</sup>  
 姘chi<sup>1</sup>  
 姘p'o<sup>2</sup>  
 姘{yüan<sup>3</sup>  
 姘{wan<sup>3</sup>  
 姘hun<sup>1</sup>  
 姘{pi<sup>4</sup>  
 姘{(pei<sup>4</sup>)  
 姘fu<sup>4</sup>  
 姘lan<sup>3</sup>  
 姘hsü<sup>4</sup>  
 姘mei<sup>2</sup>  
 姘mei<sup>4</sup>  
 姘hsi<sup>2</sup>  
 姘ma<sup>1</sup>  
 姘chia<sup>4</sup>  
 姘sao<sup>3</sup>  
 姘chi<sup>4</sup>

嫌hsien<sup>2</sup>  
 嫖11 p'iao<sup>3</sup>  
 嫖11 yü<sup>4</sup>  
 嫖11 hsien<sup>2</sup>  
 嫖11 ti<sup>2</sup>  
 嫖11 nên<sup>4</sup>  
 嫖12 wu<sup>3</sup>  
 嫖12 hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 嫖12 chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 嫖14 nai<sup>3</sup>  
 嫖14 ying<sup>1</sup>  
 嫖15 p'in<sup>1</sup>  
 嫖15 shên<sup>3</sup>  
 嫖17 shuang<sup>1</sup>  
 39  
 子chi<sup>2</sup>  
 子k'ung<sup>3</sup>  
 子yün<sup>4</sup>  
 子tzü<sup>4</sup>  
 子ts'un<sup>2</sup>  
 子hsiao<sup>4</sup>  
 子mên<sup>4</sup>  
 子chi<sup>4</sup>  
 子ku<sup>3</sup>  
 子hai<sup>2</sup>  
 子sun<sup>1</sup>  
 子shu<sup>2</sup>  
 子11 tzü<sup>1</sup>  
 子12 {hsiao<sup>2</sup>  
 子12 {hsüeh<sup>2</sup>  
 子15 nieh<sup>4</sup>  
 子17 ying<sup>1</sup>  
 40  
 子↪mien  
 子kuei<sup>3</sup>  
 子17 chai<sup>3</sup>

宇yü<sup>1</sup>  
 守shou<sup>3</sup>  
 安an<sup>1</sup>  
 宋sung<sup>1</sup>  
 完wan<sup>2</sup>  
 宏hung<sup>2</sup>  
 空k'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 宗tsung<sup>1</sup>  
 官kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 宙chou<sup>4</sup>  
 定ting<sup>1</sup>  
 宛{wan<sup>3</sup>  
 宛{yüan<sup>3</sup>  
 宛mi<sup>4</sup>  
 宓pao<sup>3</sup>  
 宜i<sup>2</sup>  
 宜k'o<sup>4</sup>  
 宜hsüan<sup>1</sup>  
 宜shih<sup>4</sup>  
 宜yu<sup>4</sup>  
 宜luan<sup>4</sup>  
 宜kung<sup>1</sup>  
 宜tsai<sup>3</sup>  
 宜hai<sup>4</sup>  
 宜yen<sup>4</sup>  
 宜hsiao<sup>1</sup>  
 宜chia<sup>1</sup>  
 宜ch'ên<sup>2</sup>  
 宜{jung<sup>2</sup>  
 宜{yung<sup>2</sup>  
 宜{hsiu<sup>3</sup>  
 宜{su<sup>2</sup>  
 宜chi<sup>4</sup>  
 宜yüan<sup>1</sup>  
 宜chi<sup>4</sup>  
 宜yin<sup>2</sup>  
 宜mi<sup>4</sup>  
 宜k'ou<sup>4</sup>  
 宜fu<sup>4</sup>  
 宜mei<sup>4</sup>  
 宜han<sup>2</sup>  
 宜shih<sup>2</sup>

甯ning<sup>2</sup>  
 寧yü<sup>4</sup>  
 寧10 ning<sup>2</sup>  
 寧11 mo<sup>4</sup>  
 寧11 ch'a<sup>1</sup>  
 寧11 kua<sup>3</sup>  
 寧11 ch'in<sup>3</sup>  
 寧11 liao<sup>2</sup>  
 寧11 shih<sup>2</sup>  
 寧11 chai<sup>4</sup>  
 寧12 shên<sup>3</sup>  
 寧12 pin<sup>1</sup>  
 寧12 hsieh<sup>3</sup>  
 寧12 k'uan<sup>1</sup>  
 寧12 liao<sup>2</sup>  
 寧16 ch'ung<sup>3</sup>  
 寧pao<sup>3</sup>  
 41  
 寸ts'un  
 寺ssü<sup>4</sup>  
 封fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 射{shê<sup>2</sup>  
 射{shih<sup>2</sup>  
 射chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 射chuan<sup>1</sup>  
 射yü<sup>4</sup>  
 射tsun<sup>1</sup>  
 射{hsin<sup>2</sup>  
 射{hsün<sup>2</sup>  
 射11 tai<sup>4</sup>  
 射13 tao<sup>4</sup>  
 射11 對導  
 射13 對導  
 42  
 小hsiao<sup>3</sup>  
 少shao<sup>3</sup>  
 尖chien<sup>1</sup>  
 尙shang<sup>4</sup>  
 尙12 ts'ao<sup>2</sup>

43  
 尤wang  
 尤yu<sup>2</sup>  
 尤8 chiu<sup>4</sup>  
 44  
 戶shih<sup>1</sup>  
 尹yin<sup>3</sup>  
 尺ch'ih<sup>3</sup>  
 尼ni<sup>2</sup>  
 尾{wei<sup>3</sup>  
 尾{niao<sup>4</sup>  
 尾{sui<sup>1</sup>  
 尾chü<sup>2</sup>  
 尾p'i<sup>4</sup>  
 尾pi<sup>4</sup>  
 尾chü<sup>1</sup>  
 尾ti<sup>4</sup>  
 尾ch'ü<sup>1</sup>  
 尾chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 尾wu<sup>1</sup>  
 尾shih<sup>1</sup>  
 尾shih<sup>3</sup>  
 尾p'ing<sup>3</sup>  
 尾chan<sup>3</sup>  
 尾chi<sup>4</sup>  
 尾o<sup>1</sup>  
 尾ts'u<sup>2</sup>  
 尾11 lü<sup>3</sup>  
 尾12 ts'êng<sup>3</sup>  
 尾12 li<sup>3</sup>  
 尾18 shu<sup>3</sup>  
 45  
 尙ch'ê  
 尙t'un<sup>2</sup>

46

山 *shan*

岑 <sup>4</sup> *ch'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 岐 <sup>1</sup> *ts'ên<sup>1</sup>*  
 岳 <sup>2</sup> *ch'i<sup>2</sup>*  
 岱 <sup>5</sup> *yo<sup>4</sup>*  
 岸 <sup>7</sup> *tai<sup>4</sup>*  
 峯 <sup>7</sup> *an<sup>4</sup>*  
 峰 <sup>1</sup> *fêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 0<sup>2</sup> *fêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 栽 <sup>3</sup> *o<sup>2</sup>*  
 島 <sup>3</sup> *tao<sup>3</sup>*  
 崇 <sup>8</sup> *ch'ung<sup>2</sup>*  
 崔 <sup>8</sup> *ts'ui<sup>1</sup>*  
 崙 <sup>2</sup> *lun<sup>2</sup>*  
 崎 <sup>1</sup> *ch'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>3</sup> *kang<sup>3</sup>*  
 崩 <sup>1</sup> *pêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>9</sup> *ch'ien<sup>4</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>10</sup> *ts'ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 嵩 <sup>10</sup> *sung<sup>3</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>11</sup> *ch'ü<sup>3</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>14</sup> *ling<sup>3</sup>*  
 嶺 <sup>4</sup> *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*

47

川 *ch'uan<sup>1</sup>*

州 <sup>3</sup> *chou<sup>1</sup>*  
 巡 <sup>4</sup> *hsün<sup>2</sup>*  
 巢 <sup>6</sup> *ch'ao<sup>2</sup>*

48

工 *kung<sup>1</sup>*

左 <sup>2</sup> *tso<sup>3</sup>*  
 巧 <sup>3</sup> *ch'iao<sup>3</sup>*  
 巫 <sup>1</sup> *wu<sup>1</sup>*  
 差 <sup>7</sup> *ch'a<sup>1</sup>*  
 差 <sup>7</sup> *ch'ai<sup>1</sup>*  
 差 <sup>7</sup> *ts'ü<sup>2</sup>*

49

己 *chi<sup>3</sup>*

巳 <sup>3</sup> *ssü<sup>4</sup>*  
 巳 <sup>3</sup> *pa<sup>1</sup>*  
 巳 <sup>3</sup> *chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 巷 <sup>5</sup> *hsiang<sup>4</sup>*

50

巾 *chin<sup>1</sup>*

市 <sup>2</sup> *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 布 <sup>4</sup> *pu<sup>4</sup>*  
 帆 <sup>1</sup> *fan<sup>1</sup>*  
 希 <sup>4</sup> *hsi<sup>1</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *nu<sup>3</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *t'ang<sup>3</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *p'ei<sup>4</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *p'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *t'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *pang<sup>1</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *chou<sup>3</sup>*  
 帑 <sup>5</sup> *ti<sup>4</sup>*  
 帥 <sup>6</sup> *shuai<sup>4</sup>*  
 師 <sup>7</sup> *shih<sup>1</sup>*  
 席 <sup>2</sup> *hsi<sup>2</sup>*  
 帳 <sup>3</sup> *wan<sup>1</sup>*  
 帳 <sup>3</sup> *chang<sup>4</sup>*  
 帶 <sup>4</sup> *tai<sup>4</sup>*  
 帷 <sup>2</sup> *wei<sup>2</sup>*  
 常 <sup>2</sup> *ch'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 帽 <sup>2</sup> *mao<sup>4</sup>*  
 幅 <sup>2</sup> *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 幫 <sup>1</sup> *pang<sup>1</sup>*  
 幫 <sup>1</sup> *ch'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 幪 <sup>10</sup> *huang<sup>3</sup>*  
 幪 <sup>10</sup> *wei<sup>2</sup>*  
 幪 <sup>10</sup> *man<sup>4</sup>*  
 幣 <sup>11</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*

幟 <sup>12</sup> *ch'ih<sup>1</sup>*  
 幟 <sup>12</sup> *mu<sup>2</sup>*  
 幟 <sup>12</sup> *fan<sup>4</sup>*  
 幟 <sup>12</sup> *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 幟 <sup>12</sup> *hua<sup>1</sup>*

51

干 *kan<sup>3</sup>*

平 <sup>2</sup> *p'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 年 <sup>3</sup> *mien<sup>2</sup>*  
 幸 <sup>4</sup> *hsing<sup>4</sup>*  
 幹 <sup>10</sup> *ping<sup>4</sup>*  
 幹 <sup>10</sup> *kan<sup>4</sup>*

52

玄 *yao<sup>1</sup>*

幻 <sup>2</sup> *huan<sup>4</sup>*  
 幼 <sup>2</sup> *yu<sup>4</sup>*  
 幽 <sup>7</sup> *yu<sup>1</sup>*  
 幾 <sup>9</sup> *chi<sup>3</sup>*

53

广 *yen*

庄 <sup>3</sup> *chuang<sup>1</sup>*  
 庇 <sup>4</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 床 <sup>4</sup> *ch'uang<sup>2</sup>*  
 序 <sup>5</sup> *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 底 <sup>5</sup> *ti<sup>3</sup>*  
 店 <sup>5</sup> *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 庚 <sup>5</sup> *kêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 府 <sup>5</sup> *fu<sup>3</sup>*  
 庠 <sup>6</sup> *hsiang<sup>2</sup>*  
 度 <sup>7</sup> *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 度 <sup>7</sup> *tu<sup>4</sup>*  
 座 <sup>7</sup> *tso<sup>4</sup>*  
 庫 <sup>7</sup> *k'u<sup>4</sup>*  
 庭 <sup>7</sup> *t'ing<sup>2</sup>*

庵 <sup>8</sup> *an<sup>1</sup>*  
 庶 <sup>8</sup> *shu<sup>4</sup>*  
 康 <sup>8</sup> *k'ang<sup>1</sup>*  
 庸 <sup>8</sup> *yung<sup>1</sup>*  
 廂 <sup>9</sup> *hsiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 廉 <sup>10</sup> *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 蔭 <sup>10</sup> *yin<sup>4</sup>*  
 廓 <sup>10</sup> *lang<sup>2</sup>*  
 廡 <sup>11</sup> *ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 廖 <sup>11</sup> *liao<sup>4</sup>*  
 厨 <sup>12</sup> *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 廟 <sup>12</sup> *miao<sup>4</sup>*  
 廠 <sup>12</sup> *ch'ang<sup>3</sup>*  
 廢 <sup>13</sup> *fei<sup>4</sup>*  
 廣 <sup>13</sup> *kuang<sup>3</sup>*  
 廩 <sup>13</sup> *lin<sup>3</sup>*  
 廩 <sup>16</sup> *lu<sup>2</sup>*  
 廳 <sup>21</sup> *t'ing<sup>1</sup>*

54

互 *yin*

延 <sup>4</sup> *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 廷 <sup>6</sup> *t'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 建 <sup>6</sup> *chien<sup>4</sup>*

55

井 *kung*

弁 <sup>2</sup> *pien<sup>4</sup>*  
 弄 <sup>3</sup> *nung<sup>4</sup>*  
 弊 <sup>12</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*

56

弋 *i*

式 <sup>3</sup> *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 弑 <sup>9</sup> *shih<sup>4</sup>*

57

弓 *kung*

弔 <sup>4</sup> *tiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 引 <sup>3</sup> *yin<sup>3</sup>*  
 弗 <sup>2</sup> *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>4</sup> *pa<sup>4</sup>*  
 弟 <sup>5</sup> *ti<sup>4</sup>*  
 弩 <sup>5</sup> *hsien<sup>2</sup>*  
 弩 <sup>5</sup> *nu<sup>2</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>7</sup> *mi<sup>3</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>7</sup> *jo<sup>4</sup>*  
 張 <sup>8</sup> *chang<sup>1</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>8</sup> *pêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>8</sup> *pêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>8</sup> *ch'iang<sup>2</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>9</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>9</sup> *t'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>12</sup> *mi<sup>1</sup>*  
 弔 <sup>14</sup> *wan<sup>1</sup>*

58

彙 *ch'i*

彙 <sup>10</sup> *hui<sup>4</sup>*  
 彙 <sup>10</sup> *hui<sup>4</sup>*

59

彙 *shan*

形 <sup>4</sup> *hsing<sup>2</sup>*  
 彩 <sup>3</sup> *ts'ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 彬 <sup>1</sup> *pin<sup>1</sup>*  
 彪 <sup>1</sup> *piao<sup>1</sup>*  
 彭 <sup>9</sup> *p'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 影 <sup>3</sup> *ying<sup>3</sup>*  
 彰 <sup>1</sup> *chang<sup>1</sup>*

60

衍 *ch'ih*

衍 <sup>4</sup> *fang<sup>3</sup>*





搗<sup>11</sup> *wu<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *shuai<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *tou<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *chai<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *lou<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *liao<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *liao<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *chien<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *mo<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *k'ou<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *mo<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *mo<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ché<sup>2</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *piao<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *lu<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ko<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *lo<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *t'uan<sup>2</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *cha<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *chüeh<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *p'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *t'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *(tan<sup>3</sup>)*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *lao<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *p'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *nien<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ch'êng<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *chien<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ko<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *sa<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *nao<sup>2</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ssü<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *tsun<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *chuang<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ch'ê<sup>4</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *po<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *shai<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ta<sup>3</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *tun<sup>1</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *tieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 搗<sup>11</sup> *ch'ien<sup>4</sup>*

撩 *liao<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *fu<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *ch'iao<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *po<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *ts'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *chuan<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *p'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩<sup>13</sup> *t'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *han<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *chua<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *yung<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *lei<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *lo<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *shan<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *((tsê<sup>2</sup>))*  
 撩 *((chai<sup>2</sup>))*  
 撩 *ch'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *tang<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *ts'ao<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *ch'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *ch'in<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *tan<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *hsieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *p'i<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *chü<sup>4</sup>*  
 撩 *{po<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *(pai<sup>1</sup>)*  
 撩 *kan<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩<sup>14</sup> *chi<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *t'ai<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *tao<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *hao<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *lien<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *ts'a<sup>1</sup>*  
 撩 *tsan<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *{i<sup>2</sup>*  
 撩 *ni<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *ning<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *hsing<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩 *k'uai<sup>3</sup>*  
 撩<sup>15</sup> *ts'uan<sup>2</sup>*

攙 *nien<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *lei<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙 *{chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙 *{jêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *k'uo<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙 *pai<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *sou<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *jao<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *p'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙<sup>16</sup> *huo<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙 *la<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *lung<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *lan<sup>2</sup>*  
 攙 *jang<sup>2</sup>*  
 攙 *ch'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙<sup>17</sup> *ts'uan<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *{tsan<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *{ts'uan<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *lian<sup>2</sup>*  
 攙 *t'an<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *la<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *nieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙<sup>19</sup> *lo<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *tang<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *chiao<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙<sup>20</sup> *ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙<sup>21</sup> *lei<sup>4</sup>*  
 攙 *lan<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙<sup>22</sup> *nan<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *65*  
 攙 *支 chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *None.*  
 攙 *66*  
 攙 *支 p'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙<sup>2</sup> *shou<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙<sup>3</sup> *yu<sup>1</sup>*  
 攙 *kai<sup>3</sup>*  
 攙 *kung<sup>1</sup>*

放<sup>4</sup> *fang<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>4</sup> *chêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>5</sup> *ku<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>5</sup> *k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 放<sup>6</sup> *hsiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *chiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *min<sup>3</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *pai<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>8</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>8</sup> *kan<sup>3</sup>*  
 放<sup>8</sup> *san<sup>3</sup>*  
 放<sup>8</sup> *tun<sup>1</sup>*  
 放<sup>9</sup> *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>10</sup> *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 放<sup>11</sup> *ti<sup>2</sup>*  
 放<sup>11</sup> *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 放<sup>11</sup> *shu<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>13</sup> *lien<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>14</sup> *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>14</sup> *ch'ung<sup>4</sup>*  
 放 *67*  
 放 *文 wên<sup>2</sup>*  
 放<sup>8</sup> *斑 pan<sup>1</sup>*  
 放 *68*  
 放 *斗 tou<sup>3</sup>*  
 放<sup>6</sup> *料 liao<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>7</sup> *斛 hu<sup>2</sup>*  
 放<sup>9</sup> *斜 hsieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 放<sup>9</sup> *斟 chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 放 *69*  
 放 *斤 chin<sup>1</sup>*  
 放<sup>4</sup> *斥 ch'ih<sup>4</sup>*  
 放<sup>4</sup> *斧 fu<sup>3</sup>*

斬<sup>7</sup> *chan<sup>3</sup>*  
 斬<sup>8</sup> *ssü<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬<sup>9</sup> *hsin<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬<sup>14</sup> *tuan<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬 *70*  
 斬 *方 fang<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬<sup>4</sup> *'yü<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>5</sup> *shih<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬<sup>6</sup> *p'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>6</sup> *lü<sup>3</sup>*  
 斬<sup>6</sup> *mao<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>6</sup> *pei<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬<sup>7</sup> *hsüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>7</sup> *liu<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>7</sup> *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬<sup>10</sup> *tsu<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>10</sup> *ch'i<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬 *71*  
 斬 *无 wu<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>7</sup> *无 wu<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬<sup>7</sup> *既 chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬 *72*  
 斬 *日 jih<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬 *旦 tan<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬<sup>2</sup> *旨 chih<sup>3</sup>*  
 斬 *早 tsao<sup>3</sup>*  
 斬 *旬 hsün<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬 *旱 han<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬<sup>4</sup> *旺 wang<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬 *昂 ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 斬 *昆 k'un<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬 *昇 shêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬 *昊 hao<sup>4</sup>*  
 斬 *香 miao<sup>3</sup>*  
 斬 *昌 ch'ang<sup>1</sup>*

明昏易昔星晏昂映春昧昨昭是時晌晒晚晝晡晨普景晰晴晶隴暑智瞭暇暈暖暗暑暢暨暫暮暴暹曆曉

ming<sup>2</sup>  
hun<sup>1</sup>  
i<sup>4</sup>  
hsi<sup>2</sup>  
hsing<sup>1</sup>  
yen<sup>4</sup>  
mao<sup>3</sup>  
ying<sup>4</sup>  
ch'un<sup>1</sup>  
mei<sup>4</sup>  
tso<sup>2</sup>  
chao<sup>1</sup>  
shih<sup>4</sup>  
shih<sup>2</sup>  
shang<sup>3</sup>  
shai<sup>4</sup>  
wan<sup>3</sup>  
chou<sup>4</sup>  
pu<sup>1</sup>  
ch'en<sup>2</sup>  
p'u<sup>3</sup>  
ching<sup>1</sup>  
hsi<sup>1</sup>  
ch'ing<sup>2</sup>  
ching<sup>1</sup>  
pieh<sup>3</sup>  
kuei<sup>1</sup>  
chi<sup>4</sup>  
liang<sup>4</sup>  
hsia<sup>2</sup>  
yün<sup>1</sup>  
nuan<sup>3</sup>  
an<sup>4</sup>  
shu<sup>3</sup>  
ch'ang<sup>4</sup>  
chi<sup>4</sup>  
chan<sup>4</sup>  
mu<sup>4</sup>  
pao<sup>4</sup>  
hsien<sup>1</sup>  
li<sup>4</sup>  
hsiao<sup>3</sup>

曠<sup>14</sup> méng<sup>2</sup>  
曠<sup>15</sup> k'uang<sup>4</sup>  
曬<sup>19</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>  
曬<sup>19</sup> shai<sup>4</sup>

73

日 yüeh<sup>1</sup>

曲<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>  
更<sup>3</sup> { ching<sup>1</sup>  
k'eng<sup>1</sup>  
ho<sup>2</sup>  
曷<sup>5</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>  
書<sup>6</sup> ts'ao<sup>2</sup>  
曹<sup>7</sup> ts'eng<sup>1</sup>  
曾<sup>8</sup> t'ü<sup>4</sup>  
替<sup>9</sup> tsui<sup>4</sup>  
最<sup>9</sup> hui<sup>4</sup>

74

月 yüeh<sup>4</sup>

有<sup>1</sup> yu<sup>3</sup>  
朋<sup>4</sup> p'eng<sup>2</sup>  
服<sup>5</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>  
朔<sup>6</sup> { so<sup>4</sup>  
shuo<sup>4</sup>  
chên<sup>4</sup>  
朗<sup>7</sup> lang<sup>3</sup>  
望<sup>7</sup> wang<sup>4</sup>  
朝<sup>8</sup> { chao<sup>1</sup>  
ch'ao<sup>3</sup>  
期<sup>8</sup> ch'i<sup>1</sup>  
臘<sup>15</sup> la<sup>4</sup>

75

木 mu<sup>4</sup>

未<sup>1</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>  
末<sup>1</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>

本朱朶朽杆朽杈杉机杪李杏材村杓杖杖束

pên<sup>3</sup>  
chu<sup>1</sup>  
to<sup>3</sup>  
hsiu<sup>3</sup>  
kan<sup>1</sup>  
wu<sup>1</sup>  
ch'a<sup>4</sup>  
sha<sup>1</sup>  
wu<sup>4</sup>  
hsien<sup>1</sup>  
li<sup>3</sup>  
hsing<sup>4</sup>  
ts'ai<sup>2</sup>  
ts'un<sup>1</sup>  
shao<sup>2</sup>  
chang<sup>4</sup>  
tu<sup>4</sup>  
{ su<sup>2</sup>  
shu<sup>4</sup>  
kang<sup>4</sup>  
miao<sup>2</sup>  
hang<sup>2</sup>  
shih<sup>4</sup>  
tung<sup>1</sup>  
lai<sup>2</sup>  
pa<sup>1</sup>  
sung<sup>1</sup>  
pan<sup>3</sup>  
ch'i<sup>1</sup>  
pei<sup>1</sup>  
wang<sup>3</sup>  
chên<sup>2</sup>  
lin<sup>2</sup>  
mei<sup>2</sup>  
kuo<sup>3</sup>  
chih<sup>1</sup>  
yao<sup>3</sup>  
ch'u<sup>3</sup>  
chu<sup>4</sup>  
k'u<sup>1</sup>  
kuai<sup>3</sup>  
chia<sup>4</sup>

杠杪杭柿東來杷松板柒杯枉枕林枚果枝杏杵杼枒架

枷枸柅柅柄柏柯拙某柑染柔柘柚杓查枳柅柅東柰柱柳柴柵柵栗校柘株桌核根栽格桂桃梳框案桐

chia<sup>1</sup>  
kou<sup>3</sup>  
t'o<sup>2</sup>  
ti<sup>3</sup>  
ping<sup>4</sup>  
pai<sup>3</sup>  
k'o<sup>1</sup>  
tu<sup>4</sup>  
mou<sup>3</sup>  
kan<sup>1</sup>  
jan<sup>3</sup>  
jou<sup>2</sup>  
shih<sup>2</sup>  
yu<sup>4</sup>  
tso<sup>4</sup>  
ch'a<sup>2</sup>  
chih<sup>3</sup>  
p'i<sup>2</sup>  
chiu<sup>1</sup>  
chien<sup>3</sup>  
nai<sup>4</sup>  
chu<sup>4</sup>  
liu<sup>3</sup>  
ch'ai<sup>2</sup>  
cha<sup>4</sup>  
hsi<sup>1</sup>  
li<sup>4</sup>  
{ chiao<sup>4</sup>  
hsiao<sup>4</sup>  
pai<sup>3</sup>  
chu<sup>1</sup>  
cho<sup>1</sup>  
ho<sup>1</sup>  
kên<sup>1</sup>  
tsai<sup>1</sup>  
ko<sup>2</sup>  
kuei<sup>4</sup>  
t'ao<sup>2</sup>  
wei<sup>2</sup>  
k'uang<sup>4</sup>  
an<sup>4</sup>  
t'ung<sup>2</sup>

桑柺桓梨榷梁桶桿梁挺梅榔梓梔梗條梟梧梭梯梵械梳棄棉基棋棍棹棗棘棵棚棟棠檜棧森棲棧棹棺

sang<sup>1</sup>  
hsiao<sup>1</sup>  
huan<sup>2</sup>  
li<sup>2</sup>  
ping<sup>1</sup>  
sha<sup>1</sup>  
t'ung<sup>3</sup>  
kan<sup>3</sup>  
liang<sup>2</sup>  
t'ing<sup>1</sup>  
mei<sup>2</sup>  
pang<sup>1</sup>  
tzü<sup>3</sup>  
chih<sup>1</sup>  
k'eng<sup>3</sup>  
t'iao<sup>2</sup>  
hsiao<sup>1</sup>  
wu<sup>2</sup>  
so<sup>1</sup>  
t'i<sup>1</sup>  
fan<sup>4</sup>  
hsieh<sup>4</sup>  
shu<sup>1</sup>  
ch'i<sup>4</sup>  
mien<sup>2</sup>  
ch'i<sup>2</sup>  
ch'i<sup>2</sup>  
kun<sup>4</sup>  
pang<sup>4</sup>  
tsao<sup>3</sup>  
chi<sup>4</sup>  
k'o<sup>1</sup>  
p'eng<sup>2</sup>  
tung<sup>4</sup>  
t'ang<sup>2</sup>  
hsüan<sup>4</sup>  
chan<sup>4</sup>  
sên<sup>1</sup>  
ch'i<sup>1</sup>  
lêng<sup>2</sup>  
cho<sup>1</sup>  
kuan<sup>1</sup>

棕椅 *tsung<sup>1</sup>*  
*i<sup>3</sup>*  
 椒植 *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
*chih<sup>2</sup>*  
 椰 *yeh<sup>2</sup>*  
 櫻 *tsung<sup>1</sup>*  
 柳 *lang<sup>2</sup>*  
 樵 *jên<sup>4</sup>*  
 椽 *ch'uan<sup>2</sup>*  
 椿 { *chuang<sup>1</sup>*  
       *ch'un<sup>1</sup>*  
 楊 *yang<sup>2</sup>*  
 楚 *ch'u<sup>3</sup>*  
 楞 *lêng<sup>2</sup>*  
 楠 *nan<sup>2</sup>*  
 榆 *yü<sup>2</sup>*  
 楮 *mei<sup>2</sup>*  
 業 *yeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 極 *chi<sup>2</sup>*  
 楷 *k'ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 楸 *ch'iu<sup>1</sup>*  
 榛 *ch'u<sup>3</sup>*  
 構 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 榜 *kou<sup>4</sup>*  
 槌 *pang<sup>3</sup>*  
 榮 *ch'ui<sup>2</sup>*  
 榴 *jung<sup>2</sup>*  
 榻 *liu<sup>2</sup>*  
 榻 *t'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 榻 *ko<sup>2</sup>*  
 樑 *liang<sup>2</sup>*  
 樑 *wu<sup>1</sup>*  
 樑 *fei<sup>1</sup>*  
 樑 *kang<sup>4</sup>*  
 樑 *kao<sup>3</sup>*  
 樑 *ch'iang<sup>1</sup>*  
 樑 *jung<sup>2</sup>*  
 樑 *huai<sup>2</sup>*  
 樑 *sun<sup>3</sup>*  
 樑 *tsan<sup>3</sup>*  
 樑 *p'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 樑 *cha<sup>4</sup>*

槩 *kai<sup>4</sup>*  
 槽 *ts'ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 概 *kai<sup>4</sup>*  
 樟 *chang<sup>1</sup>*  
 樂 { *lê<sup>4</sup>*  
       *yo<sup>4</sup>*  
 榔 *kuo<sup>3</sup>*  
 標 *piao<sup>1</sup>*  
 樓 *lou<sup>2</sup>*  
 樊 { *fan<sup>2</sup>*  
       *ch'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 樞 { *shu<sup>1</sup>*  
       *mo<sup>2</sup>*  
       *mu<sup>2</sup>*  
 模 *yang<sup>4</sup>*  
 樣 *cha<sup>1</sup>*  
 植 *ch'iao<sup>3</sup>*  
 樵 *p'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 樸 *shu<sup>4</sup>*  
 樹 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 橋 *ch'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 橋 *chü<sup>2</sup>*  
 橙 *t'êng<sup>4</sup>*  
 檝 *chüeh<sup>2</sup>*  
 機 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 橫 *hêng<sup>2</sup>*  
 橡 *hsiang<sup>4</sup>*  
 槩 *chiang<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *t'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 槩 *lin<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *tang<sup>4</sup>*  
 槩 *k'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *kuei<sup>4</sup>*  
 槩 *chien<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *ch'êng<sup>1</sup>*  
 槩 *pin<sup>1</sup>*  
 槩 *t'ai<sup>2</sup>*  
 槩 *t'êng<sup>4</sup>*  
 槩 *chao<sup>4</sup>*  
 槩 *ch'ing<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *lu<sup>3</sup>*  
 槩 *lung<sup>3</sup>*

櫛 *p'in<sup>2</sup>*  
 櫻 *ying<sup>1</sup>*  
 欄 *ling<sup>2</sup>*  
 欄 *lan<sup>2</sup>*  
 欄 *ch'üan<sup>2</sup>*  
 欄 *lan<sup>3</sup>*  
 欄 *luan<sup>4</sup>*  
 76  
 欠 *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 次 *tz'ü<sup>4</sup>*  
 欣 *hsin<sup>1</sup>*  
 欲 *yü<sup>4</sup>*  
 歎 *ch'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 歎 *ch'in<sup>1</sup>*  
 歎 *k'uan<sup>3</sup>*  
 歎 *ch'ua<sup>1</sup>*  
 歎 *hsieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 歌 *ko<sup>1</sup>*  
 歎 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 歎 *t'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 歎 *ou<sup>1</sup>*  
 歎 *huan<sup>1</sup>*  
 77  
 止 *chih<sup>3</sup>*  
 正 *chêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 此 *tz'ü<sup>3</sup>*  
 步 *pu<sup>4</sup>*  
 武 *wu<sup>3</sup>*  
 歪 *wai<sup>1</sup>*  
 歲 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 整 *chêng<sup>3</sup>*  
 歷 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 歸 *kuei<sup>1</sup>*  
 78  
 歹 *tai*  
 死 *ssü<sup>3</sup>*

歿 *mu<sup>2</sup>*  
 歿 *yang<sup>1</sup>*  
 殆 *tai<sup>4</sup>*  
 殞 *hsün<sup>4</sup>*  
 殊 *shu<sup>1</sup>*  
 殘 *ts'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 殞 *yün<sup>3</sup>*  
 殞 *lien<sup>4</sup>*  
 殞 *pin<sup>4</sup>*  
 79  
 几 *shu<sup>1</sup>*  
 段 *tuan<sup>4</sup>*  
 殷 *yin<sup>1</sup>*  
 殺 *sha<sup>1</sup>*  
 殼 { *k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
       *(ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>)*  
 殿 *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 毀 *hui<sup>3</sup>*  
 殼 *kou<sup>4</sup>*  
 殼 *ou<sup>1</sup>*  
 殼 *i<sup>4</sup>*  
 80  
 毋 *wu<sup>2</sup>*  
 母 *mu<sup>3</sup>*  
 每 *mei<sup>3</sup>*  
 毒 *tu<sup>2</sup>*  
 81  
 比 *pi<sup>3</sup>*  
 None  
 82  
 毛 *mao<sup>2</sup>*  
 毡 *chan<sup>1</sup>*

毯 *jung<sup>2</sup>*  
 毫 *hao<sup>2</sup>*  
 毳 *sha<sup>1</sup>*  
 毳 *ch'iu<sup>2</sup>*  
 毳 *t'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 氍 *jung<sup>3</sup>*  
 毳 *chan<sup>1</sup>*  
 氍 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 83  
 氏 *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 民 *min<sup>2</sup>*  
 84  
 气 *ch'i*  
 氛 *fên<sup>1</sup>*  
 氣 *ch'i<sup>4</sup>*  
 85  
 水 *shui<sup>3</sup>*  
 永 *yung<sup>3</sup>*  
 沱 *t'un<sup>3</sup>*  
 求 *chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 汜 *ch'iu<sup>2</sup>*  
 汜 *fan<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *wu<sup>1</sup>*  
 汜 *hsün<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *han<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *ju<sup>3</sup>*  
 汜 *hung<sup>3</sup>*  
 汜 *shan<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *chiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 汜 *ch'ih<sup>2</sup>*  
 汜 *ch'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 汜 *pien<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *wang<sup>1</sup>*  
 汜 *t'ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 汜 *chi<sup>1</sup>*





炮炳<sup>1</sup> p'ao<sup>4</sup>  
 炷 ping<sup>3</sup>  
 炸 chu<sup>4</sup>  
 烈 cha<sup>3</sup>  
 烏 lieh<sup>4</sup>  
 烘 wu<sup>1</sup>  
 烟 hung<sup>1</sup>  
 烙 yen<sup>1</sup>  
 寮 lao<sup>4</sup>  
 烹 p'êng<sup>1</sup>  
 烤 k'ao<sup>3</sup>  
 烽 fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 焉 yen<sup>1</sup>  
 焙 pei<sup>4</sup>  
 焚 fên<sup>2</sup>  
 無 wu<sup>2</sup>  
 焦 chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 然 jan<sup>2</sup>  
 烟 kang<sup>4</sup>  
 煉 lien<sup>4</sup>  
 糊 hu<sup>4</sup>  
 煙 yen<sup>1</sup>  
 煨 tuan<sup>4</sup>  
 煎 huang<sup>2</sup>  
 煮 chien<sup>1</sup>  
 煮 chu<sup>3</sup>  
 煮 chu<sup>3</sup>  
 熬 hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 熬 nuan<sup>3</sup>  
 熬 sha<sup>1</sup>  
 煤 mei<sup>2</sup>  
 煥 huan<sup>4</sup>  
 照 chao<sup>4</sup>  
 煩 fan<sup>3</sup>  
 熈 t'ui<sup>4</sup>  
 熈 wei<sup>1</sup>  
 熈 ch'iao<sup>3</sup>  
 熈 fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 熈 shan<sup>1</sup>  
 熈 huang<sup>3</sup>  
 熈 hsi<sup>2</sup>  
 熈 yün<sup>4</sup>

熱 jê<sup>4</sup>  
 焔 yen<sup>4</sup>  
 熊 hsiung<sup>2</sup>  
 熏 hsiun<sup>1</sup>  
 燥 cha<sup>2</sup>  
 煬 wu<sup>3</sup>  
 瘡 t'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 熟<sup>11</sup> { shou<sup>2</sup>  
 { shu<sup>2</sup>  
 熨 { yü<sup>4</sup>  
 { yün<sup>4</sup>  
 爐 ou<sup>4</sup>  
 熬 ao<sup>3</sup>  
 熱 jê<sup>4</sup>  
 烹 hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 燃 jan<sup>2</sup>  
 燈 têng<sup>1</sup>  
 燉 tun<sup>4</sup>  
 燎 liao<sup>3</sup>  
 燒 shao<sup>1</sup>  
 燕 yen<sup>4</sup>  
 燙 t'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 營 ying<sup>2</sup>  
 燥 tsao<sup>4</sup>  
 燥 ts'an<sup>4</sup>  
 燥 chao<sup>2</sup>  
 燥 lien<sup>4</sup>  
 燥 tsuan<sup>3</sup>  
 燥 hui<sup>3</sup>  
 燭 chu<sup>2</sup>  
 燼 chin<sup>4</sup>  
 燼 lin<sup>2</sup>  
 爆<sup>15</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>  
 爐 lu<sup>2</sup>  
 爐 lung<sup>2</sup>  
 爛 lan<sup>4</sup>  
 爨<sup>26</sup> ts'uan<sup>4</sup>  
 87  
 爪 chao<sup>3</sup>  
 爬<sup>4</sup> p'a<sup>2</sup>

爭 chêng<sup>1</sup>  
 爲 wei<sup>2</sup>  
 籥<sup>14</sup> chüeh<sup>2</sup>  
 88  
 父 fu<sup>4</sup>  
 爹 pa<sup>4</sup>  
 爸 tieh<sup>1</sup>  
 爺 yeh<sup>2</sup>  
 89  
 交 yao<sup>1</sup>  
 爽<sup>7</sup> shuang<sup>3</sup>  
 爾<sup>10</sup> êrh<sup>3</sup>  
 90  
 月 ch'iang<sup>1</sup>  
 牀<sup>4</sup> ch'uang<sup>2</sup>  
 牆<sup>13</sup> ch'iang<sup>2</sup>  
 91  
 片 p'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 版<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>3</sup>  
 牋<sup>8</sup> cha<sup>2</sup>  
 牋<sup>8</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>  
 牌<sup>9</sup> p'ai<sup>2</sup>  
 牒<sup>9</sup> tieh<sup>2</sup>  
 牒<sup>11</sup> ch'uang<sup>1</sup>  
 牒<sup>15</sup> tu<sup>3</sup>  
 92  
 牙 ya<sup>2</sup>  
 None  
 93  
 牛 niu<sup>2</sup>

牝<sup>2</sup> p'in<sup>3</sup>  
 车 mou<sup>2</sup>  
 牡 mu<sup>3</sup>  
 牢 lao<sup>2</sup>  
 牧 mu<sup>4</sup>  
 物 wu<sup>4</sup>  
 牲 shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 牯 ku<sup>3</sup>  
 牯 ti<sup>3</sup>  
 特 t'é<sup>4</sup>  
 特 tzü<sup>4</sup>  
 特 ch'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 犀 hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 牯 wu<sup>4</sup>  
 犁 li<sup>2</sup>  
 牯 mang<sup>2</sup>  
 牯 k'ao<sup>4</sup>  
 牯 chien<sup>1</sup>  
 牯 tu<sup>2</sup>  
 牯 hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 94  
 犬 ch'üan<sup>3</sup>  
 犯<sup>3</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>  
 狀<sup>4</sup> chuang<sup>2</sup>  
 狂 k'uang<sup>1</sup>  
 狄 ti<sup>2</sup>  
 狐 hu<sup>2</sup>  
 狎 hsia<sup>2</sup>  
 狗 kou<sup>3</sup>  
 狠 hên<sup>3</sup>  
 臭 ch'ou<sup>4</sup>  
 狡 chiao<sup>3</sup>  
 狗 hsiun<sup>2</sup>  
 狸 li<sup>2</sup>  
 狹 hsia<sup>2</sup>  
 狼 lang<sup>2</sup>  
 狼 pei<sup>4</sup>  
 猖 ch'ang<sup>1</sup>  
 猖 ts'au<sup>4</sup>  
 猛 mêng<sup>3</sup>

猜 ts'ai<sup>3</sup>  
 猢 hu<sup>2</sup>  
 猢 yu<sup>2</sup>  
 猢 hsing<sup>1</sup>  
 猢 chu<sup>1</sup>  
 猢 hou<sup>2</sup>  
 猢<sup>10</sup> hua<sup>2</sup>  
 猢 yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 猢 yü<sup>4</sup>  
 猢 tai<sup>1</sup>  
 猢 shih<sup>1</sup>  
 猢<sup>12</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>  
 獨<sup>13</sup> tu<sup>2</sup>  
 獲<sup>14</sup> huo<sup>4</sup>  
 獵 lieh<sup>4</sup>  
 獸<sup>15</sup> shou<sup>4</sup>  
 獺<sup>16</sup> t'a<sup>3</sup>  
 猢<sup>17</sup> hsien<sup>4</sup>  
 猢<sup>18</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>  
 95  
 玄 hsüan<sup>2</sup>  
 茲<sup>4</sup> tzü<sup>1</sup>  
 率<sup>6</sup> shuai<sup>4</sup>  
 96  
 玉 yü<sup>4</sup>  
 王 wang<sup>2</sup>  
 玎 ting<sup>1</sup>  
 玖<sup>3</sup> chiu<sup>3</sup>  
 玩 wan<sup>2</sup>  
 玖<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>2</sup>  
 玷<sup>5</sup> tien<sup>4</sup>  
 玳 tai<sup>4</sup>  
 玳 po<sup>1</sup>  
 玳 p'o<sup>4</sup>  
 玳 shan<sup>1</sup>  
 玳 chên<sup>1</sup>

珠班<sup>6</sup> chu<sup>1</sup>  
 珮 pan<sup>1</sup>  
 珮 p'ei<sup>4</sup>  
 珮 êrh<sup>3</sup>  
 現 hsien<sup>4</sup>  
 球 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>  
 理 li<sup>3</sup>  
 琉 liu<sup>2</sup>  
 球 { cho<sup>2</sup>  
 ts'uo<sup>2</sup>  
 琥 hu<sup>3</sup>  
 琴 ch'in<sup>2</sup>  
 瑟 { p'a<sup>1</sup>  
 (pa<sup>1</sup>)  
 p'i<sup>2</sup>  
 琵琶 hsia<sup>2</sup>  
 琵琶 nao<sup>4</sup>  
 琵琶 nao<sup>3</sup>  
 琵琶 hu<sup>2</sup>  
 琵琶 jui<sup>4</sup>  
 琵琶 ying<sup>1</sup>  
 琵琶 sê<sup>4</sup>  
 琵琶 so<sup>3</sup>  
 琵琶 lang<sup>2</sup>  
 琵琶 ying<sup>2</sup>  
 琵琶 ma<sup>3</sup>  
 琵琶 kwei<sup>4</sup>  
 玻璃<sup>11</sup> li<sup>2</sup>  
 壁<sup>12</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>  
 環 huan<sup>2</sup>  
 璫 tang<sup>1</sup>  
 璫 ch'iu<sup>2</sup>  
 璫<sup>14</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>  
 璫 wên<sup>4</sup>

97

瓜 kua<sup>1</sup>

瓢<sup>11</sup> p'iao<sup>3</sup>  
 瓢<sup>14</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>  
 瓢<sup>17</sup> jang<sup>2</sup>

98  
 瓦 wa<sup>3</sup>  
 瓶<sup>6</sup> p'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 甄<sup>9</sup> chên<sup>1</sup>  
 甄<sup>11</sup> chuan<sup>1</sup>  
 甄<sup>12</sup> tsêng<sup>4</sup>  
 甄<sup>13</sup> wêng<sup>4</sup>

99

甘 kan<sup>1</sup>

甚<sup>4</sup> shên<sup>2</sup>  
 甚<sup>6</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup>  
 甚<sup>6</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup>  
 甚<sup>6</sup> t'ien<sup>2</sup>

100

生 shêng<sup>1</sup>

產<sup>6</sup> ch'an<sup>3</sup>  
 產<sup>7</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 產<sup>7</sup> su<sup>1</sup>

101

用 yung<sup>4</sup>

甩<sup>2</sup> shuai<sup>3</sup>  
 甩<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>  
 甩<sup>7</sup> yung<sup>3</sup>  
 甩<sup>7</sup> ning<sup>4</sup>

102

田 t'ien<sup>2</sup>

由<sup>1</sup> yu<sup>2</sup>  
 由<sup>1</sup> chia<sup>3</sup>  
 由<sup>2</sup> shên<sup>1</sup>  
 由<sup>2</sup> nan<sup>2</sup>  
 由<sup>2</sup> pi<sup>4</sup>

界<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 畏<sup>5</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>  
 留<sup>5</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>  
 畜 { ch'u<sup>4</sup>  
 (hsü<sup>1</sup>)  
 畝 mu<sup>3</sup>  
 畝 pi<sup>4</sup>  
 畝 liao<sup>4</sup>  
 畝 liao<sup>4</sup>  
 畝 ch'i<sup>3</sup>  
 畝 fan<sup>1</sup>  
 畝 i<sup>4</sup>  
 畝 tang<sup>1</sup>  
 畝 t'uan<sup>3</sup>  
 畝<sup>14</sup> chiang<sup>1</sup>  
 畝<sup>17</sup> tieh<sup>2</sup>

103

疋 p'í<sup>3</sup>

疎<sup>7</sup> su<sup>1</sup>  
 疎<sup>7</sup> su<sup>1</sup>  
 疑<sup>9</sup> i<sup>2</sup>

104

疋 ni<sup>4</sup>

疋<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>1</sup>  
 疋<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>  
 疋<sup>4</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>  
 疋<sup>3</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>  
 疋<sup>4</sup> pa<sup>1</sup>  
 疋<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>4</sup>  
 疋<sup>4</sup> i<sup>4</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> kan<sup>1</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> tz'ü<sup>1</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> chêng<sup>4</sup>  
 疋<sup>5</sup> chên<sup>3</sup>

疼 t'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 疽 chü<sup>1</sup>  
 疾 chi<sup>2</sup>  
 疴 k'o<sup>4</sup>  
 病 ping<sup>4</sup>  
 痊 ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 la<sup>1</sup>  
 痒 yang<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 fei<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 chih<sup>4</sup>  
 癩<sup>7</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 sha<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 hên<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 t'u<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 t'ung<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 p'i<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 li<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 chih<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 mei<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 yü<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 wei<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 t'an<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 ma<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 lin<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 ya<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 hou<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 fêng<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 huan<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 ta<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 wên<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 chi<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 ch'uang<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 pan<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 tai<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 liu<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 shou<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 yao<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 lo<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 ch'ou<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 pieh<sup>1</sup>

癩 lou<sup>4</sup>  
 癩<sup>12</sup> huang<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 liao<sup>4</sup>  
 癩 lao<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 fei<sup>4</sup>  
 癩<sup>13</sup> p'i<sup>3</sup>  
 癩<sup>14</sup> pieh<sup>3</sup>  
 癩<sup>15</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 yang<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 ch'ih<sup>2</sup>  
 癩 huo<sup>4</sup>  
 癩<sup>16</sup> lai<sup>4</sup>  
 癩<sup>17</sup> hsüan<sup>3</sup>  
 癩 yin<sup>3</sup>  
 癩<sup>18</sup> yung<sup>1</sup>  
 癩<sup>19</sup> t'an<sup>1</sup>  
 癩 tien<sup>1</sup>

105

癸 kwei<sup>3</sup>

癸<sup>7</sup> têng<sup>1</sup>  
 癸 fa<sup>1</sup>

106

白 { pai<sup>2</sup>  
po<sup>2</sup>

百 { pai<sup>2</sup>  
po<sup>2</sup>  
 百<sup>2</sup> tsao<sup>4</sup>  
 百<sup>3</sup> tsao<sup>3</sup>  
 百<sup>3</sup> ti<sup>1</sup>  
 百<sup>4</sup> chieh<sup>1</sup>  
 百<sup>6</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>  
 百<sup>6</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>  
 百<sup>6</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>  
 百<sup>6</sup> huan<sup>3</sup>

107

皮 p'í<sup>2</sup>

皴<sup>10</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>

斂 *ts'un<sup>1</sup>*

108

III *min<sup>3</sup>*

孟 *yü<sup>2</sup>*  
 盍 *chung<sup>1</sup>*  
 盆 *pei<sup>1</sup>*  
 盈 *p'ên<sup>2</sup>*  
 益 *ying<sup>2</sup>*  
 盆 *i<sup>2</sup>*  
 盒 *ho<sup>2</sup>*  
 盃 *k'uei<sup>1</sup>*  
 盞 *{ ch'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
       *shêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 盜 *tao<sup>4</sup>*  
 盞 *chan<sup>3</sup>*  
 盟 *mêng<sup>2</sup>*  
 盞 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 盞 *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 盞 *p'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 盞 *t'ang<sup>4</sup>*

109

目 *mu<sup>4</sup>*

真 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 直 *chih<sup>2</sup>*  
 眨 *cha<sup>3</sup>*  
 盼 *p'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 相 *hsiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *t'un<sup>3</sup>*  
 盾 *tun<sup>4</sup>*  
 省 *{ hsing<sup>3</sup>*  
       *shêng<sup>3</sup>*  
 眉 *mei<sup>2</sup>*  
 看 *k'an<sup>4</sup>*  
 省 *hu<sup>3</sup>*  
 味 *mei<sup>4</sup>*  
 真 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 眼 *mien<sup>2</sup>*

眩 *hsüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 眯 *mi<sup>3</sup>*  
 睚 *k'uang<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *chüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'ih<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *yen<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *k'un<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *chêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *hun<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *shui<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *tu<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *lêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *mu<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *ts'ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *tu<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'ên<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *hsia<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *k'o<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *man<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *ming<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *ma<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *têng<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *sa<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *shun<sup>4</sup>*  
 眦 *liao<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *t'ung<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *p'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *ku<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'ou<sup>3</sup>*  
 眦 *chan<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *mêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 眦 *ch'u<sup>4</sup>*

110

牙 *mou<sup>2</sup>*

矜 *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 務 *wu<sup>4</sup>*

豫 *yü<sup>4</sup>*

111

矢 *shih<sup>2</sup>*

矣 *i<sup>3</sup>*  
 知 *chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 矧 *shên<sup>3</sup>*  
 矧 *chü<sup>4</sup>*  
 矧 *ts'o<sup>2</sup>*  
 矧 *tuan<sup>3</sup>*  
 矧 *ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 矧 *chüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 矧 *chiao<sup>3</sup>*

112

石 *shih<sup>3</sup>*

石 *tan<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *han<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *sha<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *ch'i<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *k'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 矸 *p'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *t'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *{ ping<sup>1</sup>*  
       *(p'êng<sup>1</sup>)*  
 破 *p'o<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *chu<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 矸 *tsa<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *hao<sup>2</sup>*  
 矸 *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *hang<sup>1</sup>*  
 矸 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *liu<sup>2</sup>*  
 矸 *ying<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *yen<sup>4</sup>*  
 矸 *mang<sup>2</sup>*  
 矸 *wan<sup>3</sup>*

碌 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *pei<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *tui<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *p'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *tieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *chieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *p'êng<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *ma<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *ts'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *nien<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *tz'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *p'ang<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *lei<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *k'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *chuan<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *mo<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *lu<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *ch'ên<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *ch'ing<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *têng<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *huang<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *ch'iao<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *p'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 碌 *ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *kung<sup>3</sup>*  
 碌 *fan<sup>2</sup>*  
 碌 *p'ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 碌 *shuang<sup>1</sup>*

113

示 *shih<sup>3</sup>*

社 *shê<sup>4</sup>*  
 祀 *ssü<sup>4</sup>*  
 祈 *ch'i<sup>3</sup>*

祕 *p'i<sup>4</sup>*  
 祚 *tso<sup>4</sup>*  
 祖 *tsu<sup>3</sup>*  
 祇 *ch'i<sup>2</sup>*  
 祇 *hu<sup>4</sup>*  
 祇 *chu<sup>4</sup>*  
 祝 *shên<sup>2</sup>*  
 神 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 崇 *tz'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 祠 *hsiang<sup>2</sup>*  
 祥 *p'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 稟 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 祭 *ping<sup>3</sup>*  
 稟 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 禁 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 祿 *huo<sup>4</sup>*  
 禩 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 禩 *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 禩 *ma<sup>4</sup>*  
 禩 *yü<sup>4</sup>*  
 禩 *hsi<sup>3</sup>*  
 禩 *ch'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 禩 *ü<sup>3</sup>*  
 禩 *tao<sup>3</sup>*

114

內 *jou<sup>2</sup>*

禹 *yü<sup>4</sup>*  
 禽 *ch'in<sup>2</sup>*

115

禾 *ho<sup>2</sup>*

秀 *t'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 私 *hsiu<sup>4</sup>*  
 秒 *ssü<sup>1</sup>*  
 秉 *hsien<sup>1</sup>*  
 秋 *miao<sup>3</sup>*  
       *ping<sup>3</sup>*  
       *ch'iu<sup>1</sup>*

科 *k'ó<sup>1</sup>*  
 秈 *kêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 租 *tsu<sup>1</sup>*  
 秘 *mi<sup>4</sup>*  
 秕 *pei<sup>4</sup>*  
 秧 *yang<sup>1</sup>*  
 秩 *chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 秤 { *ch'êng<sup>4</sup>*  
*yao<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *shu<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *mo<sup>4</sup>*  
 秦 *ch'in<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *chieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *i<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *hsi<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *shui<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *kêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *ch'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *shao<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *pai<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *jên<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *k'ó<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *lêng<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *ch'ou<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *chung<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *ch'êng<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *tao<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *chia<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *kao<sup>3</sup>*  
 秣 *ku<sup>3</sup>*  
 秣 *chi<sup>2</sup>*  
 秣 *mu<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *su<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 秣 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *hui<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *sê<sup>4</sup>*  
 秣 *wên<sup>3</sup>*

穫 <sup>14</sup> *huo<sup>1</sup>*  
 116  
 穴 *hsüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 究 <sup>2</sup> *chiu<sup>1</sup>*  
 空 <sup>3</sup> *k'ung<sup>1</sup>*  
 穿 <sup>4</sup> *ch'uan<sup>1</sup>*  
 突 <sup>1</sup> *t'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 穹 <sup>2</sup> *ch'uang<sup>2</sup>*  
 窄 <sup>5</sup> *chai<sup>3</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>6</sup> *yao<sup>2</sup>*  
 室 <sup>7</sup> *ch'ui<sup>4</sup>*  
 窗 <sup>7</sup> *ch'uang<sup>1</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>8</sup> *chiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>8</sup> *chiung<sup>3</sup>*  
 窟 <sup>9</sup> *k'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 窩 <sup>9</sup> *wo<sup>1</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>10</sup> *yin<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>10</sup> *ch'ium<sup>2</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>11</sup> *yao<sup>2</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>11</sup> *tiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>12</sup> *k'uei<sup>2</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>12</sup> *lung<sup>2</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>13</sup> *ts'uan<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>13</sup> *ch'iao<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>15</sup> *tsao<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>15</sup> *tou<sup>4</sup>*  
 窳 <sup>17</sup> *ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 117  
 立 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 站 <sup>5</sup> *chan<sup>4</sup>*  
 竟 <sup>6</sup> *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 章 <sup>6</sup> *chang<sup>1</sup>*  
 竣 <sup>7</sup> *chün<sup>4</sup>*  
 童 <sup>7</sup> *t'ung<sup>2</sup>*  
 童 <sup>8</sup> *sung<sup>3</sup>*  
 童 <sup>8</sup> *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 童 <sup>8</sup> *shu<sup>4</sup>*

竭 <sup>9</sup> *chieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 端 *tuan<sup>1</sup>*  
 競 <sup>16</sup> *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 118  
 竹 *chu<sup>2</sup>*  
 竿 <sup>3</sup> *kan<sup>1</sup>*  
 筓 <sup>4</sup> *pa<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *sun<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *hsiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chao<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *hu<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ti<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *shêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ch'ih<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *t'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ti<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *pên<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *pi<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *têng<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chin<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *sun<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *fa<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *k'uang<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *t'ung<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ta<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ts'e<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *po<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chu<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *shao<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chou<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *suan<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *ko<sup>4</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *k'uai<sup>2</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *kuan<sup>3</sup>*  
 笑 <sup>4</sup> *po<sup>4</sup>*

箭 <sup>9</sup> *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 箱 *hsiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 箴 *chên<sup>1</sup>*  
 箸 *chu<sup>4</sup>*  
 節 *chieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 範 *fan<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *chuan<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *p'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *chu<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *pi<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *ku<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *ts'uan<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *tu<sup>3</sup>*  
 篆 *shai<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *kao<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *p'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *mieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *lou<sup>3</sup>*  
 篆 *ts'u<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *tou<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *chien<sup>3</sup>*  
 篆 *po<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *huang<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *pu<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *lan<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *ch'ou<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *chi<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *tsan<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *t'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *lung<sup>2</sup>*  
 篆 *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>*  
 篆 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 篆 *lo<sup>2</sup>*  
 119  
 米 *mi<sup>3</sup>*  
 籽 <sup>3</sup> *tzü<sup>3</sup>*

執 *shên<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>4</sup> *fên<sup>3</sup>*  
 粉 *sha<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *pi<sup>3</sup>*  
 粉 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *ts'u<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 { *chan<sup>1</sup>*  
*niên<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *su<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *chou<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *chuang<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *liang<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *liang<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *tsung<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 { *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
*ts'ui<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *hu<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *kao<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *t'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *ch'iu<sup>3</sup>*  
 粉 *ts'ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *mo<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *chiang<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *fên<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 *tsao<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *k'ang<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>12</sup> *liang<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 *no<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>14</sup> *t'uan<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>15</sup> *la<sup>1</sup>*  
 粉 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>16</sup> *ti<sup>2</sup>*  
 粉 <sup>19</sup> *t'iao<sup>4</sup>*  
 120  
 系 *ssi<sup>4</sup>*  
 系 *hsi<sup>4</sup>*



耕<sup>t</sup> kêng<sup>3</sup>  
 耗<sup>t</sup> hao<sup>4</sup>  
 耙 { p'ò<sup>2</sup>  
 (pa<sup>1</sup>)  
 yün<sup>2</sup>  
 耘<sup>7</sup> ch'u<sup>2</sup>  
 耨<sup>7</sup> lou<sup>2</sup>  
 耨<sup>7</sup> nou<sup>2</sup>  
 耨<sup>7</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>

128

耳 êrh<sup>3</sup>

耶<sup>2</sup> yeh<sup>2</sup>  
 奪<sup>3</sup> ta<sup>1</sup>  
 耻<sup>4</sup> ch'ih<sup>3</sup>  
 聃<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>1</sup>  
 聃<sup>4</sup> tan<sup>1</sup>  
 耿<sup>5</sup> kêng<sup>3</sup>  
 聊<sup>5</sup> liao<sup>2</sup>  
 聆<sup>5</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>  
 聒 { kua<sup>1</sup>  
 ((kuo))  
 聖<sup>7</sup> shêng<sup>4</sup>  
 聘<sup>8</sup> p'in<sup>4</sup>  
 聚<sup>8</sup> chü<sup>4</sup>  
 聯<sup>9</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>  
 聰<sup>9</sup> ts'ung<sup>1</sup>  
 聲<sup>9</sup> shêng<sup>1</sup>  
 聒<sup>12</sup> tsung<sup>4</sup>  
 聒<sup>12</sup> chih<sup>2</sup>  
 聒<sup>15</sup> nieh<sup>4</sup>  
 聒<sup>16</sup> t'ing<sup>1</sup>  
 聒<sup>16</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>

129

聿 yü

畫<sup>6</sup> hua<sup>4</sup>  
 聿<sup>7</sup> i<sup>4</sup>  
 聿<sup>8</sup> su<sup>4</sup>

130

肉 jou<sup>4</sup>

肋<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>  
 肌<sup>3</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> hsiao<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>3</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> tu<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> kang<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> fei<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> p'ang<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> chien<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> k'ên<sup>3</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> fei<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> tan<sup>3</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> t'ai<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> p'ang<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> { p'ei<sup>1</sup>  
 p'i<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> { pao<sup>1</sup>  
 ((p'ao<sup>1</sup>))  
 肱<sup>3</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> yen<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> i<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> k'ua<sup>4</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> kuang<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> nêng<sup>2</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> chih<sup>1</sup>  
 肱<sup>3</sup> hsiung<sup>1</sup>

路<sup>2</sup> ko<sup>2</sup>  
 脆<sup>2</sup> ts'ui<sup>4</sup>  
 脇<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>  
 脈<sup>2</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>  
 脊<sup>2</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>  
 脊<sup>2</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> po<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> min<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> ch'un<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> p'ao<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> t'o<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> chang<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> t'ien<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> yeh<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> shên<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> ch'iang<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> wan<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> nao<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> chung<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> sai<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> yao<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> chiao<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> ch'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> t'ui<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> p'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> lü<sup>3</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> ko<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> po<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> t'ang<sup>2</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 脚<sup>7</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>

膨<sup>12</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> chiang<sup>3</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> tan<sup>3</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> nêng<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> lien<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> pei<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> lien<sup>3</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> i<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> sao<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> ku<sup>3</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> piao<sup>1</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> lu<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> tsang<sup>4</sup>  
 臑<sup>12</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup>

131

臣 ch'ên<sup>2</sup>

臥<sup>2</sup> wo<sup>4</sup>  
 臧<sup>8</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup>  
 臨<sup>11</sup> lin<sup>2</sup>

132

自 tzü<sup>4</sup>

臬<sup>3</sup> nieh<sup>4</sup>

133

至 chih<sup>2</sup>

致<sup>4</sup> chih<sup>4</sup>  
 臺<sup>8</sup> t'ai<sup>7</sup>

134

白 chiu<sup>4</sup>

臾<sup>2</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>

昏<sup>4</sup> wai<sup>4</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> yao<sup>3</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> yü<sup>3</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>  
 昏<sup>4</sup> chiu<sup>4</sup>

135

舌 shê<sup>2</sup>

舍<sup>2</sup> shê<sup>4</sup>  
 舍<sup>2</sup> shu<sup>1</sup>  
 舍<sup>2</sup> p'u<sup>4</sup>  
 舍<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>3</sup>  
 舍<sup>2</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup>  
 舍<sup>2</sup> t'ien<sup>3</sup>

136

舛 ch'üan<sup>3</sup>

舜<sup>6</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>  
 舜<sup>8</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>

137

舟 chou<sup>1</sup>

般<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> hang<sup>2</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> to<sup>4</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> po<sup>4</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> ch'uan<sup>2</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> t'ing<sup>3</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> shao<sup>1</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> ts'ang<sup>1</sup>  
 般<sup>1</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>

138

良 kên<sup>4</sup>

良 liang<sup>2</sup>

艸<sup>11</sup> *chien<sup>1</sup>*

139

色 { *sé<sup>4</sup>*  
*shai<sup>3</sup>*

None

140

艸<sup>12</sup> *ts'ao<sup>3</sup>*

艾 *ai<sup>2</sup>*  
 芋 *yü<sup>4</sup>*  
 芍 *shao<sup>2</sup>*  
 芒 *mang<sup>2</sup>*  
 芙 *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 芝 *chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 芫 *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 芥 *chieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 芬 *fên<sup>1</sup>*  
 芭 *pa<sup>1</sup>*  
 芮 *jui<sup>3</sup>*  
 花 *hua<sup>1</sup>*  
 芳 *fang<sup>1</sup>*  
 芸 *yün<sup>2</sup>*  
 芹 *ch'in<sup>2</sup>*  
 芻 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 芽 *ya<sup>2</sup>*  
 苑 *yüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 若 *jo<sup>4</sup>*  
 苔 *ling<sup>2</sup>*  
 苔 *t'ai<sup>1</sup>*  
 苛 *k'o<sup>3</sup>*  
 苗 *miao<sup>2</sup>*  
 苜 *mu<sup>4</sup>*  
 苜 *shan<sup>2</sup>*  
 苜 *kou<sup>3</sup>*  
 苜 *k'u<sup>3</sup>*  
 苜 *ying<sup>1</sup>*  
 苜 *mao<sup>4</sup>*  
 苜 *fan<sup>4</sup>*  
 苜 *mao<sup>2</sup>*

茄 *ch'ieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 菜 *mo<sup>4</sup>*  
 茗 *ming<sup>2</sup>*  
 茹 *ju<sup>2</sup>*  
 荊 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 茵 *yin<sup>1</sup>*  
 茜 *ch'ien<sup>4</sup>*  
 荒 *huang<sup>1</sup>*  
 茨 *tz'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 苟 *hsün<sup>2</sup>*  
 茫 *mang<sup>2</sup>*  
 茯 *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 茶 *ch'a<sup>2</sup>*  
 茸 *jung<sup>2</sup>*  
 荊 *ching<sup>1</sup>*  
 草 *ts'ao<sup>3</sup>*  
 苜 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 茭 *hui<sup>2</sup>*  
 菱 *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 荳 *tou<sup>4</sup>*  
 莘 *hsin<sup>1</sup>*  
 荷 *ho<sup>2</sup>*  
 夜 *yu<sup>4</sup>*  
 姿 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 薤 *t'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 華 *hua<sup>2</sup>*  
 荊 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 莊 *chuang<sup>1</sup>*  
 莠 *yu<sup>3</sup>*  
 莖 *kêng<sup>3</sup>*  
 莫 *hsien<sup>4</sup>*  
 孽 *mo<sup>4</sup>*  
 莢 *pi<sup>2</sup>*  
 茶 *chia<sup>4</sup>*  
 莽 *t'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 菲 *mang<sup>3</sup>*  
 菊 *fei<sup>3</sup>*  
 菟 *chü<sup>2</sup>*  
 菟 *t'u<sup>4</sup>*  
 菓 *kuo<sup>3</sup>*  
 萃 *ts'ui<sup>4</sup>*  
 薈 *ch'ang<sup>1</sup>*

菸 *yen<sup>1</sup>*  
 荊 *tz'ü<sup>4</sup>*  
 菇 *ku<sup>1</sup>*  
 菜 *ts'ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 菠 *po<sup>1</sup>*  
 菱 *ling<sup>2</sup>*  
 菩 *p'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 菁 *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 *pao<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 *shu<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 *t'ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *lai<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *mêng<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *p'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *wei<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 *wan<sup>4</sup>*  
 落 { *la<sup>4</sup>*  
*lao<sup>4</sup>*  
*jê<sup>3</sup>*  
*p'u<sup>2</sup>*  
*kai<sup>4</sup>*  
*chiang<sup>1</sup>*  
*yeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 著 { *chao<sup>2</sup>*  
*cho<sup>3</sup>*  
*wo<sup>1</sup>*  
*ko<sup>2</sup>*  
*tung<sup>3</sup>*  
*wei<sup>3</sup>*  
*hu<sup>2</sup>*  
*tsang<sup>4</sup>*  
*yao<sup>4</sup>*  
*ts'ung<sup>1</sup>*  
*k'uei<sup>2</sup>*  
*hun<sup>2</sup>*  
*ti<sup>4</sup>*  
*ch'i<sup>1</sup>*  
*pao<sup>3</sup>*  
*mêng<sup>3</sup>*  
*suan<sup>4</sup>*  
*p'u<sup>2</sup>*  
*hsü<sup>4</sup>*

蒸 *chêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 蒼 *ts'ang<sup>1</sup>*  
 蒿 *hao<sup>1</sup>*  
 蓆 *hsi<sup>2</sup>*  
 蓉 *jung<sup>2</sup>*  
 蓋 *kai<sup>4</sup>*  
 蓑 *so<sup>1</sup>*  
 疾 *chi<sup>2</sup>*  
 蒯 *k'uai<sup>3</sup>*  
 蓬 <sup>11</sup> *p'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 蓮 *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 蕊 *k'ou<sup>4</sup>*  
 蘇 *ma<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *po<sup>1</sup>*  
 蔬 *su<sup>1</sup>*  
 蔓 *man<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *hsü<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 *chiang<sup>3</sup>*  
 蔕 *ying<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 <sup>12</sup> *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 蔕 *ts'ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 *jui<sup>3</sup>*  
 蔕 *jui<sup>3</sup>*  
 蔕 *ch'iao<sup>2</sup>*  
 蔕 *hui<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 *tang<sup>4</sup>*  
 蔕 *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 蔕 *fan<sup>1</sup>*  
 蔕 <sup>13</sup> { *pao<sup>2</sup>*  
*po<sup>2</sup>*  
*hsüeh<sup>1</sup>*  
*chiang<sup>1</sup>*  
*t'i<sup>4</sup>*  
*chien<sup>4</sup>*  
*sa<sup>4</sup>*  
*chi<sup>4</sup>*  
*hsin<sup>1</sup>*  
*ch'iang<sup>2</sup>*  
*shu<sup>1</sup>*  
*hsün<sup>1</sup>*  
*lan<sup>2</sup>*

藏 *ts'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 藉 *chieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 <sup>14</sup> *pien<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 <sup>15</sup> *ou<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 *fan<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *li<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *lin<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 *i<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 *yao<sup>4</sup>*  
 菴 *t'êng<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 <sup>16</sup> *miao<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 *mo<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *jui<sup>3</sup>*  
 菴 *lu<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *su<sup>1</sup>*  
 菴 <sup>17</sup> *p'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 <sup>19</sup> *lan<sup>2</sup>*  
 菴 *chan<sup>4</sup>*

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虎 *hu<sup>3</sup>*

虎 <sup>2</sup> *hu<sup>3</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>3</sup> *nio<sup>4</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>4</sup> *chi'en<sup>2</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>5</sup> *ch'u<sup>4</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>6</sup> *hsü<sup>1</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>8</sup> *hao<sup>4</sup>*  
 虎 <sup>9</sup> *k'uei<sup>1</sup>*

142

虫 *ch'ung<sup>2</sup>*

虱 <sup>2</sup> *shih<sup>1</sup>*  
 虹 <sup>3</sup> *kang<sup>4</sup>*  
 虻 *ko<sup>4</sup>*  
 虻 *hui<sup>2</sup>*  
 虻 { *pang<sup>4</sup>*  
*pêng<sup>3</sup>*  
*tou<sup>3</sup>*

蚊 *chiao*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚊 *wên*<sup>2</sup>  
 蚋 *yin*<sup>3</sup>  
 蠅 *kung*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚤 *tsao*<sup>3</sup>  
 蚋 *fu*<sup>2</sup>  
 蚋 *cha*<sup>3</sup>  
 蚋 *ku*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚋 *chu*<sup>4</sup>  
 蚋 *ch'iu*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚋 *ch'ü*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚋 *ling*<sup>2</sup>  
 蚋 *shê*<sup>2</sup>  
 蚋 *tan*<sup>4</sup>  
 蚋 *chu*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚋 *ko*<sup>2</sup>  
 蚋 *ch'ü*<sup>1</sup>  
 蚋 *o*<sup>2</sup>  
 蜂 *fêng*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *t'ing*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *wu*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *shu*<sup>3</sup>  
 蟻 *chih*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *mi*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *ch'iang*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *shih*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *pang*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *kua*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *ching*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *k'un*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *huang*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *pien*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *k'o*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *wei*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *fu*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *yu*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 { *ha*<sup>2</sup>  
   *hsia*<sup>1</sup>  
   *lang*<sup>2</sup>  
   *hsieh*  
   *hu*<sup>2</sup>  
   *tieh*<sup>2</sup>

螞 *p'ang*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *ts'ang*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 { *shih*<sup>1</sup>  
   *ssü*<sup>1</sup>  
 融 { *jung*<sup>2</sup>  
   *(yung)*  
   *ma*<sup>3</sup>  
   *ying*<sup>2</sup>  
   *kung*<sup>3</sup>  
 蟻 *kuo*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *chê*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *lou*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *t'ang*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *lo*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *chung*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *shuai*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *ma*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *hsi*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *mang*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *hui*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *shan*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *ch'ung*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *chi*<sup>3</sup>  
 蟻 *p'an*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *hsieh*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *ch'an*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *i*<sup>3</sup>  
 蟻 *ying*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *ch'an*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *mêng*<sup>3</sup>  
 蟻 *la*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *ch'un*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *tu*<sup>4</sup>  
 蟻 *chüan*<sup>1</sup>  
 蟻 *ts'an*<sup>2</sup>  
 蟻 *man*<sup>3</sup>

143

血 { *hsieh*<sup>3</sup>  
   *hsüeh*<sup>4</sup>

蚋 *niu*<sup>4</sup>  
 衆 *chung*<sup>4</sup>

岷 *mo*<sup>4</sup>

144

行 *hsing*<sup>2</sup>

行 *hang*<sup>2</sup>  
 術 *yen*<sup>3</sup>  
 術 *shu*<sup>4</sup>  
 術 *t'ung*<sup>4</sup>  
 術 *hsüan*<sup>4</sup>  
 術 *chieh*<sup>1</sup>  
 術 *yung*<sup>3</sup>  
 術 *ya*<sup>2</sup>  
 術 *hu*<sup>2</sup>  
 術 *wei*<sup>4</sup>  
 術 *ch'ung*<sup>1</sup>  
 術 *hêng*<sup>2</sup>

145

衣 *i*<sup>1</sup>

表 *piao*<sup>3</sup>  
 衫 *shan*<sup>1</sup>  
 袂 *ch'a*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *shuai*<sup>1</sup>  
 袂 *na*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *chung*<sup>1</sup>  
 袂 *ch'in*<sup>2</sup>  
 袂 *tai*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *p'ao*<sup>2</sup>  
 袂 *t'an*<sup>3</sup>  
 袂 *hsiu*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *pei*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *chia*<sup>1</sup>  
 袂 *fu*<sup>2</sup>  
 袂 *yüan*<sup>2</sup>  
 袂 *k'u*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *ts'ai*<sup>2</sup>  
 袂 *lieh*<sup>4</sup>  
 袂 *chia*<sup>3</sup>  
 袂 *chuang*<sup>1</sup>

裔 *i*<sup>1</sup>  
 裡 *li*<sup>3</sup>  
 裏 *li*<sup>3</sup>  
 裙 *ch'un*<sup>2</sup>  
 裕 *yü*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *ch'iu*<sup>2</sup>  
 袷 *pu*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *shang*<sup>1</sup>  
 袷 *chih*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *kuo*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *p'ei*<sup>2</sup>  
 袷 *k'en*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *kua*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *piao*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *lo*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *pei*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *fu*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *pei*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *pao*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *ho*<sup>2</sup>  
 袷 *pao*<sup>1</sup>  
 袷 *k'u*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *ju*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *sha*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *t'un*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *chieh*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *lü*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *hsieh*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *ta*<sup>1</sup>  
 袷 *chin*<sup>1</sup>  
 袷 *lan*<sup>2</sup>  
 袷 *ao*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *chiang*<sup>3</sup>  
 袷 *tang*<sup>1</sup>  
 袷 *wa*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *ch'ên*<sup>4</sup>  
 袷 *hsi*<sup>2</sup>  
 袷 *p'an*<sup>4</sup>

146

西 *hsi*<sup>1</sup>

要 *yao*<sup>4</sup>

覆 *fu*<sup>2</sup>  
 覈 *ho*<sup>2</sup>

147

見 *chien*<sup>4</sup>

規 *kuei*<sup>1</sup>  
 覓 *mi*<sup>4</sup>  
 視 *shih*<sup>4</sup>  
 親 *tu*<sup>3</sup>  
 親 *ch'in*<sup>1</sup>  
 覲 *chin*<sup>3</sup>  
 覲 *ch'ü*<sup>4</sup>  
 覺 { *chiao*<sup>4</sup>  
   *chüeh*<sup>2</sup>  
 覲 *ti*<sup>2</sup>  
 覲 *lan*<sup>3</sup>  
 覲 *kuan*<sup>1</sup>

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角 { *chiao*<sup>3</sup>  
   *chüeh*<sup>2</sup>

觔 *chin*<sup>1</sup>  
 觔 *chieh*<sup>3</sup>  
 觔 *su*<sup>4</sup>  
 觔 *chi*<sup>1</sup>  
 觔 *pieh*<sup>3</sup>  
 觔 *ch'o*<sup>4</sup>

149

言 *yen*<sup>2</sup>

訂 *ting*<sup>1</sup>  
 訂 *fu*<sup>4</sup>  
 訂 *chi*<sup>4</sup>  
 訂 *t'ao*<sup>3</sup>  
 訂 *chieh*<sup>2</sup>  
 訂 *hsün*<sup>4</sup>  
 訂 *hsün*<sup>4</sup>  
 訓 *shan*<sup>4</sup>





質 *chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 賄 *ch'ing<sup>2</sup>*  
 賄 *tu<sup>3</sup>*  
 賴 *lai<sup>4</sup>*  
 購 *kou<sup>4</sup>*  
 賺 *chuan<sup>4</sup>*  
 賸 *shêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 賽 *sai<sup>4</sup>*  
 贅 *chui<sup>4</sup>*  
 贅 *chih<sup>4</sup>*  
 贈 *tsêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 贊 *tsan<sup>4</sup>*  
 贖 *ying<sup>2</sup>*  
 贖 *shan<sup>4</sup>*  
 贖 *shu<sup>2</sup>*  
 贖 *tsang<sup>1</sup>*

155

赤 *ch'ih<sup>4</sup>*

赦 *shê<sup>4</sup>*  
 赫 *ho<sup>4</sup>*

156

走 *tsou<sup>3</sup>*

赴 *fu<sup>4</sup>*  
 起 *ch'i<sup>3</sup>*  
 趁 *ch'ên<sup>4</sup>*  
 趁 *ch'ên<sup>4</sup>*  
 起 *ch'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 超 *ch'ao<sup>1</sup>*  
 越 *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 趲 *lieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 起 *kan<sup>3</sup>*  
 趣 *ch'ü<sup>4</sup>*  
 趣 *ch'ü<sup>1</sup>*  
 趣 *tsan<sup>3</sup>*  
 趣 *tien<sup>1</sup>*

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足 *tsu<sup>2</sup>*

臥 *p'a<sup>2</sup>*  
 跣 *ko<sup>1</sup>*  
 蹶 *sa<sup>1</sup>*  
 蹶 *p'a<sup>2</sup>*  
 跌 *(t'ieh<sup>1</sup>*  
   *tsai<sup>1</sup>*  
   *po<sup>4</sup>*  
   *tz'ü<sup>3</sup>*  
   *(ch'ai<sup>3</sup>)*  
 跣 *p'ao<sup>3</sup>*  
 跑 *tien<sup>2</sup>*  
 跣 *kên<sup>1</sup>*  
 跣 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 跣 *chiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *k'ua<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *chuai<sup>3</sup>*  
 跨 *kuei<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *t'iao<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *t'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *tsung<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *wo<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *hua<sup>2</sup>*  
 跨 *t'i<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *chüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 跨 *{ch'uai<sup>4</sup>*  
   *ts'ai<sup>3</sup>*  
 跨 *jou<sup>2</sup>*  
 跨 *t'i<sup>2</sup>*  
 跨 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *cha<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *ts'an<sup>2</sup>*  
 跨 *ts'o<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *t'a<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *ch'iang<sup>1</sup>*  
 跨 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 跨 *tsung<sup>1</sup>*

踏 *ts'êng<sup>4</sup>*  
 踏 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 踏 *tun<sup>1</sup>*  
 踏 *chüeh<sup>2</sup>*  
 踏 *ch'iao<sup>1</sup>*  
 踏 *ch'iao<sup>1</sup>*  
 踏 *tsao<sup>4</sup>*  
 踏 *t'a<sup>4</sup>*  
 踏 *tun<sup>3</sup>*  
 踏 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 踏 *ch'ou<sup>2</sup>*  
 踏 *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 踏 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 踏 *nieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 踏 *tsuan<sup>1</sup>*

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身 *shên<sup>1</sup>*

躬 *kung<sup>1</sup>*  
 躬 *tan<sup>1</sup>*  
 躬 *to<sup>3</sup>*  
 躬 *t'iao<sup>3</sup>*  
 躬 *t'ang<sup>3</sup>*  
 躬 *ch'ü<sup>1</sup>*

159

車 *ch'ê<sup>1</sup>*

軋 *ya<sup>1</sup>*  
 軋 *kuei<sup>3</sup>*  
 軋 *hsüan<sup>1</sup>*  
 軋 *chün<sup>1</sup>*  
 軋 *juan<sup>3</sup>*  
 軋 *o<sup>4</sup>*  
 軋 *chou<sup>2</sup>*  
 軋 *ku<sup>1</sup>*  
 軋 *ch'ing<sup>1</sup>*  
 軋 *chiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 軋 *chuai<sup>3</sup>*  
 軋 *tsai<sup>3</sup>*  
 軋 *fu<sup>3</sup>*

輪 *t'ang<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *liang<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *{lün<sup>2</sup>*  
   *lun<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *nien<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *hui<sup>1</sup>*  
 輻 *kun<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *wang<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *pei<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *t'ang<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *shu<sup>1</sup>*  
 輻 *juan<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *fu<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *ku<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *yüan<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *hsia<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *chan<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *chuan<sup>3</sup>*  
 輻 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *ché<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *chiao<sup>4</sup>*  
 輻 *tang<sup>1</sup>*  
 輻 *hung<sup>1</sup>*  
 輻 *lu<sup>2</sup>*  
 輻 *p'ei<sup>4</sup>*

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辛 *hsin<sup>4</sup>*

辜 *ku<sup>1</sup>*  
 辣 *la<sup>4</sup>*  
 辦 *pan<sup>4</sup>*  
 辦 *pien<sup>4</sup>*  
 辦 *ts'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 辦 *pien<sup>4</sup>*  
 辦 *{pan<sup>4</sup>*  
   *pien<sup>4</sup>*

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辰 *ch'ên<sup>2</sup>*

辱 *ju<sup>4</sup>*

農 *nung<sup>2</sup>*

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走 *ch'o<sup>1</sup>*

巡 *hsün<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *yü<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *{ch'i<sup>3</sup>*  
   *hsi<sup>3</sup>*  
 迂 *hsün<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *ying<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *fan<sup>3</sup>*  
 迂 *i<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *chia<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *ti<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *po<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *chiung<sup>3</sup>*  
 迂 *tieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *{su<sup>4</sup>*  
   *shu<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *hui<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *mi<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *pêng<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *chui<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *nai<sup>3</sup>*  
 迂 *t'ui<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *sung<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *t'ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *ni<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *t'ou<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *chu<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *ch'iu<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *t'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 迂 *kuang<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *t'ung<sup>1</sup>*  
 迂 *tou<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *shih<sup>4</sup>*  
 迂 *ch'êng<sup>3</sup>*



鐘 *t'ang<sup>1</sup>*  
 銅 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 鏡 *man<sup>4</sup>*  
 鑄 *ti<sup>1</sup>*  
 鏡 *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 鑿 *tsan<sup>4</sup>*  
 鏃 *hsüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 鏃 *ch'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 鏃 *chüeh<sup>2</sup>*  
 鏃 *nao<sup>2</sup>*  
 鏃 *liao<sup>3</sup>*  
 鐘 *chung<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *têng<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *hua<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *t'ang<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *cho<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *huan<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *lien<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *t'ieh<sup>3</sup>*  
 鐙 *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *tang<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *chiao<sup>3</sup>*  
 鐙 *to<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *chu<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *pin<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *la<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *chien<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *cha<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *lu<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *yao<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *hsiang<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *nieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 鐙 *lo<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *tsuan<sup>1</sup>*  
 鐙 *luan<sup>2</sup>*  
 鐙 *tso<sup>2</sup>*

168  
 長 *chang<sup>3</sup>*  
     *ch'ang<sup>2</sup>*  
 肆<sup>6</sup> *ssü<sup>4</sup>*  
 169  
 門 *mên<sup>2</sup>*  
 門 *shuan<sup>1</sup>*  
 閃 *shan<sup>3</sup>*  
 閉 *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *k'ai<sup>1</sup>*  
 閉 *jun<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *min<sup>3</sup>*  
 閉 *hsien<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *hsien<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *chien<sup>1</sup>*  
 閉 *cha<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *ko<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *wên<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *hung<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *kuci<sup>1</sup>*  
 閉 *min<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *k'un<sup>3</sup>*  
 閉 *yüeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *yen<sup>1</sup>*  
 閉 *k'uo<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *wei<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *ho<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *yen<sup>2</sup>*  
 閉 *ch'üeh<sup>4</sup>*  
 閉 *ch'uang<sup>3</sup>*  
 閉 *k'an<sup>3</sup>*  
 閉 *kuan<sup>1</sup>*

170  
 阜 *fu<sup>4</sup>*  
 防<sup>4</sup> *fang<sup>2</sup>*  
 阻<sup>5</sup> *tsu<sup>3</sup>*

阿 *a<sup>1</sup>*  
     *a<sup>3</sup>*  
     *o<sup>1</sup>*  
 陀 *t'o<sup>2</sup>*  
 附 *pei<sup>1</sup>*  
 附 *fu<sup>4</sup>*  
 附 *lou<sup>4</sup>*  
 附 *hsien<sup>4</sup>*  
 附 *chiang<sup>4</sup>*  
 附 *hsiang<sup>2</sup>*  
 降 *pi<sup>4</sup>*  
 陞 *shan<sup>3</sup>*  
 陞 *shêng<sup>1</sup>*  
 陞 *tau<sup>3</sup>*  
 陞 *yüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 陞 *chên<sup>4</sup>*  
 陞 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 陞 *p'ei<sup>2</sup>*  
 陞 *yin<sup>1</sup>*  
 陞 *ch'ên<sup>2</sup>*  
 陸 *liu<sup>4</sup>*  
     *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 陵 *ling<sup>2</sup>*  
 陶 *t'ao<sup>2</sup>*  
 陷 *hsien<sup>4</sup>*  
     *hsüan<sup>4</sup>*  
 陽 *yang<sup>2</sup>*  
 隄 *ti<sup>1</sup>*  
 隄 *sui<sup>2</sup>*  
 隄 *lung<sup>2</sup>*  
 隄 *tui<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *chieh<sup>1</sup>*  
 階 *ou<sup>2</sup>*  
 階 *chieh<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *ko<sup>2</sup>*  
 階 *yün<sup>3</sup>*  
 階 *ai<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *chi<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *to<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *sui<sup>4</sup>*  
 階 *sui<sup>2</sup>*  
 階 *chi<sup>1</sup>*

險 *hsien<sup>3</sup>*  
 隱<sup>14</sup> *yin<sup>3</sup>*  
 隴<sup>16</sup> *lung<sup>3</sup>*  
 171  
 隸 *tai<sup>4</sup>*  
     *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 隸<sup>9</sup> *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 172  
 隸 *chui<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *chih<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *ch'iao<sup>3</sup>*  
 隸 *yen<sup>4</sup>*  
 隸 *hsiung<sup>2</sup>*  
 隸 *ya<sup>3</sup>*  
 隸 *ku<sup>4</sup>*  
 隸 *tz'ü<sup>2</sup>*  
 隸 *yung<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *tiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *sui<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *shuang<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *ch'u<sup>2</sup>*  
 隸 *tsa<sup>2</sup>*  
 隸 *chi<sup>1</sup>*  
 隸 *li<sup>2</sup>*  
 隸<sup>11</sup> *nan<sup>2</sup>*  
 173  
 雨 *yü<sup>3</sup>*  
 雪<sup>2</sup> *hsüeh<sup>3</sup>*  
 雲<sup>4</sup> *yün<sup>2</sup>*  
 零<sup>5</sup> *üing<sup>2</sup>*  
 雷<sup>2</sup> *lei<sup>2</sup>*  
 電<sup>2</sup> *pao<sup>2</sup>*  
 電<sup>2</sup> *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 雷<sup>2</sup> *mei<sup>2</sup>*  
 雷<sup>6</sup> *hsü<sup>1</sup>*  
 雷<sup>7</sup> *hsiao<sup>1</sup>*  
 雷<sup>2</sup> *t'ing<sup>2</sup>*

震 *chên<sup>4</sup>*  
 震 *sha<sup>4</sup>*  
 震 *huo<sup>3</sup>*  
 霖 *lin<sup>2</sup>*  
 霜 *shuang<sup>1</sup>*  
 霞 *hsia<sup>2</sup>*  
 霧<sup>10</sup> *wu<sup>4</sup>*  
 霧<sup>12</sup> *lou<sup>4</sup>*  
     *lu<sup>4</sup>*  
 霧<sup>13</sup> *p'i<sup>1</sup>*  
 霧<sup>16</sup> *pa<sup>4</sup>*  
 靈 *li<sup>4</sup>*  
 靈 *ling<sup>2</sup>*  
 174  
 青 *ch'ing<sup>1</sup>*  
 靛<sup>8</sup> *tien<sup>4</sup>*  
 靜 *ching<sup>4</sup>*  
 175  
 面 *mien<sup>4</sup>*  
 None  
 176  
 非 *fei<sup>1</sup>*  
 靠<sup>7</sup> *k'ao<sup>4</sup>*  
 靡<sup>8</sup> *mi<sup>3</sup>*  
 177  
 革 *ko<sup>2</sup>*  
 靴<sup>4</sup> *hsüeh<sup>1</sup>*  
 斬 *chin<sup>4</sup>*  
 靶 *pa<sup>4</sup>*  
 鞋 *hsieh<sup>2</sup>*  
 鞞 *kung<sup>3</sup>*  
 鞞 *an<sup>1</sup>*

鞘<sup>7</sup> ch'iao<sup>4</sup>  
 輪<sup>8</sup> chang<sup>3</sup>  
 鞣<sup>8</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>  
 鞣<sup>9</sup> chou<sup>4</sup>  
 鞣<sup>10</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>  
 鞣<sup>11</sup> pien<sup>1</sup>  
 鞣<sup>12</sup> ch'an<sup>4</sup>  
 鞣<sup>13</sup> ch'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 鞣<sup>14</sup> wa<sup>4</sup>  
 鞣<sup>15</sup> lung<sup>2</sup>

178  
 韋<sup>wei<sup>2</sup></sup>

韓<sup>8</sup> han<sup>2</sup>  
 韜<sup>10</sup> t'ao<sup>1</sup>

179  
 韭<sup>chü<sup>3</sup></sup>

韭<sup>4</sup> chü<sup>3</sup>

180  
 音<sup>yin<sup>1</sup></sup>

韶<sup>5</sup> shao<sup>2</sup>  
 韻<sup>9</sup> yün<sup>4</sup>  
 馨<sup>12</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>

181  
 頁<sup>yeh<sup>4</sup></sup>

頂<sup>2</sup> ting<sup>3</sup>  
 頃<sup>3</sup> ch'ing<sup>3</sup>  
 頃<sup>3</sup> hsiang<sup>4</sup>  
 頃<sup>4</sup> shun<sup>4</sup>  
 頃<sup>5</sup> han<sup>1</sup>  
 頃<sup>6</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 頃<sup>7</sup> sung<sup>4</sup>  
 頃<sup>8</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>  
 頃<sup>9</sup> wan<sup>2</sup>  
 頃<sup>10</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>

頓<sup>5</sup> tun<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>6</sup> p'o<sup>1</sup>  
 頰<sup>7</sup> ling<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>8</sup> k'o<sup>1</sup>  
 頰<sup>9</sup> t'ou<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>10</sup> t'ei<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>11</sup> chia<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>12</sup> ching<sup>3</sup>  
 頰<sup>13</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>14</sup> ying<sup>3</sup>  
 頰<sup>15</sup> sai<sup>1</sup>  
 頰<sup>16</sup> t'i<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>17</sup> o<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>18</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>19</sup> yüan<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>20</sup> sang<sup>3</sup>  
 頰<sup>21</sup> tien<sup>1</sup>  
 頰<sup>22</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>23</sup> hsing<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>24</sup> man<sup>1</sup>  
 頰<sup>25</sup> ku<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>26</sup> ch'an<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>27</sup> kai<sup>4</sup>  
 頰<sup>28</sup> hsi<sup>3</sup>  
 頰<sup>29</sup> lu<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>30</sup> ch'üan<sup>2</sup>  
 頰<sup>31</sup> yüeh<sup>4</sup>

182  
 風<sup>feng<sup>1</sup></sup>

颯<sup>6</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>  
 颯<sup>7</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>  
 颯<sup>8</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>  
 颯<sup>9</sup> yao<sup>2</sup>  
 颯<sup>10</sup> p'iao<sup>1</sup>  
 颯<sup>11</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>  
 颯<sup>12</sup> liu<sup>2</sup>

183  
 飛<sup>fei<sup>1</sup></sup>

None

184  
 食<sup>shih<sup>2</sup></sup>

餽<sup>4</sup> t'un<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>5</sup> ch'ih<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>6</sup> yin<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>7</sup> fan<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>8</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>9</sup> pao<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>10</sup> shih<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>11</sup> t'ien<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>12</sup> chiao<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>13</sup> ping<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>14</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>15</sup> yang<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>16</sup> erh<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>17</sup> ts'an<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>18</sup> o<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>19</sup> po<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>20</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>21</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>22</sup> yao<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>23</sup> chien<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>24</sup> chüan<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>25</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>26</sup> kuan<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>27</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>28</sup> tieh<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>29</sup> nuan<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>30</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>31</sup> sou<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>32</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>33</sup> hsi<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>34</sup> hsiu<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>35</sup> liu<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>36</sup> chin<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>37</sup> man<sup>2</sup>  
 餽<sup>38</sup> san<sup>3</sup>  
 餽<sup>39</sup> t'ao<sup>1</sup>  
 餽<sup>40</sup> k'uei<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>41</sup> chuan<sup>4</sup>  
 餽<sup>42</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>

饒<sup>9</sup> jao<sup>2</sup>  
 饒<sup>10</sup> nang<sup>3</sup>  
 饒<sup>11</sup> hsiang<sup>3</sup>  
 饒<sup>12</sup> ch'eng<sup>1</sup>  
 饒<sup>13</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>  
 饒<sup>14</sup> ch'an<sup>2</sup>

185  
 首<sup>shou<sup>3</sup></sup>

None

186

香<sup>hsiang<sup>1</sup></sup>

馥<sup>9</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>  
 馨<sup>10</sup> hsing<sup>1</sup>

187  
 馬<sup>ma<sup>3</sup></sup>

馮<sup>2</sup> fêng<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>3</sup> ch'ih<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>4</sup> to<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>5</sup> po<sup>1</sup>  
 馮<sup>6</sup> chü<sup>1</sup>  
 馮<sup>7</sup> chia<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>8</sup> ssü<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>9</sup> shih<sup>3</sup>  
 馮<sup>10</sup> fu<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>11</sup> t'o<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>12</sup> ts'ang<sup>3</sup>  
 馮<sup>13</sup> chu<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>14</sup> hsi<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>15</sup> lo<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>16</sup> chün<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>17</sup> tsung<sup>1</sup>  
 馮<sup>18</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 馮<sup>19</sup> k'o<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>20</sup> p'ien<sup>4</sup>  
 馮<sup>21</sup> ts'ao<sup>3</sup>

騰<sup>4</sup> t'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 騷<sup>5</sup> sao<sup>1</sup>  
 騷<sup>6</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>  
 騷<sup>7</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>  
 騷<sup>8</sup> ch'ü<sup>1</sup>  
 騷<sup>9</sup> hshiao<sup>1</sup>  
 騷<sup>10</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 騷<sup>11</sup> yen<sup>4</sup>  
 騷<sup>12</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>  
 騷<sup>13</sup> tsou<sup>4</sup>  
 騷<sup>14</sup> i<sup>4</sup>  
 騷<sup>15</sup> liü<sup>2</sup>  
 騷<sup>16</sup> huan<sup>1</sup>

188  
 骨<sup>ku<sup>3</sup></sup>

骹<sup>4</sup> ang<sup>1</sup>  
 骹<sup>5</sup> shai<sup>3</sup>  
 骹<sup>6</sup> k'u<sup>1</sup>  
 骹<sup>7</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>  
 骹<sup>8</sup> pang<sup>3</sup>  
 骹<sup>9</sup> lou<sup>2</sup>  
 骹<sup>10</sup> tsang<sup>1</sup>  
 骹<sup>11</sup> t'i<sup>3</sup>  
 骹<sup>12</sup> sui<sup>4</sup>  
 骹<sup>13</sup> { tu<sup>2</sup>  
 骹<sup>14</sup> (k'u<sup>1</sup>)

189  
 高<sup>kao<sup>1</sup></sup>

髡<sup>sao<sup>4</sup></sup>  
 190  
 髡<sup>piao<sup>1</sup></sup>

髡<sup>k'un<sup>1</sup></sup>

髮<sup>3</sup> chua<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>4</sup> fa<sup>3</sup>  
 髮<sup>5</sup> fang<sup>3</sup>  
 髮<sup>6</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>  
 髮<sup>7</sup> jan<sup>2</sup>  
 髮<sup>8</sup> chi<sup>4</sup>  
 髮<sup>9</sup> sung<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>10</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>11</sup> tsung<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>12</sup> hu<sup>2</sup>  
 髮<sup>13</sup> hsü<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>14</sup> huan<sup>2</sup>  
 髮<sup>15</sup> lan<sup>1</sup>  
 髮<sup>16</sup> pin<sup>4</sup>

191

門<sup>1</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>

開<sup>5</sup> nao<sup>4</sup>  
 開<sup>6</sup> hung<sup>4</sup>  
 開<sup>10</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>  
 開<sup>18</sup> tou<sup>4</sup>  
 開<sup>21</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>

192

𪗇<sup>1</sup> ch'ang<sup>4</sup>

𪗇<sup>17</sup> yü<sup>4</sup>

193

𪗇<sup>1</sup> ko<sup>4</sup>

None

194

鬼<sup>1</sup> kwei<sup>3</sup>

魁<sup>4</sup> k'uei<sup>2</sup>  
 魂<sup>5</sup> hun<sup>2</sup>  
 魄<sup>6</sup> p'o<sup>4</sup>  
 魃<sup>7</sup> pa<sup>2</sup>  
 魏<sup>8</sup> wei<sup>4</sup>  
 魔<sup>11</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>

195

魚<sup>1</sup> yü<sup>2</sup>

魯<sup>4</sup> lu<sup>3</sup>  
 鮑<sup>5</sup> pao<sup>4</sup>  
 鮎<sup>6</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>  
 鮫<sup>6</sup> chiao<sup>1</sup>  
 鮮<sup>7</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>  
 鯉<sup>7</sup> li<sup>3</sup>  
 鯽<sup>7</sup> chi<sup>3</sup>  
 鯨<sup>7</sup> ch'ing<sup>2</sup>  
 鈔<sup>8</sup> sha<sup>2</sup>  
 猷<sup>9</sup> ch'iu<sup>1</sup>  
 鰓<sup>9</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>  
 鰓<sup>9</sup> hsi<sup>1</sup>  
 鰓<sup>9</sup> kuan<sup>1</sup>  
 鰓<sup>9</sup> ao<sup>2</sup>  
 鰓<sup>11</sup> piao<sup>4</sup>  
 鰓<sup>11</sup> hsün<sup>2</sup>  
 鰓<sup>12</sup> shan<sup>4</sup>  
 鰓<sup>13</sup> lin<sup>2</sup>  
 鰓<sup>16</sup> o<sup>4</sup>

196

鳥<sup>1</sup> miao<sup>2</sup>

鳥<sup>2</sup> fu<sup>2</sup>

鳩<sup>1</sup> chiu<sup>1</sup>  
 鳳<sup>1</sup> féng<sup>4</sup>  
 鴈<sup>4</sup> yen<sup>4</sup>  
 鴈<sup>4</sup> pan<sup>1</sup>  
 鴉<sup>5</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>  
 鴉<sup>5</sup> ya<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>5</sup> yüan<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>5</sup> yang<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>5</sup> ch'ih<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>5</sup> t'o<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>6</sup> ko<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>6</sup> kua<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>6</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>7</sup> o<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>7</sup> chüan<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>8</sup> wu<sup>3</sup>  
 鴛<sup>8</sup> p'êng<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>8</sup> tiao<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>8</sup> ch'iao<sup>3</sup>  
 鴛<sup>8</sup> an<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>10</sup> ch'un<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>10</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>10</sup> hao<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>12</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>12</sup> ssü<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>12</sup> chui<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>12</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>12</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>  
 鴛<sup>17</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>  
 鴛<sup>18</sup> kuan<sup>4</sup>  
 鴛<sup>19</sup> li<sup>2</sup>  
 鴛<sup>19</sup> luan<sup>2</sup>

197

鹵<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>3</sup>

鹵<sup>8</sup> tan<sup>4</sup>  
 鹵<sup>9</sup> hsien<sup>2</sup>  
 鹵<sup>10</sup> chien<sup>3</sup>

鹽<sup>14</sup> yen<sup>2</sup>

198

鹿<sup>1</sup> lu<sup>4</sup>

麀<sup>5</sup> p'ao<sup>2</sup>  
 麀<sup>8</sup> li<sup>4</sup>  
 麀<sup>8</sup> ch'i<sup>2</sup>  
 麀<sup>10</sup> shé<sup>4</sup>  
 麀<sup>11</sup> chang<sup>1</sup>  
 麀<sup>12</sup> lin<sup>2</sup>  
 麀<sup>22</sup> ts'u<sup>1</sup>

199

麥<sup>1</sup> mai<sup>4</sup>

麥<sup>3</sup> fu<sup>1</sup>  
 麩<sup>6</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>  
 麩<sup>6</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>  
 麩<sup>9</sup> mien<sup>4</sup>

200

麻<sup>1</sup> ma<sup>2</sup>

麻<sup>3</sup> { ma<sup>1</sup>  
 mo<sup>1</sup>  
 麻<sup>4</sup> hu<sup>1</sup>

201

黃<sup>1</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>

黃<sup>1</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>

黃<sup>10</sup> huang<sup>2</sup>

202

黍<sup>1</sup> shu<sup>3</sup>

黎<sup>3</sup> li<sup>3</sup>  
 黏<sup>4</sup> nien<sup>2</sup>  
 黏<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>

203

黑<sup>1</sup> hei<sup>1</sup>

默<sup>4</sup> mo<sup>4</sup>  
 默<sup>4</sup> ch'ien<sup>2</sup>  
 默<sup>5</sup> tai<sup>4</sup>  
 默<sup>5</sup> tien<sup>3</sup>  
 默<sup>8</sup> tang<sup>3</sup>  
 默<sup>8</sup> li<sup>2</sup>  
 默<sup>13</sup> ts'an<sup>3</sup>  
 默<sup>13</sup> ch'iao<sup>2</sup>

204

菑<sup>1</sup> chih<sup>3</sup>

菑<sup>7</sup> fu<sup>3</sup>

205

𪗇<sup>1</sup> min<sup>2</sup>

𪗇<sup>4</sup> yüan<sup>2</sup>  
 𪗇<sup>11</sup> pieh<sup>1</sup>  
 𪗇<sup>12</sup> t'o<sup>2</sup>

206

鼎 *ting*<sup>3</sup>

None

207

鼓 *ku*<sup>3</sup>

None

208

鼠 *shu*<sup>3</sup>

None

209

鼻 *pi*<sup>2</sup>

軒 <sup>3</sup> *han*<sup>1</sup>

駒 <sup>5</sup> *hou*<sup>1</sup>

駮 <sup>22</sup> *nang*<sup>4</sup>

210

齊 *ch'i*<sup>2</sup>

齋 <sup>3</sup> *chai*<sup>1</sup>

211

齒 *ch'ih*<sup>3</sup>

齧 <sup>4</sup> *tzü*<sup>1</sup>

齡 <sup>5</sup> *ling*<sup>3</sup>

齒 *ch'u*<sup>2</sup>  
齧 <sup>6</sup> *yao*<sup>3</sup>  
齧 *wo*<sup>4</sup>  
齧 *ts'u*<sup>4</sup>

212

龍 *lung*<sup>2</sup>

龐 <sup>2</sup> *p'ang*<sup>2</sup>

龕 <sup>6</sup> *kung*<sup>1</sup>

龕 *k'an*<sup>1</sup>

213

龜 *pieh*<sup>1</sup>

None

214

龕 *yo*<sup>4</sup>

None



# NOTES.

(These are substantially as Mr. Stent wrote them.)

1. *chao<sup>1</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>* 招親. This more particularly applies to the imperial family; the people generally use 招婿, 招女婿. A person having no male children, and not wishing his family name to become extinct, can, if he choose, invite a person to marry his daughter, which he does through the medium of the go-between. On marriage the bridegroom becomes a member of his father-in-law's family, the first son assumes his mother's maiden name, and inherits the family property, his descendants doing the same in perpetuity; the remainder of the bridegroom's children retain his name. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I., p. 99. (招駙馬 of Imperial family).
2. *chao<sup>1</sup>-hui<sup>2</sup>* 招魂. In China when a relative dies at a distance from home, the night the report of his death arrives, the family of the deceased hang up his portrait, and place before it a table with two lighted candles, and four or eight dishes of eatables on it; incense is burnt; the name of the deceased, with the dates of his birth and death, is written on a piece of silk or paper and pasted on a board; two, sometimes four, Buddhist or Taoist priests then invoke *Tsao<sup>1</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>* 灶君, the god of the cooking-stoves, and call on the spirit of the deceased to return home. A day is appointed for the assembly of relatives, who live at a distance, to perform the ceremony of mourning; after this the females of his family mourn daily before the portrait; three meals are also spread daily as if he were still living, and paper money burnt nightly; this is continued according to the circumstances of the family, sometimes for a period of three years, if the deceased was wealthy and had children.
3. *chi<sup>1</sup>-yüan<sup>1</sup>* 擊冤 also 喊冤 *han<sup>2</sup> yüan<sup>1</sup>*. In ancient times every magistrate's *yamên* had a drum attached to it, placed at the entrance to the justice hall; a person suffering injustice from the hands of those more powerful than himself, could beat this drum to call attention to his grievance, and the magistrate was bound to listen to his complaint; at present, although the drums remain, they are seldom used.
4. *chi<sup>1</sup>* 乩. This mode of divination is very common; a tray is covered with fine sand and placed upon a table, a wooden pointed pen is suspended above it; the gods are invoked, and the pen influenced by them, and guided by the hands of two ignorant persons, is supposed to write obscure words on the sand, which the diviners translate to the best of their ability. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 112. (Also 扶鸞 *fu<sup>2</sup>-luan<sup>2</sup>*.)
5. *ch'i<sup>1</sup>-chêng<sup>4</sup>* 七政. The five planets are 金, 木, 水, 火 and 土; Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and Mercury. These, with 日 月 sun and moon, are so called: the seven regulators. The same characters also represent the five elements, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.
6. *ch'i<sup>1</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>-ch'i<sup>1</sup>* 七月七. "The two stars: Capricorn (*Niu<sup>2</sup>-Lang<sup>2</sup>* 牛郎) and Lyra (*Chih<sup>1</sup>-Nü<sup>2</sup>* 織女), are the patrons (*lit.* progenitors) of agriculture and weaving. The ancients say they were once man and wife, but in process of time they were separated by the River of Heaven (the Milky Way). On one night in the year only, the 7th of the 7th moon, the magpies make a bridge of their bodies, over which they bring them together. Hence the saying that on the 7th of the 7th moon *Niu Lang* has an interview with *Chih Nü*."
7. *chiao<sup>1</sup>-t'u<sup>2</sup>-san<sup>1</sup>-hsüeh<sup>4</sup>* 狡兔三穴. *Lit.* the artful hare with three holes, *i. e.*, means of escape.



8. *chiao<sup>4</sup>-hun<sup>2</sup>* 叫魂. The spirit of a child, or full grown person, when insensible from syncope or any other cause, is supposed to be lost. In a case of "calling for the spirit," magicians are sent for, sacrifices are offered, and paper money is burnt; the god of the kitchen, 灶君, and the spirits of the patient's ancestors are invoked to bring it back; a passport, and forty-nine printed horses have been previously procured "to assist the spirit on its journey back." One man calls out in a loud voice, "———, come home!" Another replies, "yes;" this is repeated forty-nine times, incense is then burnt, and by this means the spirit is supposed to be safely returned to the body.
9. *chieh<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-sha<sup>1</sup>-jên<sup>2</sup>* 借刀殺人. *Lit.* to borrow a knife to kill a person. To make a tool of one.
10. *chien<sup>1</sup>-chên<sup>2</sup>* 諫臣, or *chien<sup>4</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 諫官. These titles, although often met with in novels, etc., are now obsolete, and the more modern title of *yü<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 御史, or *tn<sup>1</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-yeh<sup>2</sup>* 都老爺, censor, is now used.
11. *ch'ien<sup>1</sup>-yü<sup>3</sup>* 籤語. A person having a doubtful case which he cannot settle satisfactorily, goes to the temple of some favourite god to *ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>1</sup>* 求籤, divine, by drawing slips of wood; some twenty or thirty of these slips are held in a case, numbered, candles are lighted, and incense burnt before the god; after prostrating himself he draws a slip out of the case, or as is often done, shakes the case till one falls out, and the priest gives the "answer," generally in verse, on a slip of paper, numbered to tally with the slip just drawn. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 109.
12. *chih<sup>1</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>* 知道了. Written by the Emperor at the end of any document he has read.
13. *chih<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>3</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>* 指甲草. *Lit.* finger-nail grass. The red balsam is used greatly for dyeing the nails of fingers or toes, hence the name. The mode is this: pluck the flowers, put them in a cup, beat them to a pulp, and put a little alum to it; then scrape the backs of the nails and place a portion of the pulp on each; in a short time the colour will have penetrated, and the dye will last two or three months.
14. *ch'in<sup>1</sup>-tz'ü<sup>3</sup>* 欽此. Written by the Emperor, with the vermilion pencil, at the end of decrees, etc.
15. *chin<sup>3</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 九刑. These are—cutting to pieces, beheading, strangling, banishment for ever, banishment for a limited period, torturing, slapping the mouth, and bamboosing. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I., p. 335.
16. *chin<sup>2</sup>-p'in<sup>3</sup>* 九品. Each grade consists of two classes. The 1st grade wear the red button; 2nd, the flowered red; 3rd, the bright blue; 4th, clouded blue; 5th, the crystal; 6th, the clouded white; 7th, 8th, and 9th, gold or brass buttons.
17. *chin<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>4</sup>* 九代. These consist of great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, father, self, son, grandson, great-grandson, and great-great-grandson.
18. *ch'iu<sup>2</sup>-ssü<sup>4</sup>* 求嗣. If an elderly man has no sons, he goes to a temple which contains the goddess 送子觀音 (who is represented with a baby at the breast,) and the eighteen 羅漢; after praying, he takes the cap called 羅漢帽 home, and unknown to any one but his wife, places it under her pillow; by this means he is supposed to attain his wish. Some even make pilgrimages with their wives to the island of *P'u<sup>3</sup>-t'o<sup>3</sup>* 普陀, near Chusan.
19. *chü<sup>1</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup>-hsün<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>4</sup>* 聚首詢問. This also applies to an assemblage of more than two, as at a guild or tea-shop, to enquire the particulars of anything and discuss matters.

20. *ch'ü<sup>3</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup>-kuo<sup>4</sup>-mên<sup>3</sup>* 娶親過門. On the morning of the wedding a procession consisting of musicians, etc., proceeds to the girl's house to receive her; on their return, as soon as they reach the bridegroom's house, the girl's face is covered with a piece of silk; she is conducted into the house, and, in company with her husband, worships heaven, earth, the gods, and their ancestors, and pay their respects to their relatives. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I., p. 79.
21. *ch'un<sup>1</sup>-fên<sup>1</sup>* 春分. For the sake of convenience and reference I have arranged a small table with the twenty-four terms and their approximate dates in English and Chinese.

English about the Chinese about the

1	立春	Beginning of spring.....	6th February.	十二月二十六
2	雨水	Rain water.....	20th "	正月初一
3	驚蟄	Waking of insects.....	5th March.	正月十六
4	春分	Spring equinox.....	20th "	二月初一
5	清明	Pure brightness.....	5th April.	二月十六
6	穀雨	Corn rain.....	20th "	三月初一
7	立夏	Beginning of summer.....	5th May.	三月十七
8	小滿	Grain full .....	21st "	四月初三
9	芒種	Grain in the ear.....	6th June.	四月十九
10	夏至	Summer solstice.....	21st "	五月初五
11	小暑	Slight heat.....	7th July.	五月二十六
12	大暑	Great heat.....	23rd "	六月初六
13	立秋	Beginning of autumn.....	7th August.	六月二十八
14	處暑	Stopping of heat.....	23rd "	七月初八
15	白露	White dew.....	8th September.	七月二十四
16	秋分	Autumnal equinox.....	23rd "	八月初九
17	寒露	Cold dew.....	8th October.	八月二十五
18	霜降	Frost's descent.....	23rd "	九月十一
19	立冬	Beginning of winter.....	7th November.	九月二十六
20	小雪	Slight snow.....	22nd "	十月十一
21	大雪	Great snow.....	7th December.	十月二十五
22	冬至	Winter solstice.....	22nd "	十一月十一
23	小寒	Slight cold.....	6th January.	十一月十六
24	大寒	Great cold.....	22nd "	十二月十二

22. *erh<sup>3</sup>-pao<sup>1</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 耳包兒. These are made of card-board, etc., lined with fur, and are universally worn in the north.
23. *fang<sup>1</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 放生. A Chinaman will buy any kind of living creature, such as birds, etc., and let them go; this is considered a meritorious action, and will not fail to be rewarded by heaven.
24. *fang<sup>1</sup>-shui<sup>3</sup>-têng<sup>1</sup>* 放水燈. This ceremony consists in Buddhist priests floating lighted lanterns on rivers or lakes, to enlighten the darkness of the water world; it is a sacrifice to the spirits of those whose deaths have been occasioned by water, and occurs on the 15th day of the 7th month; it is called the *kue<sup>2</sup>-chich<sup>2</sup>* 鬼節, "Spirit's Festival." See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 104.

25. *fəng<sup>1</sup>-shən<sup>3</sup>* 封神. There are numerous gods in China who have been made so by Imperial letters patent, as the Fire-god, Water-god, etc., much in the same way as nobility is conferred on persons in our own countries.
26. *fu<sup>1</sup>-ch'ang<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>4</sup>-sui<sup>3</sup>* 夫唱婦隨. *Lit.* the husband sings and the wife accompanies. Conjugal happiness. (Also 琴瑟, *ch'in<sup>2</sup>-sé<sup>4</sup>*).
27. *fu<sup>2</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-shəng<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* 服中生子. If the wife of a mandarin has children while her husband is in mourning for a parent, that is, from ten months after a parent's death to the expiration of the third year's mourning, he is liable to be severely punished by Chinese law. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 210.
28. *fu<sup>2</sup>-nei<sup>4</sup>-na<sup>4</sup>-ch'ieh<sup>4</sup>* 服內納妾. A person of rank for three years after the death of a parent or the Emperor, is not supposed to have sexual intercourse with any woman, not even his wife, or he is liable to punishment by fine, etc.
29. *fu<sup>1</sup>* 訃. A death-letter. This in ancient times was despatched thirty-five days after death to all friends who should pay a visit for mourning. At present, intimation of death is given as soon as convenient.
30. *fu<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>* 負心賊. This expression is used by girls to those who have jilted them, or been guilty of "breach of promise," etc.
31. *hai<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* 海市. A mirage at sea is supposed to be caused by a frog a thousand years old, who descends to the bottom of the sea, and blowing upwards erects houses, cities, etc., which is a sign of the next "sea market," but when one approaches it disappears.
32. *hai<sup>4</sup>-yüeh<sup>4</sup>* 亥月. This note would more properly have been placed under *ti<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* 地支, "earth's branches;" these are twelve in number, and are horary and astronomical characters; each one representing a period of the day, or Chinese hour, and one of the months. Below is a short table showing them in the hours and months, with the synonymous terms in common use, etc.; for their cyclical use in conjunction with *t'ien<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>* 天干, "heaven's stems," see Note 81.

Time in English.	Sound of characters representing the Chinese hours.	Chinese Hours.	Chinese Months.	Name of month in common use.	Names used in books, correspondence, &c.			
3 & 4 A.M.	<i>yin<sup>2</sup>-shih<sup>3</sup></i>	寅時	1st	正月	寅月	春月	三陽	元月
5, 6, "	<i>mao<sup>3</sup></i> "	卯	2nd	"	卯	香月	陽	和月
7, 8, "	<i>ch'én<sup>2</sup></i> "	辰	3rd	"	辰	桃月		巳月
9, 10, "	<i>ssü<sup>4</sup></i> "	巳	4th	"	巳	清月	端月	秋月
11, 12, "	<i>wu<sup>2</sup></i> "	午	5th	"	午	榴月	月	麥月
1, 2 P.M.	<i>wei<sup>4</sup></i> "	未	6th	"	未	荷月	月	蒲月
3, 4, "	<i>shên<sup>1</sup></i> "	申	7th	"	申	巧月	月	桐月
5, 6, "	<i>yu<sup>3</sup></i> "	酉	8th	"	酉	桂月	月	中月
7, 8, "	<i>hsü<sup>1</sup></i> "	戌	9th	"	戌	菊月	月	秋月
9, 10, "	<i>hai<sup>4</sup></i> "	亥	10th	"	亥	陽月	月	月
11, 12, "	<i>tzu<sup>3</sup></i> "	子	11th	"	子	冬月	月	月
1, 2 A.M.	<i>ch'ou<sup>3</sup></i> "	丑	12th	"	丑	臘月	月	月

33. *ho<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* 合會. To form a society. There are numerous kinds of societies in China; some of them similar to our benefit societies, and conducted on very philanthropic principles, others again more of a gambling nature. See also "Social Life of the Chiuese," Vol. II., p. 147, 177, 213.
34. *ho<sup>2</sup>-k'u<sup>3</sup>-lai<sup>2</sup>* 何苦來. How came it so? etc. A person from a distance, tired and thirsty, asked the owner of a well for a drink of water; the owner about to comply with his request discovered the well dried up and exclaimed 何苦來.
35. *hu<sup>3</sup>-chang<sup>3</sup>* 虎撐. This is a hollow iron ring filled with small pieces of metal which make a jingling noise when shaken.
36. *hu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 護身鏡. *Lit.* "protecting body mirror." This is worn by a bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. Also a kind of breast-plate.
37. *hu<sup>4</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 護身符. *Lit.* "protecting body charm." This is a charm generally written by a Taoist priest; when worn on the body no evil spirit is supposed to be able to harm the wearer. In the common language the term is used for a passport.
38. *huai<sup>3</sup>* 槐. This is a very beautiful overspreading tree, the yellow blossoms of which are used as a dye, and the seed, which remains on the tree till the next year's blossoms appear, is used largely by the Chinese in the north for the cure of the piles; a decoction is made similar to tea, and the patient takes three or four drinks daily; this remedy is said to be very efficacious.
39. *huan<sup>1</sup>* 獾 or 獾. This character in all the Chinese, or Anglo-Chinese Dictionaries I have met has been represented as either being, or resembling the bear, the wild boar, the dog, wolf, etc. While in Peking a few years ago I made enquiries about it and could get no clearer definition; it was well known, however, and to be procured, so, feeling curious to see this strange animal, I engaged the services of a hunter with instructions to procure one; he returned in a few days with four young ones, which were pronounced at once by competent judges to be veritable badgers. The late Dr. Powles, of the British Legation, purchased them, but the whole of them died within a month: I have, instead of copying vague meanings from other Dictionaries, presumed to give my own.
40. *hui<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>2</sup>* 諱名. The posthumous name of an Emperor, and those of Confucius and Mencius were forbidden to appear in official documents or in the compositions of candidates at the literary examinations.
41. *hun<sup>1</sup>-p'ei<sup>1</sup>* 婚配. Persons owning domestic or other slaves generally mate the female slaves when over sixteen years of age to one of the males; their offspring also becoming slaves. Marriage of free persons also.
42. *huo<sup>3</sup>-tsang<sup>4</sup>* 火葬. This custom still exists in China, though not to a very great extent, and generally among the poorer classes, as it is not considered respectable to burn one's deceased relatives; there seems no other reason for doing so than poverty, and the saving of trouble and expense. I heard, however, of a case last year in Shanghai where the dying person himself expressed a wish to be burnt after death, which was accordingly done. Lepers and Buddhist priests are generally burnt. The 'huo<sup>3</sup>-chia<sup>1</sup>, 火家, "corpse burners," are looked upon as one of the lowest classes. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 244, and Vol. II., p. 257.
43. *hsi<sup>1</sup>* 羲. This monarch reigned from B. C. 2,903 to B. C. 2,789, a period of one hundred and fifteen years.
44. *hsi<sup>3</sup>-ch'ü<sup>3</sup>* 襲取. This applies more particularly to an invasion without a declaration of war; troops sent secretly to attack an enemy, to obtain their situation, etc.

45. *hsi<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* 喜子. This kind of spider has a flat black body; when seen in the morning it is considered to be a lucky omen.
46. *hsia<sup>1</sup>-k'u<sup>1</sup>-ts'ao<sup>3</sup>* 夏枯草. *Lit.* "summer wither grass." This grass is green in winter, but dies in summer, hence the name; it is used as a medicine, and is said to contain cooling properties; the Chinese make an infusion of it to serve as a drink in hot weather.
47. *hsiang<sup>1</sup>-an<sup>4</sup>* 香案. Nearly every Chinese house contains an incense table with two candlesticks and censer on it; this is in the middle of a hall on common occasions. On birthdays, wedding days, the receipt of an imperial edict, and on the 1st and 15th of every month the candles are lighted and incense burnt previous to going through the ceremony.
48. *hsiang<sup>1</sup>-yo<sup>1</sup>* 鄉約. On the 1st and 15th of each month, or on specified days, the inhabitants of a village assemble to listen to the headborough's orders, and to discuss affairs, sometimes to worship in the temple. After their other business is concluded, the "Sacred Edict," is produced, and the headborough reads a few pages, commenting on it as he proceeds. See *Note 74*.
49. *hsiao<sup>1</sup>-niao<sup>3</sup>* 梟鳥. This is a fabulous bird, supposed to be beautiful when young, but becoming ugly when it attains full growth; it conveys the idea of ingratitude and undutifulness from being said to eat its own parents.
50. *hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>* 小旦. These boys are often used for unnatural purposes, so that any boy used for that purpose is called a *hsiao<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>*.
51. *hsieh<sup>3</sup>-ch'i<sup>4</sup>* 邪氣. One very absurd, yet prevalent notion among the Chinese is, that women are often possessed of the 黃鼠狼, a sort of fox or ferret, who causes them to commit all sorts of vagaries, and involves some strange ceremonies to get them "cast out." There is scarcely a Chinese that does not fully believe in this, and foreigners even have been known to do so.
52. *hsieh<sup>3</sup>-p'ên<sup>2</sup>* 血盆. When a woman feels the pains of labour coming on, the midwife is sent for, and the patient is placed in a sitting posture on a wooden frame over a vessel, and in this unpleasant position gives birth to her child.
53. *hsü<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* 鬚梳, or more commonly called 'hu<sup>3</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup> 鬚梳, whisker comb. A person having passed twenty-five years of age, or from twenty-five to forty, calls in the aid of a physiologist, who decides at what age he is to grow moustache; accordingly, a birthday, or lucky day is chosen on which to be shaved for the last time; from this day the moustache is allowed to grow, never more to be shaved. Almost every Chinese who sports a moustache carries the comb suspended from a button or button hole, and will be seen constantly running the comb through it, no matter whether in the streets or elsewhere; an elderly Chinese taking more pride in the few straggling hairs on his upper lip than one of our own young coxcombs would in cultivating the first buddings of an incipient moustache.
54. *hsün<sup>4</sup>-tsang<sup>1</sup>* 殉葬. The barbarous customs of a wife being buried alive with her deceased husband has long been discontinued. Sutteeism, however, is still carried on to a great extent: wives on the death of their husbands putting an end to themselves by poison, drowning, hanging, etc., often in public; various reasons are assigned for it: love of husband, dread of poverty, neglect or ill-treatment by the husband's family, etc. Articles prized by the deceased when living, are, at his death, often buried with him. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p 108.
55. *i<sup>3</sup>-chieh<sup>3</sup>* 儀節, or *li<sup>3</sup>-shêng<sup>1</sup>* 禮生. Generally a *hsiu<sup>4</sup>-ts'ai<sup>2</sup>* 秀才 appointed by government to give the time for prostrating, etc., when officials worship in Confucian or other temples. With a loud voice he gives the word, kneel, knock head, rise, as the case may be, when the whole as one obey his word of command much in the same way as a squad of recruits would obey the orders of a

drill sergeant. Those employed by the people at weddings or funerals are called *li-jên* 禮人; the one to give the word when the Emperor prostrates in the Temple of Heaven, etc., is called a *tsan-li-lang* 贊禮郎.

56. *jih-shih* 日食. The popular notion of an eclipse is, that a wild sun (some say dog) tries to eat the sun; hence the name "sun eating." When an eclipse takes place the mandarins all assemble at the local temples, burn incense and worship, the people beating gongs and firing crackers, etc., to rescue the sun from its danger. See also Wade's "T'ien lei," ss. 90 and 91.

57. *kan-lu* 甘露. This is supposed to confer immortality to the drinker. "Wu-ti of the Han dynasty, made a bronze statue of a man at Ch'ang-an, two hundred cubits in height, and holding in its hands a golden bowl, in which it was his profane intention to catch the dew of heaven, in order that he might prolong his life by drinking it. The bowl was called *ch'eng-lu-chin-pan*, "the dew containing bowl of gold."

58. *k'eng-t'ieh* 庚帖. If a man wishes to marry a girl, he sends a go-between to request her *k'eng-t'ieh*, or "birthday card;" this contains eight characters, being two characters each, for the year, month, day, and hour of her birth; these are compared with his own by a fortune-teller; if they agree, negotiations can go on, but if not, all operations are broken off. I am acquainted with a Chinese who tried no less than thirteen before he succeeded in obtaining a *k'eng-t'ieh* that tallied with his own. See Note 72; also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I., p. 65; Vol. II., p. 345.

59. *k'ou-chun-ti* 口占的. Kang-hsi, the second Emperor of the present dynasty, ordered his minister 張南華, who was skilled in versification, to improvise on *t'ang-t'uan* 湯圓, a pudding in soup; he 口占云, improvised or repeated impromptu:—

甘白俱能受  
升沉總不驚

"Both the sweet and the white it is able to take,  
Whether floating or sinking it never will shake."

These two lines shew that whatever his skill as a verse maker may have been, he was a clever courtier.

60. *k'ou-ch'ü* 口氣. A girl wrote a poem; among the verses were the two lines:—

枝迎南北鳥  
葉送往來風

"The branch welcomes the birds of north and south,  
The leaves accompany the coming and going wind."

Her father seeing these was very angry because 口氣不好, the *sentiments* were not good. This girl afterwards became 名妓, a celebrated courtesan.

61. *kuan-kao* 官誥. This is a sort of patent bestowed by the Emperor on deserving mandarins, containing words of praise to their ancestors, or wives; a 1st grade has four; 2nd and 3rd, three; 4th and 5th, two, and the 6th and 7th, likewise two. These patents are also called *kao-ming* 誥命, and for the 6th and 7th grades *ch'ih-ming* 勅命.

62. *kuan<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>* 關脈. A Chinese doctor feels the pulse on either wrist, according to circumstances, with three fingers; the first, 寸脈, he puts on the patient's left wrist near the thumb, in cases of heart disease; the second, 關脈, just above, for liver complaints; the third, 尺脈, just above that, for any affection of the kidneys. On the right wrist, in a similar manner, the first finger for spleen, the second for disorders of the stomach, and the third for pulmonic complaints, heat of body, etc.
63. *kuei<sup>1</sup>-l'iao<sup>3</sup>* 規條. Commercial companies, or guilds, every season despatch one of these regulations containing prices of goods, rates of wages, termination of apprentice's time, etc., to each of the members.
64. *li<sup>2</sup>-yüan<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 梨園子弟. The Emperor 明皇, of the T'ang dynasty, who thoroughly understood music, established a school for the instruction of singers and players, and selected several hundred girls, whom he himself taught to sing in a pear garden; these girls were called 皇帝梨園子弟, the Emperor's pear garden pupils, and to this day actors, etc., are called the "pear garden pupils."
65. *liu<sup>2</sup>-chüeh<sup>3</sup>* 留訣. Parting words, last dying injunctions, last words on proceeding on a journey, etc., whether written or oral, in prose or rhyme. A celebrated poet named *Tu<sup>4</sup> Mu<sup>4</sup>* 杜牧 fell in love with a fair girl in Hu-chou, but he was compelled by duty to go to a distant province. On parting from her he said 吾不十年必守此郡。十年不來乃從爾所適也。 "Within ten years I shall govern this province; if I do not come within the ten years, then you can marry whom you please." For some cause he did not return till the expiration of fourteen years, and found the lady had been married three years, and was blessed with three children. *Tu Mu* was much grieved at this and wrote the following:—

自 是 尋 春 去 較 遲  
不 須 惆 悵 怨 芳 時  
狂 風 落 盡 深 紅 色  
綠 葉 成 陰 子 滿 枝

"From this being the case, I sought the spring too late;  
Yet should I not grieve for the past fragrant hours,  
The fierce wind has blown down all the deep red blossoms.  
The green leaves form a shade, and the branches are full of fruit."

66. *lo<sup>2</sup>-han<sup>4</sup>* 羅漢. These deities, eighteen in number, are the attendants of *Kuan<sup>2</sup>-yin<sup>1</sup>* 觀音, the goddess of mercy. Some temples even contain as many as five hundred.
67. *lo<sup>2</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>* 羅紋. The impress of the finger used as a signature for deeds of divorce, etc.; this is done by dipping the tip of the finger in ink and stamping it on the paper, leaving the impression of the *grain* of the finger; a signature of great importance in China, forgery of it being impossible. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 209.
68. *lu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>* 戮尸. Should a prisoner under sentence of death die in prison, his *corpse* is supposed to be beheaded; occasionally, however, that is omitted, and the lid of his coffin is slashed with a knife instead.
69. *mi<sup>2</sup>-yüeh<sup>1</sup>* 彌月. When an infant has lived a full month, his head is shaved for the first time; presents are made to it, friends are invited to witness the

ceremony, and regaled according to the means of the host, and the day is kept as a feast. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I, p. 122.

70. *ming<sup>2</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 銘旌. This flag has the possessor's name on it. It may be bestowed on a minister for loyalty, on children for obedience and respect to their parents, on a woman for fidelity, chastity, etc.
71. *pa<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>1</sup>* 八仙. These are named 呂洞賓, 漢鍾離, 何仙姑, 鐵拐李, 曹國舅, 藍彩和, 張果老, and 韓湘子. They are represented in numerous ways, in pictures, porcelain, wood, bronze, etc., and are held in great esteem by the Chinese.
72. *pa<sup>1</sup>-ko<sup>1</sup>-tzū<sup>4</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 八個字兒. These are characters taken from the "ten stems" and "twelve branches" of the horary system, to represent (two for each) the year, month, day and hour of a person's birth. In matrimonial cases the use of them is indispensable in the interchange of *kêng<sup>1</sup>-t'ieh<sup>1</sup>* (see Note 58). Queer mistakes sometimes occur through changing the characters inadvertently or otherwise. In the 好逑傳, *Shui-ping-hsin* a beautiful yet clever girl, to avoid the persecutions of *Kao-kung-tzū*, when her *kêng-t'ieh* is sent for, dexterously transfers the eight characters representing her cousin's birthday in place of her own, and by this means not only saves herself from being married to a man she dislikes, but causes her cousin to be married to him instead. See 好逑傳 Chap. 3. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. I, p. 65; Vol. II., p. 345.
73. *pa<sup>1</sup>-pao<sup>2</sup>-rh<sup>2</sup>* 八寶兒. The leaves of this plant possess great cooling qualities; persons affected with headache, etc., put a leaf on each temple; this is considered an efficacious remedy, and in the north is commonly used.
74. *pa<sup>4</sup>-miao<sup>4</sup>* 拜廟. On a magistrate first taking charge of his office he should go to the local temple and worship; on the anniversary of any god's birthday that has received his title from government, and on the 1st and 15th of every month all the officers of the district should assemble at the temple to burn incense and worship. After the ceremony some portion of the "Sacred Edict" is read by an officer and commented on. See Note 48.
75. *p'an<sup>2</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>* 盤古. The first Emperor of China. He was supposed to be created in darkness, and to understand how high is the heaven, and how deep is the earth. See also Wade's "T'ien lei," s. 10.
76. *pi<sup>1</sup>-ming<sup>4</sup>* 逼命. This formerly was of very common occurrence, and is sometimes done now. A Chinese of my acquaintance tells me he knows of a case where the father made his son starve himself to death. Daughters are made to hang or drown themselves for frailty, sons for undutifulness, wives for unfaithfulness, etc.
77. *san<sup>1</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ch'iu<sup>2</sup>* 三不求. Three things not to be obtained, however much one may entreat or wish for them, *ie*, whiskers, a son, and wealth; the most remarkable is, that in speaking of them, whiskers or beard takes the precedence. Chinese if speaking of foreigners, outwardly ridicule their beards, but inwardly they have the greatest veneration for hirsute honours. See pictures of celebrated men, all, or nearly all have beards; go to a theatre, all the noted characters wear false beards, and a great part of their "bye play" is with the beard, stroking, or running their fingers through them, etc.; if an old man has the slightest pretension to one, he is perpetually combing, or otherwise fondling it. 出門不惹三子。老子, 小子, 瞎子。世上不求三難。好兒子一難。高壽二難。長鬚三難。 When travelling do not provoke the "three *tzū*," old men, boys, and the blind; in the world do not seek for the "three difficulties," first, a good son; second, longevity; third, a



long beard. See 鋼經, Chap. 9. The proverb also says 三子不全, you cannot have all the three *tzū*, i. e., wealth, sons, and whiskers.

78. *sung<sup>4</sup>-yu<sup>4</sup>* 宋玉. 宋玉般貌, 子建般才. As handsome as *Sung-yu*, as clever as *Ts'ao Tzū-chien* 曹子建 (a very clever character of the 1st Han dynasty) is a common saying when speaking of the appearance, beauty, or abilities of a person. As we say "A perfect Adonis." Also 小生無宋玉般情. 潘安般貌. 子建般才. I had not the feeling of *Sung-yu*, the handsome face of *P'an-an*, or the cleverness of *Tzū-chien*. See 酌簡, Chap. 24. There seems some doubt as to which is the Adonis, *Sung-yu* or *P'an-an*.
79. *sung<sup>4</sup>-kuei<sup>3</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>* 送鬼的. There are numerous ways of exorcising devils or spirits from a haunted house, etc. Supposing a child falls sick, this probably is attributed to the malevolence of a spirit; an exorcist is sent for to ascertain if any of the spirits have been disturbed; he chooses a day, takes 25 pieces of pork, 25 duck's eggs, 25 small fish, some wine, and offers them up; these with 25 strings of paper money and a straw boat are then forwarded to a place appointed by the exorcist; by these means the spirits are supposed to be pacified.
80. *shih<sup>2</sup>-o<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-shé<sup>4</sup>* 十惡不赦. These are, —1. *mou<sup>2</sup>-fan<sup>3</sup>* 謀反. 2. *mou<sup>2</sup>-ta<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup>* 謀大逆. 3. *mon<sup>2</sup>-p'an<sup>3</sup>* 謀叛. 4. *o<sup>4</sup>-ni<sup>4</sup>* 惡逆. 5. *pu<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>* 不道. 6. *ta<sup>4</sup>-pu<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>4</sup>* 大不敬. 7. *pu<sup>4</sup>-hsiao* 不孝. 8. *pu<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>4</sup>* 不睦. 9. *pu<sup>4</sup>-i<sup>4</sup>* 不義. 10. *nei<sup>4</sup>-luan<sup>4</sup>* 內亂. See 大清律例.
81. *shu<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>-mo<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* 屬甚麼的. This in the north is equivalent to enquiring a person's age, and is very commonly used, for every Chinese knows what animal he was born under, and if a person replies "I belong to the Rat, Snake," etc., as the case may be, the enquirer can tell in a moment his age, or *vice versa*. Below I have arranged a table which shows how the "ten stems" and "twelve branches" work in the cycle; it also shows the names of the animals and the particular one a person belongs to, the age of, and the year he was born in, etc. This table is made for 1877, but it will require a little alteration every year in the figures representing a person's age only (the cycle characters, years, etc., never requiring altering), always commencing 1 from whatever year it may happen to be; the present year 1877 commencing 1, 1878 will have to commence with 1, 1879 same, and so on. The reader if he mixes much with Chinese will find this a great source of instruction and amusement.
82. *shun<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>1</sup>-hsiang<sup>1</sup>-sung<sup>4</sup>* 順風相送. Parting compliments to one who travels by water, equivalent to our "I wish you a pleasant journey." The four characters are generally placed at the stern of a vessel.
83. *shí<sup>4</sup>-tê<sup>3</sup>* 四德. These are 德, 言, 工, and 容, the virtues, speech, duties, and behaviour of a wife. She should be faithful to her husband, affable in speech, industrious in her household duties, and well behaved to all.
84. *t'a<sup>2</sup>-t'ou<sup>2</sup>-tzi<sup>4</sup>* 擡頭字. In letter writing it is customary when addressing equals or inferiors, to write the first or top character of each column level with that of the preceding one; this is called 平頭, "even top;" when writing the names, etc., of superiors, even though a column should not be completed, a fresh one is commenced, with one, two, or three characters raised above the level of the other columns, according to the rank or position of the person addressed; one character above is called 單擡頭; two, 雙擡頭, and three, 三擡頭; three is never exceeded.

上元甲子 (See Note 32, 90) 下元甲子

<i>shu</i> <sup>3</sup> 鼠	Rat,.....	丙子 1876 2	甲子 1864 14	壬子 1852 26	庚子 1840 38	戊子 1828 50	丙子 1816 62	甲子 1804 74
<i>niu</i> <sup>2</sup> 牛	Ox,.....	丁丑 1877 1	乙丑 1865 13	癸丑 1853 25	辛丑 1841 37	己丑 1829 49	丁丑 1817 61	乙丑 1805 73
<i>'hu</i> <sup>2</sup> 虎	Tiger,...	戊寅 1878	丙寅 1866 12	甲寅 1854 24	壬寅 1842 36	庚寅 1830 48	戊寅 1818 60	丙寅 1806 72
<i>t'u</i> <sup>1</sup> 兔	Hare,...	己卯 1879	丁卯 1867 11	乙卯 1855 23	癸卯 1843 35	辛卯 1831 47	己卯 1819 59	丁卯 1807 71
<i>lung</i> <sup>2</sup> 龍	Dragon,	庚辰 1880	戊辰 1868 10	丙辰 1856 22	甲辰 1844 34	壬辰 1832 46	庚辰 1820 58	戊辰 1808 70
<i>shé</i> <sup>2</sup> 蛇	Snake,.	辛巳 1881	己巳 1869 9	丁巳 1857 21	乙巳 1845 33	癸巳 1833 45	辛巳 1821 57	己巳 1809 69
<i>ma</i> <sup>3</sup> 馬	Horse,.	壬午 1882	庚午 1870 8	戊午 1858 20	丙午 1846 32	甲午 1834 44	壬午 1822 56	庚午 1810 68
<i>yang</i> <sup>3</sup> 羊	Sheep,.	癸未 1883	辛未 1871 7	己未 1859 19	丁未 1847 31	乙未 1835 43	癸未 1823 55	辛未 1811 67
<i>'hou</i> <sup>2</sup> 猴	Monkey,	甲申 1884	壬申 1872 6	庚申 1860 18	戊申 1848 30	丙申 1836 42	甲申 1824 54	壬申 1812 66
<i>chi</i> <sup>1</sup> 鷄	Fowl,...	乙酉 1885	癸酉 1873 5	辛酉 1861 17	己酉 1849 29	丁酉 1837 41	乙酉 1825 53	癸酉 1813 65
<i>ch'üan</i> <sup>3</sup> 犬	Dog,....	丙戌 1886	甲戌 1874 4	壬戌 1862 16	庚戌 1850 28	戊戌 1838 40	丙戌 1826 52	甲戌 1814 64
<i>chu</i> <sup>1</sup> 猪	Pig,.....	丁亥 1887	乙亥 1875 3	癸亥 1863 15	辛亥 1851 27	己亥 1839 39	丁亥 1827 51	乙亥 1815 63

85. *t'ang<sup>2</sup>-érh<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-ma<sup>2</sup>* 鞦兒的馬. A *t'ang* is a raised ridge of earth, varying from 100 to 300 yards in length; on the top is a sort of gutter or track, along which horses are trained to gallop without being guided by reins while the riders discharge arrows at targets placed on either side. These horses command high prices amongst the native military, by whom they are much sought after.
86. *t'ao<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-yün<sup>1</sup>* 桃花運. In casting the horoscopes of children, should one meet with this "peach blossom destiny" the general belief is, that, if a male child, he will become a prodigate; if a female, she will be a prostitute.
87. *tiao<sup>4</sup>* 吊. There seems to be no positive certainty as to the value of *tiao*; each place having their own particular one: for instance, in Peking and its neighbourhood a *tiao* is 50 large cash (當十的), or 500 small ones; in Niuchuang 160 cash, and at Shanghai 1,000. 一吊錢, a string of cash 1,000, 500, 50, as the case may be. Also used as 吊, to hang; to mourn, to condole, etc.
88. *t'iao<sup>1</sup>-p'an<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 挑攀線, or *fan<sup>1</sup>-hua<sup>1</sup>-hsien<sup>4</sup>* 翻花線. This game is played in China exactly the same as it is played by children in England.
89. *t'ien<sup>1</sup>-ch'iao<sup>2</sup>* 天橋. "The Milky Way is a body of mist (or vapour) that has ascended from the earth to the skies. Its light shines brightly on the earth, and it looks like a river in the heavens."
90. *t'ien<sup>1</sup>-kan<sup>1</sup>* 天干. These are ten in number — *ch'ia<sup>3</sup>, yi<sup>1</sup>, ping<sup>2</sup>, ting<sup>1</sup>, wu<sup>4</sup>, chi<sup>2</sup>, kêng<sup>1</sup>, hsin<sup>1</sup>, jên<sup>2</sup>, kwei<sup>2</sup>* 甲乙丙丁戊己庚辛壬癸. For their uses in conjunction with "earth's branches" and the cycle see Notes 72 and 81. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., pp. 340-343.
91. *ting<sup>4</sup>-ching<sup>1</sup>* 定更. The Chinese night is divided into five watches:—

The 1st	begins about	9 P.M.	called	定更	or	更初
,, 2nd	,, ,,	11	,, ,,	二更		
,, 3rd	,, ,,	1 A.M.	,, ,,	三更		
,, 4th	,, ,,	3	,, ,,	四更		
,, 5th	,, ,,	5	,, ,,	五更		

The watches are arranged according to the length of the night, commencing earlier or later as the case may be.

92. *t'u<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>-kung<sup>1</sup>* 土地公, or 土地公公. The altar of this god differs from that of *Ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>* 財神 (see Note 93), which is a permanency and generally fitted up in the interior of shops, while the one dedicated to 土地公 is only temporary, and is mostly placed by the side of the doors of private houses; it is simply a slip of red paper pasted on the wall with the above characters written on it, and a few incense sticks burning before it.
93. *ts'ai<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>2</sup>* 財神. This god is greatly venerated in China, more so even than the great philosopher Confucius, "because he possesses the power of enriching those whom he likes." "He loves playthings." On the 5th day of the new year, before the recommencement of business, he is sacrificed to; this is called 接財神, "welcoming the wealth god." Other gods are sacrificed to with male fowls, but this one with hens, eggs, game, fireworks, etc.; the fish offered are a pair of 鯉魚, carps, but the name on this occasion is changed to 元寶魚 "silver ingot fish;" after sacrifice, some of these fish are released and put into a pond, or river, "that the business may be as profitable as the spawn of the carp is plentiful." In a merchant's house if persons employed by him are invited to the sacrificial ceremony, they will still be employed for

the ensuing year; if not invited, they will be dismissed. Scarcely a shop that has not a small altar dedicated to this god. See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 155

94. *tsao<sup>4</sup>-chün<sup>1</sup>* 竈君. This is purely a household god; almost every family having an altar on the stove dedicated to him. He cares for all the members of a family, and will report what they have done to 玉皇, the great Emperor in the day of the cycle 庚申. He is supposed annually to ascend to heaven on the 24th day of the 12th month; offerings are made on that day of rice, flour, puddings, fruits, and sugar, for "sugar will cause his mouth to stick so that he will not be able to report any bad actions of the family to 玉皇." Paper chairs are sold in quantities at this time "to assist him in ascending to heaven." "He returns to his duty on the 15th of the 1st month." See also "Social Life of the Chinese," Vol. II., p. 82.
95. *wang<sup>2</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>* 王八. A sodomite; one guilty of unnatural crime. This is the commonest name for a tortoise, and the popular opinion of the Chinese is that they *unnaturally* propagate their species, consequently there could be scarcely a more insulting epithet than the above; tortoise roughly sketched on a wall or fence, with or without the characters, answers the purpose of our "commit no nuisance," but much more effectually; others write it *wang<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>2</sup>* 忘八, "forget eight," *i. e.*, 孝, 悌, 忠, 信, 禮, 義, 廉, 恥, filial piety, brotherly love, loyalty, truth, propriety, justice, generosity, and shame or "devoid of every good feeling" as we should say. A mandarin of high rank in the Ming dynasty, towards its close, when the country was overrun with rebels, surrendered to them; afterwards when the Ch'ing superseded the Ming dynasty, he served under them. A boy on one occasion presented him with a pair of couplet boards containing:—

一 二 三 四 五 六 七  
孝 悌 忠 信 禮 義 廉

leaving out the last character for shame (forgotten everything but shame).

96. *wu<sup>3</sup>-t'ung<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* 梧桐樹. The wood of this tree, of which there are several varieties, is used greatly for making musical instruments; in intercalary years it is said to bear a leaf more than usual, and the fall of its leaf is the first harbinger of autumn. This tree is much admired by the Chinese; the popular idea being that its branches are the favourite resort of the phoenix. The proverb says:—

沒有梧桐樹  
叫不着鳳凰來

If you have not the *Wu t'ung* tree,  
You cannot call the phoenix to come.

Another proverb says:—

梧桐一葉落  
天下盡知秋

桐油 is the well known wood oil of commerce, and 桐油灰 is the common name for putty.

97. *wu<sup>3</sup>-ch'ang<sup>2</sup>* 五常. These are, *jèn<sup>2</sup>* 仁, *i<sup>4</sup>* 義, *li<sup>3</sup>* 禮, *chih<sup>4</sup>* 智 and *hsin<sup>4</sup>* 信, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, and truth.

98. *wu<sup>2</sup>-chieh<sup>1</sup>* 五戒. The five cautions of Buddha, “殺生, 偷盜, 邪淫, 妄言; 飲酒”, do not kill, steal, lust, lie, or drink wine.
99. *wu<sup>3</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* 五福. All blessings, every blessing. The five blessings in the 書經 are 壽, 富, 康寧, 攸好德, and 考終命. Long life, wealth, tranquillity, desirous of virtue, and a natural death. See 書經 洪範. Others say longevity, riches, honour, posterity, and a natural death. In fact if one asks half-a-dozen Chinese what the “five blessings” are, each one will probably give a different list, perhaps the particular blessings he himself wishes for.
100. *wu<sup>2</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup>* 五刑. The “古五刑” ancient five punishments were, to brand the face, cut off the nose, cut off the feet, castration, and death. The 今五刑 modern five punishments are 斬, 絞, 流, 徒 and 笞, beheading, strangling, transportation, banishment, and bambooning.
101. *wu<sup>2</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* 五官. These are 耳, 目, 口, 鼻 and 眉, ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and eyebrows. Some Chinese, however, assert that the heart is the fifth sense. Also a title of the official who superintends the imperial almanack.
102. *wu<sup>2</sup>-lin<sup>2</sup>* 五倫. These are 君臣, 父子, 夫婦, 昆弟 and 朋友, prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends.
103. *wu<sup>2</sup>-tai<sup>1</sup>* 五代. Grandfather, father, one's self, son, and grandson.
104. *ying<sup>2</sup>-ch'ün<sup>1</sup>* 迎春. At the “welcoming spring” all the local magistrates with their escorts go in procession carrying a gaudily painted image of a cow—each color is symbolical; if yellow predominates, the crops will be plentiful; red, conflagrations will take place; white, floods; black, sickness; and blue, war. This is followed by the god 太歲, who, if bare headed, is symbolical of heat; with the cap on, cold; if he wear shoes, much rain; barefooted, dry weather. The procession marches to the eastward to receive the Spring and returns to the local god's temple to worship, each official afterwards going to his own office. At the magistrate's office a dinner has been prepared called 春宴, “the spring banquet;” this, after the magistrate has dined, is taken by the people. Theatricals and merrymaking also take place.

TABLES.

The Chinese Dynasties.

The Five Rulers.	五帝	B. C.	2852.
Hsia.	夏		2205.
Shang or Yin.	商 or 殷		1766.
Chou.	周		1122.
Ts'in.	秦		255.
Han.	漢	前漢 西漢	206.
Later Han.	後漢 東漢	A. D.	25.
The Three Kingdoms.	三國		
Minor Han.	蜀漢		221.
Wei.	魏		220.
Wu.	吳		229.
Western Ts'in.	西晉		265.
Eastern Ts'in.	東晉		317.
Division between North and South.			
Liu Sung.	劉宋		420.
Ch'i.	齊		479.
Liang.	梁		502.
Ch'ên.	陳		557.
Northern Wei.	北魏		386.
Western Wei.	西魏		535.
Eastern Wei.	東魏		534.
Northern Ch'i.	北齊		550.
Northern Chu.	北周		557.
Sul.	隋		589.
T'ang.	唐		618.
The Five Dynasties.	五代		
Posterior Liang.	後梁		907.
Posterior T'ang.	後唐		923.
Posterior Ts'in.	後晉		936.
Posterior Han.	後漢		947.
Posterior Chu.	後周		951.
Sung.	宋		960.
Southern Sung.	南宋		1127.
Yüan or Mongol.	元		1280.
Ming.	明		1368.
Ts'ing or Manchu.	清		1644.

The Eighteen Provinces.

PROVINCE.	CAPITAL.	TAO.	FU.	T'ING.	CIHO.	HSIEN.
直隸 Chihli.	Paoting.	7	11	4	23	122
山東 Shantung.	Chinan.	5	10		11	96
山西 Shansi.	T'aiyüan.	4	9	10	16	86
河南 Honan.	K'ai-fêng.	4	9	3	9	97
江蘇 Kiangsu. } 兩江	Chiangning.	5	8	4	6	62
安徽 Anhui. } 兩江	Anch'ing.	3	8	1	8	52
江西 Kiangsi. } 兩江	Nanch'ang.	4	13	3	2	75
浙江 Chêkiang. } 閩浙	Hangchow.	4	11	3	1	75
福建 Fukien. } 閩浙	Foochow.	4	9	3	2	58
湖北 Hupeh. } 兩湖 or 湖廣	Wuch'ang.	4	10	3	8	60
湖南 Hunan. } 兩湖 or 湖廣	Ch'angsha.	4	9	8	7	64
廣東 Kuangtung. } 兩廣	Canton.	5	9	11	11	77
廣西 Kuangsi. } 兩廣	Kueilin.	4	11	6	49	54
雲南 Yünnan. } 雲貴	Yünnan.	5	14	17	35	39
貴州 Kueichou. } 雲貴	Kueiyang.	3	12	14	14	36
四川 Szech'uan.	Ch'ungtu.	5	12	13	19	113
陝西 Shensi. } 陝甘	Hsian.	5	7	8	10	73
甘肅 Kausu. } 陝甘	Lanchou.	11	10	21	16	59
		84	182	132	247	1,295

ARCHAIC OR LITERARY DESIGNATION.	PRESENT NAME.	TITLE OF GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.
燕 雲 or 京 畿	1. Chih-li 直隸	直隸 Chih-li (separate)
吳 皖	2. Kiang-su 江蘇	兩江 Liang-kiang, or
豫 章	3. Ngan-hwei 安徽	
山 左	4. Kiang-si 江西	江南 Kiang-nan.
山 右 or 晉	5. Shau-tung 山東	None.
關 中	6. Shan-si 山西	do.
秦 閩	7. Ho-nan 河南	do.
越 鄂 湘	8. Shen-si 陝西	陝甘 Shen-kan.
楚 楚	9. Kan-suh 甘肅	
湖 北	10. Fu-kien 福建	閩浙 Min-chêh.
南 蜀	11. Chê-kiang 浙江	
粵 東	12. Hu-pêh 湖北	湖廣 Hu Kwang, or
滇 黔	13. Hu-nan 湖南	
	14. Sze-ch'wan 四川	兩湖 Liang Hu.
	15. Kwang-tung 廣東	四川 Sze-ch'wan (sep.).
	16. Kwang-si 廣西	兩廣 Liang-Kwang.
	17. Yün-nan 雲南	雲貴 Yün-kwei.
	18. Kwei-chow 貴州	

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